ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,460 LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to The Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, March 13, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for free and less year's anniversary insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect insertions (as "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4; to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1; to "The Times" Book Club, 12, Wine Office-court, London, E.C.4; to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bull-street, Birmingham; or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Tables see last column of this page.

Wedding Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for the lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£11 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ACLAND.—On March 12, 1930, at 20, Cadogan-court, S.W.3, to the wife of PETER BEVIL EDWARD ACLAND—a son.

BENNETT.—On March 12, 1930, at The Lea, Coombe-lane, Kingston Hill, to VIOLET, wife of F. I. BENNETT—a son.

BOURNE.—On March 11, 1930, at 18A, De Parys-avenue, Bedford, to JOYCE (née Postle), wife of DR. WILLIAM BOURNE—a son.

BROCKLEBANK.—On March 11, 1930, at 62, Cumberland-street, to the wife of C. G. BROCKLEBANK—a son.

CONAN-DAVIES.—On March 10, 1930, at Cleveland House, Edgbaston, to Mr. and Mrs. G. K. CONAN-DAVIES (née Price)—a daughter (ELIZABETH JANE).

DOE.—On March 9, 1930, at a nursing home, Dundee, to DORIS and VAUGHAN DOE—a son.

GRAY.—On March 8, 1930, at a nursing home, Regent Parks, to BEATRICE, wife of DR. ARTHUR PERCEVAL GRAY—a daughter.

HALL HALL.—On March 12, 1930, to LUCY, wife of HERBERT HALL HALL—a son.

HOWARD.—On March 11, 1930, at Shillingthorp, Stamford, Lincolnshire, to the wife of the HON. JAMES HOWARD—a daughter.

LAMOND-WALKER.—On March 11, 1930, at Beech Grove, Tring, Herts, to GLADYS and FRED LAMOND-WALKER—a son (photographers, please copy.)

McCALL.—On March 11, 1930, at St. Mary's Vicarage, East Birmingham, to the wife of the REV. R. H. MCCALL—a son.

MARSON.—On March 9, 1930, at 14, Tasbrighton-road, N.W.10, to VIOLET, wife of MAJOR A. A. MARSON, M.C., Royal Artillery (retired)—a son.

O'CONNOR.—On March 11, 1930, at High View, Nightingale-lane, Godalming, to DOROTHY, wife of CAPTAIN D. H. ST. O'CONNOR—a son.

PERRY.—On March 10, 1930, at Lorna House, Burlow Moor-road, Manchester, to EVELINE, wife of RALPH MONTAGUE PERRY—a son. (Rhodesian papers, please copy.)

POOLE.—On March 7, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to JEAN (née Marshall), wife of DR. JOHN C. C. POOLE—a son.

ROGER.—On March 11, 1930, at 50, Churne-court, London, S.W.2, to Mr. and Mrs. Wood ROGER (EDITH C. F. Sandeman)—a daughter.

RUSSELL.—On March 11, 1930, to CHERRY, wife of the REV. CECIL E. RUSSELL, of Peterport, Maybury, Woking—a son.

SOMMERVILLE.—On March 9, 1930, at Cochin, South India, to ROSALD and MURIEL SOMMERVILLE—a daughter.

SOTHEBY.—On March 1, 1930, to the wife of WILLIAM E. S. SOTHEBY—a son.

STEWART.—On March 5, 1930, at Portrush, the wife of HUGH STEWART, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a daughter.

YOUNG.—On March 9, 1930, at Wythburn, Highdown, near Liverpool, to MOLLY, wife of GEOFFREY P. YOUNG—a son.

MARRIAGES

HARVEY : GOW.—On March 12, 1930, at St. Ninian's Episcopal Church, Prestwick, by the Rev. Canon W. Aitchison and the Rev. Gordon B. Sylvester, DOUGLAS ARTHUR HARVEY, M.C., only son of the late A. A. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, to JOAN, younger daughter of the late Major W. Gow, of Prestwick, Ayrshire. (Indian papers, please copy.)

NUTT : LEWIS.—On March 12, 1930, HORACE YOUNG NUTT, of Pensbury House, Radlett, Herts, to CELIA LEWIS, late of 7, South Cliff, Eastbourne.

STUDD : NEW.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Uffculme, Devon, SOCIALISM LEADER THEODORE GUSTUS STUDD, M.A., to MARGARET MARY NEW, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward New, of Edinburgh, Stagecoach, to ESTHER MARY NEW, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. New, of Craddock, Cullompton, Devon.

WALKER : STOCKDALE.—On March 12, 1930, at St. Mary's, Bickbridge, by the Rev. C. C. Kerr, R.A., of Christ Church, Spitalfields, assisted by the Rev. A. Alexander, M.A., Rector of Bickbridge, ROBERT HAROLD WALKER, M.A., third son of Charles Hay Walker, J.P., of 52, Prince's-gate, S.W.7, to ELSIE BARBARA, second daughter of THOMAS REYNOLD STOCKDALE, of Underhills, Dittingbridge, Surrey.

DEATHS

ARMSTRONG.—On March 12, 1930, at Downstead, Twyford, Hampshire, MARY CHESTNUT ARMSTRONG, daughter of Colonel Elliot Armstrong, late of St. Anne's, Burnham-on-Sea.

BAKER.—On March 9, 1930, at Hove, in her sleep, FLORENCE DELPHIA BAKER, daughter of the late Rev. John Hall, Vicar of St. Pullin's, Battersea, age 75.

BARKER.—On March 12, 1930, at a nursing home, WILLIAM ARTHUR BARKER, of Farnham-grove, Forest Gate, Essex, Cornwall, in his 56th year. Funeral arrangements later.

BECKER.—On March 10, 1930, ANNIE JANE, widow of the REV. FERDINAND BECKER, and daughter of Frederick Collcott, Esq., M.R.C.S., age 88.

BROWN.—On March 12, 1930, at 40, Castle Hill-avenue, Folkestone, Mrs. CECILIO BROWN, formerly of Le Havre, France.

CARR.—On Monday, March 10, 1930, at Lee, FRANCIS BENSON CARR, aged 81. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at 12.20, Lee Cemetery.

COTTINGHAM.—On March 12, 1930, at Woolley Hall, Maidenhead, WALTER HORACE COTTINGHAM, aged 64. Funeral announcement later. (American and Canadian papers, please copy.)

CUSACK.—On March 11, 1930, at 11, Worsley-road, Alexandra Park, ARTHUR ROBERT ORIEL CUSACK, late R.A.M.C., dearly loved 75. Service Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Friday), at 11 a.m.

DRAYCOTT.—On March 10, 1930, passed peacefully away, at the residence of his sister, 41, Billesley-lane, Moseley, Birmingham, WILLIAM SHIRLEY DRAYCOTT, of Bournemouth. Funeral Brandwood End Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 3 p.m.

DUFF.—On March 11, 1930, at 35, Augusta-gardens, Yelhestone, GEORGE ALEXANDER, son of G. S. DUFF, in his 80th year. Service at Holy Trinity Church, 1.15 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Interment at St. Martin's, Cheriton.

FORSTER.—On March 11, 1930, at Lossways Hall, Rugeley, Sir FRANCIS WILLIAMS FORSTER, M.P.H., third Baronet, in his 80th year. Funeral at London Parish Church on Saturday, March 15, at 12.30 p.m.

FOSTER.—On March 8, 1930, at San Remo, MARGARET MANNING RUSSELL, beloved wife of MICHAEL GEORGE FOSTER, M.D., F.R.C.P., and widow of the Hon. W. E. Russell, sometime Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FRENCH.—On March 11, 1930, at Cannes, following an operation, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. J. F. FRENCH, R.M.A. (retired). (South African papers please copy.)

GATACRE.—On March 10, 1930, at a nursing home, of pneumonia, MARY MARGARET (MAY) GATACRE, daughter of the late F. G. M. Kennedy, Esq., of Shelbourn, Limerick, and Mrs. Kennedy, of 7, Trinity-road, Folkestone.

GRANT.—Suddenly, at 46, Southern-road, West Southbourne, GEORGE GRANT, late of the G.W.R. (Plymouth and Chester). Funeral Boscombe Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 12.30.

HAINSWORTH.—On March 10, 1930, suddenly, at Findon, Sussex, EDWARD JAMES, eldest son of the late JAMES HAINSWORTH, of Phillmore-gardens, W.

HEDDEN.—On March 8, 1930, at Hillside, Broadstone, Dorset, ALICE ELIZABETH, widow of the Rev. ARTHUR H. H. HEDDEN, sometime Rector of Ashley, Staffordshire.

HELLYER.—On Sunday, March 9, 1930, at Woolborough, Brixham, S. Devon, CHARLES HELLYER, in his 84th year. Funeral service at Brixham Parish Church to-morrow (Friday) at 11.30 a.m., leaving the house at 11 o'clock. No flowers, by request. Friends, please accept this as the only intimation.

HEPBURN.—On March 10, 1930, at 7, The Crescent, Belmont, Surrey, JOHN HEPBURN, late of 10, Clifford-street, W1, aged 75. Interment at Highgate Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 12 noon.

HEWITT.—On March 11, 1930, at 81, George's-terrace, Southbourne-on-Sea, Bournemouth, LAETITIA MARIANNE HEWITT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Thomas Hewitt, of St. George's, Bishops Waltham, aged 56. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Bishops Waltham, at 2 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

HEYWOOD.—On March 10, 1930, at 27, St. James's-square, Bath, FRANCIS MASON HEYWOOD, J.P. Funeral at Abbey Cemetery, Bath, Saturday, March 15, at 1.30.

HUNT.—On Wednesday, March 12, 1930, at Kilfern, Kilkenny, ALICE, widow of PAUL HUNT. Funeral private.

JONES.—On March 9, 1930, the REV. E. HERBERT JONES, Vicar of Hollingbourne, Kent, aged 76 years.

JONES.—On March 10, 1930, at Kildermorie, Highfield, MAJOR ROBERT THOMAS JONES, J.P., late Queen's Westminster Rifles, aged 72 years. Funeral service at St. Anne's Church, West Hill, Highgate, to-morrow (Friday), at 12 noon. Interment afterwards.

JOYCE.—On March 10, 1930, at Park Avenue, Stanley Hill, Liverpool, the residence of his son-in-law, Major the Hon. Leonard Cripps, the RIGHT HON. SIR MATTHEW INGLE JOYCE, in his 91st year. Funeral at London Parish Church on Saturday, March 15, at 12.30 p.m.

KEELL.—On March 11, 1930, passed peacefully away at a nursing home in Hove, HERBERT KEELL, of 19, Adelaide-crescent, Hove, and the Stock Exchange, London, the beloved husband of "Maudie," aged 62. Service at St. Margaret's Church, Putney Park-lane, Putney, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Interment at Putney Vale Cemetery, 3.30 p.m. Friends to accept this as the only intimation. Flowers can be sent to the church.

KEITH.—On March 12, 1930, at 10, Norfolk-road, N.W.8, WILLIAM STUART, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM GRANT KEITH.

LINFORD.—On March 11, 1930, at 52, Kempshott-road, S.W.16, ANN (dear old Nannie), aged 93. For the last 71 years in four generations the faithful nurse and friend to the late Mrs. Julia Minnis (née Thompson) and her family. Linked to her "children" for ever by fragrant and loving memories.

LUKER.—On March 9, 1930, suddenly and peacefully, at Sunnyerdale, Grayshott, ADA AUGUSTA, widow of WILLIAM LUKER, of 22, Campden-hill-square, W., in her 91st year. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery, Monday, March 17, at 2.35. Flowers to Summerdale.

MONSON.—On March 11, 1930, in London, HENRY JOHN MONSON, son of the late the Rev. T. J. and the Hon. Mrs. Monson. Funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 3 p.m.

MOODY.—On March 11, 1930, at 9, Military Knights' Quarters, Windsor Castle, COLONEL RICHARD STANLEY HAWES MOODY, C.B., Military Knight of Windsor, late The Buffs and Royal Irish Fusiliers.

OLDFIELD.—On March 10, 1930, at Belstone, Okehampton, suddenly, after a year's illness, MARION EVELYN OLDFIELD, second daughter of the late Colonel F. J. Oldfield. Funeral arrangements will be notified later.

OWEN.—On March 9, 1930, at 60, Crefield-road, Ealing, MARION, widow of GEORGE CHARLES BUCKLESBURGH OWEN, late of Bovil House, Machin.

PATON.—On March 11, 1930, at Leighton Buzzard, FREDERICK ERSKINE PATON, M.B., of St. Margaret's, 544, Banbury-road, Oxford.

PHILLIPS.—On March 11, 1930, CHARLES JOHN PHILLIPS, of Asheroft, Orpington, in his 79th year. Funeral at Elitcham Parish Church, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30 a.m.

PRICE.—On March 8, 1930, at 4, Broad Park-avenue, Ilfracombe, very suddenly, MARY CECIL IRENE (née Lullingston), wife of the REV. E. BUCKLAND PRICE.

ROBERTSON.—On March 7, 1930, at 8, Ballygunge-park, Calcutta, suddenly, of heart failure, DAVID, beloved husband of GLADYS ROBERTSON.

ROBERTSON.—On March 12, 1930, ANNE LANDELLS, of Queen's Mount, Bournemouth, daughter of the late WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Almouth, Northumberland. Funeral, Bournemouth Cemetery. Wimborne-road, Salarday, March 15, 3 p.m.

ROBERTSON GRANT.—On March 10, 1930, at Estancia Sagta Catalina, Azul, Argentina, EDWARD JOHN ROBERTSON GRANT, late of Tarndune, Colinton-road, Edinburgh.

SCOTT.—On March 11, 1930, FLORENCE BUCKLIN, widow of JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Keith Weeks, Headley Park, Epsom, Surrey. Funeral service at Headley Church at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Cars will meet the 2.5 train from Waterloo at Epsom station.

SCUDAMORE.—On March 12, 1930, at Yarrowfield Mayford, Surrey, from encephalitis lethargica, GERTRUDE CAROLINE, widow of BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. P. SCUDAMORE, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Bircham. Funeral Saturday, March 15, at Brookwood Cemetery at 3 p.m. Train leaves Waterloo Main Line 1.38 for Brookwood.

SOLLY.—On March 10, 1930, at Menton, France, GEORGE EDWARD SOLLY, of Bells House, Wimborne, and Parkstone, Dorset, aged 75. Funeral at Wimborne. Arrangements later.

STEPHENS.—On March 11, 1930, at Heathcroft, 41, Heathfield-road, Wandsworth Common, HORATIO BERTRAND STEPHENS. Funeral service to-morrow (Friday), St. Anne's, Wandsworth, 11.30. Interment Streatham Cemetery, 12.

STRUTHERS STEWART.—On March 11, 1930, at a nursing home, Glasgow, JAN STRUTHERS STEWART, M.D., Broom Lodge, Innellan. Funeral private.

STUDHOLME-BORRETT.—On March 10, 1930, at Crofway, 298, Finchley-road, N.W., MARIE STUDHOLME, beloved wife of HAROLD G. BORRETT. Funeral service Emmanuel Church, Lyncroft-gardens, Hampstead, 12.15 to-day (Thursday), followed by interment at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley.

TOFT.—On March 11, 1930, at Burnham, Somerset, HENRY TOFT, for 44 years Rector of Axbridge, Somerset, aged 86 years.

WEBB.—On March 12, 1930, at a nursing home, JONAS MARSHALL WEBB, of The Bays, Crawley Down, aged 70. Funeral at Copthorne Church, Sussex, next Saturday at 3 p.m.

WINGROVE.—On March 11, 1930, at Thornley Havant, Hampshire, GEORGE RICHARD WINGROVE, late of Shanghai, China, husband of Julia Wingrove. Funeral Warblington Church to-morrow (Friday) at 3.15 p.m. Train leaves Waterloo for Havant 12.50 p.m.

WORTHINGTON.—On March 12, 1930, after a few days' illness, LUCINDA, eldest daughter of the late JOSEPH HALL WORTHINGTON, J.P., of Oxton, Birkenhead, aged 77.

WRIGHT.—On March 11, 1930, at 69, Lakeside-road, Palmers Green, WILLIAM JOHN WRIGHT, in his 58th year.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ABBOTT.—In ever-loving memory of ERIC GOWARD ABBOTT, 2nd Lieut., 1/5th South Staffordshire Regt., killed in action near Gommecourt, March 13, 1917, aged 20 years. Also in grateful remembrance of Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men who fell in the attack.

MOXLY.—In ever-loving memory of JOHN HEWITT SUTTON MOXLY, Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, and 2nd Lieut., Bedfordshire Regt., killed in action at Ypres, March 13, 1915.

UNIACKE.—In ever-affectionate memory of LT.-COL. H. P. UNIACKE, C.B., Gordon Highlanders, who gave his life for King and Empire, March 13, 1915.

WHITEHEAD.—In grateful memory of our only son, JAMES H. S. WHITEHEAD, R.W.K. Regt., killed (of illness contracted on active service on March 13, 1919), aged 19, third of Ormonde, W. R. WHITEHEAD, M.A., R.A.F., who was shot down over the enemy's lines on Oct. 17, 1918.

"Quo fas et gloria ducunt."

WHITEHEAD.—In mound and loving memory of ERIC ALFRED WHITEHEAD, R.F.C., who fell in aerial combat over the Forêt de Gobain, France, on March 13, 1918, aged 19.

EYRE.—PAUL D. EYRE, at sunrise, March 13, 1929. Amavimus, Amamus, Amabimus.

HAMILTON.—To the memory of our dearly loved father, CHARLES BOUDROS HAMILTON, C.M.G., Esquire of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Orbiston, Purley, who passed to his rest on March 13, 1927.—ELIZABETH and CLEVELAND.

HAWDON.—In ever-loving memory of TOM GIBSON HAWDON, The Lodge, Selby, Yorkshire, who saw the light of earth, March 13, 1923. And when I awake up after Thy Likeness, I shall be satisfied with it."

MACDONALD.—In loving memory of HENRY CRAIGIE MACDONALD, Captain, 93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died March 13, 1900, in Petrograd, and interred there with full military honours, by order of the Czar.

MEADE.—In ever-loving memory of CATHERINE WAYTE MEADE, who died at Menton, France, March 13, 1927.

ROBERTSON.—In ever-loving memory of our dear sister, ETHEL MARY ROBERTSON (ex-Smith), who passed away at Vancouver, B.C., March 13, 1915.

TAYLER, WILLIAM.—In loving memory of a dear husband and father, who died March 13, 1927.

TORRENS.—In very loving memory of PTE. beloved only son of LIEUT.-COL. G. L. and Mrs. TORRENS, who died March 13, 1929.

FUNERAL

GUNTON.—The funeral service for ALDERMAN GUNTON will take place to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m., at Wesley's Chapel, City-road, and the interment at Bromley Hill Cemetery, at 3.45 p.m. Flowers to Messrs. Harrods, 114, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, by noon Friday. There will also be a memorial service at St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, E.C., on Tuesday, March 18, at 12.30.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Est. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Free. The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

DRUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1. Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Memorials erected in any cemetery in England or Wales. Monumental masons to the trade. Telephone: Day Service, Welbeck 8254: Night Service, Ewell 239.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 129, Kensington High-street, Kensington. Western 0047. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

BOOKS : PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited. 43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. Gerr. 1741. T.A. Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., "Myersibra, London." Tele., Grosvenor 3042.

CLOTHES VALETING

4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, the originator of TURNING and beautifully refashioned. Just like New, by ENGLISH TAILORS on the premises, exclusively employed for the purpose. Before ordering new clothes give me an opportunity to prove my skill. All garments button correct side when completed. If the linings are good, and do not unstitch, breast pockets, above prices are correct. Mayfair work. City prices. Est. here 1907.—Broadway Lodge-te-hill, Central 1816. Beware of imitators.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BUSH ROSE TREES (best assorted), 6s. dozen; Standards 2s. each; Climbers 7s. dozen, carriage paid.—Fred Cromley, Hobston Bridge.

GARDEN PLANNING for gentlemen of moderate means; advice, assistance to existing staff, or complete undertaking; really artistic rock gardens at low cost.—Herbert G. Longford, Abingdon-on-Thames.

GLADIOLI, 100 named varieties in stock; large flowering varieties; good collection. Also Primulines, all at 4s. per 100. Mixed 2s. per 100, carriage paid. Send for full list of these, also seed potatoes, giving 60 varieties old and new, and other flowering plants.—CROSS and Co., Elm-road Homes, Wisbech.

"NOBLITE."—An attractive and beautiful form of outdoor paving for gardens, terraces, and paths. Apply "Noblite" Works, Borough Green, Kent.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333. The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1637.

PERSONAL

P.A.L.—Must write or see you before 21st. Have let house for year.—T. W.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, 1s. extra, if forming part of the advertisement, and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£30 REWARD.—LOST, 4th inst., between Hanover-square and Somers-place, Brown Leather Handbag containing PEARL NECKLACE (123 Pearls, Diamond Snap).—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

LOST.—CANADIAN SABLE FUR STOLE, between January 22 and February 10.—£10 reward to finder returning it to the Owner, 25, Grange-road, Burbey, Herts.

H.R.H. the DUKE OF YORK has graciously consented to be PRESIDENT at the DINNER of the ROYAL ASSOCIATION in aid of the Deaf and Dumb at the Mansion House on April 2nd, supported by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. Particulars can be obtained from, and donations will be gratefully received by, Mr. CECIL BEVAN, Appeals Organizer, at the Offices, 413, Oxford-street, W.1.

TASMANIA.—In order to assist people with moderate incomes to settle, capital of £3,000 or over to settle in country famed for climate, sport, moderate cost of living, the Tasmanian Government will ADVANCE COST of FARES. Write Agent-General for Tasmania, Australia House, London.

CRICKET.—Pupils are now being booked for the Easter holidays at the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd.; six nets; hot and cold showers; three mad city wickets without matting; pupils studied individually, and stubborn faults concentrated upon.—Write for particulars to the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd., Farm-lane, Walham Green, S.W.6. 'Phone, Fulham 2404.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor Cars, &c.," page two.

"SOUTH AFRICA HAS ITS DRAWBACKS, but it has so many advantages that I would not live elsewhere. . . . Living is definitely cheaper and taxation lower. . . . From the wife of a settler to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 100, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

DELIGHTFUL modernized HOUSE for SALE in Belgravia; four-five bed rooms, three bath rooms, two-three reception rooms; central heating; parquet floors; all rooms charmingly painted and panelled; attractive little garden. Price £4,000 or offer. Will be let. The house can be inspected daily by calling at 31, South Eaton-mews, Eaton-square, between 11 and 4. No agents.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT WANTED for old-established weekly paper; knowledge of antiques essential; those with antiques preferred; work sub-editorial and outside. Write, giving full qualifications and salary required, to Box G.751, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR SERVICE FLAT, QUEEN'S-GATE; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room.—Write Box 556, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

UNIQUE HOME SCHOOL in SUSSEX, 30 miles from London; country house, 40 Acres, home farm attached. Complete charge taken of children whose parents are abroad. Girls up to 14; languages a special feature of the curriculum. Preparatory Boarding Department for Babies and younger children lead a nursery life. Dancing, gymnastics, all games. Riding lessons given on ponies kept for this purpose on the estate. Children can be taken for the holidays only or the complete equipment of their clothes for returning to school.—Write Box G.452, The Times, E.C.4.

A MANSION GUEST HOUSE within 12 miles of London, Piccadilly, with 120 Acres, is ideal for its delightful surroundings, is run by Owners (gentlepeople) and combines the luxury of a first-class hotel with the economy and comfort of a country house party. Charming in every detail; bed rooms fitted with running water and all rooms beautifully furnished and decorated; excellent hunting with private pack; first-class golf course and tennis-lawn; also a beautiful garden.—Write Box G.1021, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN LESSONS by German lady teacher (diploma).—Write Box N.123, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAGONFLY.—That was a brutal retort.—E. L.

COPIES of the PHOTOGRAPHS appearing in THE TIMES picture page can be obtained from the Photographic Sales Department, The Times, Printing House-square, E.C.4. 'Phone, Central 2001.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL in bracing sea and pine air, South Coast, has Vacancy. Warmly recommended by parents living abroad, who can leave feeling certain that their sons are being most carefully looked after. Boys are taught to work and play hard, receiving a happy home life so necessary to young people. The atmosphere of the School is bright and encouraging to boys of all types. Extensive playing fields, gymnasium, swimming, riding, carpentry; bicycles allowed (in grounds only). References from parents and several eminent specialists.—Write Box G.815, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. to help us to change tears to joy, cruelty to kindness. Spare a thought for children less fortunate than yours. Gifts gratefully acknowledged by Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

MIDDLETON, near BOGNOR, FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE, 100 yards from sea. See page 27.

A Young Writer and his Wife WANT a SMALL Unfurnished HOUSE or modernised PERIOD COTTAGE in some peaceful, pleasant place, within daily reach of Town; three rooms, two reception rooms, and a quiet garden biassed with trees and flowers; border of Herts, Bucks, or Oxon preferred. Window way.—Write Box N.101, The Times, E.C.4.

BUNGALOW for SALE or BOX HILL FREEHOLD; six rooms; garage; tennis-court; good cooking; wood; electric light. Price £950 net.—Apply Mrs. C. E. Hall, Tower Hill, Dorking.

34, PEMBRIDGE-VILLAS, NOTTING HILL-GATE.—Unfurnished FLAT, self-contained, first floor; three sitting rooms, French windows, bed room, dining room, kitchen, bath room, and lavatory basin. Very moderate rent.

PIANO, Blüthner Boudoir; sacrifice £100 or offer.—Write Box P.1056, The Times, E.C.4.

A TTRACTIVE RED-SITTING ROOM, private house, South Kensington; all or some meals; good food and excellent cooking.—Write Box P.1032, The Times, E.C.4.

ITALIAN LESSONS by experienced Italian (diplomas).—Write Box P.1027, The Times, E.C.4.

NO MORE PARADOXES; PARADISE REGAINED. YOUR HOUSE FOUND. 1589 harmonized with 1930.—SMALL TUDOR FARMHOUSE of great charm, Sussex, 3 miles Haslemere, 2 miles Petersfield; 3 bed rooms, understanding of life; original chimney, oak beams, floors, ceilings, tiled roof, leaded-light windows, old open fires; standing bath at end undiscovered GREEN; hunting, polo, golf, tennis, 1½ hour London; 4½ Acres; £4,500 freehold. Inclusive terms, perfect bath room and linen-store room; central heating; A1 kitchen, pantry larder. VERY EASILY RUN. Coal in cellar; gas in use for garage. Lovely good shubbery, pine-embuilding pond, and half-tree; 2½ Acres more if desired; rough shooting obtainable. No agents; £2,000, quiet sale. Visible this week-end.—Peregrine Stansted 139 or write Box G.808, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER-DRIVERS interested in scheme for obtaining work apply BM/BKRV, W.C.1.

CHRIST and PEACE CAMPAIGN.—Experienced ORGANIZER WANTED for large provincial meeting.—Write Box T.1315, The Times, E.C.4.

BOOK NOW FOR EASTER in beautiful COUNTRY HOUSE, Sussex; bridge, golf, tennis, dancing; garage.—Write Box T.1318, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATION.—For particulars of private and country training establishments see "Educational" column on page 12.

EXPERT Lady OWNER-DRIVER; Continental experience; caring invalids; 6d. mile.—Ealing 2473.

STOWE SCHOOL.—To be LET, for Summer Months, FURNISHED HOUSE in BUCKINGHAM; six bed, two baths.—Apply, Col. Farmer, Stowe, Buckingham.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, 4, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.

£650.—COTTAGE, suitable two persons; condition perfect; gas, main drainage; garage; orchard; tennis court; private road; 30 miles South Cottage, Letchworth, Herts. 'Phone, Letchworth 117.

GREAT BARGAIN.—BECHSTEIN BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO (1913); excellent condition; £125. View.—Dr. Hamill, 58a, Longridge-road, S.W.5.

NR. CORNWALL COAST.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; 4 acres; woods, fields, fishing, golf, garages. Furnished Bungalows.—B., New House, Appleby, Westmorland.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Unfurnished FLAT in charming old house; still two adults; quiet; rent £80.—Macnaghten, Bittern Manor House, Southampton. Tele.: 2247.

£100.—HILLMAN Coupé, 14 h.p., drop head, 1929-30 model, taxed, insured, suitable doctor's one owner, well kept.—51, Ulster-terrace, London, N.W.1.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

PACKARD 30 h.p. 6-cylinder; two years old; in perfect order; open Touring car; trial given. Low price accepted.—Apply R. Tritton, 102, George-street, Portman-square.

ATTRACTIVE LAKELAND HOUSE to be LET; good accommodation; garage; lovely views. Low rental.—Write Box P.1042, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, good family, wants POST in South Africa, preferably Rhodesia; experienced chauffeuse and rider; fond of children; good references exchanged.—Write Box T.1392, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY WANTED, University Geography honour. Woman, 25. Country preferred.—Box 1357, A.P.E., 112, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

NORTH COAST of SOMERSET, within two minutes of the sea, in an isolated position, entirely unspoilt, an interesting OLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE with 3 reception rooms, &c. PRICE £600 FREEHOLD. Restoration necessary.—Write Box G.805, The Times, E.C.4.

PARKSTONE (near Bournemouth and Canford Cliffs). —Sunny FURNISHED HOUSE; May-June; study with garden; modern comforts; plate, linen, maid.—Milner-Barry, Edgecumbe.

HOLIDAYS (August).—Family would like ACCOMMODATION in school or such like; complete board. —Write Box T.1388, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH LADY, young, living Boulogne, having car, would invite or TRAVEL with ANOTHER lady; sharing; fond of golf.—Write Box P.1039, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY REQUIRES LESSONS in ART; full particulars wanted; moderate.—Box 1345, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTABLE WIRELESS SET, complete, new, 1930 model; excellent reception; £15.—Write Box N.122, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNER SERVICE SUITE, overlooking Gardens, KENSINGTON, bed part; two cheerful rooms; £120 per annum and service.—Kelvin 5744.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN contemplating leisurely motor tour, Europe, this month has SEAT for PASSENGER paying own expenses.—Write Box 09581, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER LEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

TAILORED SUITS for SPRING SUNSHINE.—Nine to one hundred Suits are ready for you to see at FENWICK of Bond-street, all at one fixed price, 10½ guns, in many beautiful materials. See one on a mannequin to-day.

BEFORE you say you know about honey, taste the marvellous Cephalonian honey imported by Fortnum and Mason; in pretty jars, 3s. 6d. each, carriage paid.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

3-PRONG FORKS WANTED, also Mutual Spoons. 9 in Antique Silver. Price no object. Write, call or 'phone Regent 5-5-32, Harris and Co., 47, Piccadilly, W.1.

DON'T MISS PICARD'S Bargain Sale. Removing to 6, Vigo-street from 119, REGENT-STREET.

GOING ABROAD? Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for the sunshine ready at Fenwick's to-day. Leaf Green, Lido Blue, Rosemary, Mimosa, and Peach, 10s. 6d.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES WANTED; highest prices.—Howells, 162, King's-road, Chelsea. (Flax. 7738.)

VIOLINS.—W. E. HILL and SONS, of 140, New Bond-street, London, are large buyers of fine violins, violas, and 'cellos by the celebrated Italian makers.

PERSONAL (continued)

"HE that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."—PROV. xvi. 32.

WILL RELATIVES of DR. FREDERICK ERSKINE PATON (late Dean of Lincoln), deceased, please write as believed to be residing at Cheltenham, COMMUNICATE at once with Mr. Horace J. Fisher, Solicitor, Oxford?

PIANO WANTED, Steinway, Bechstein, or equal.—Write H. M. B., care of 7, Davies-street, W.1.

EXQUISIT

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.

All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.

Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.

For illustrated Handbooks, Fares, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; City Booking Office, P. & O., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
†Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rasmak ..	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	13,500	Gibson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja ..	13,000	Bruning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Kanpora ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia ..	16,600	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	16,600	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Rasmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
†Jhitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malda ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 14
‡Mooltan ..	21,000	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore(cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
*Novara ..	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for *Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Nestor ..	11,000	Harnett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
‡Laborer (cargo)	9,076	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi	
Khiva ..	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Kampura ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala ..	17,482	Mottu	May 1	May 8
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 22

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA ..	7,261	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA ..	7,378	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD ..	6,080	Apr. 12	Apr. 19	Apr. 26
*HATIPARA ..	8,182	May 24	May 31	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MANELA ..	8,303	—	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
*MADURA ..	8,270	Mar. 19	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
MARGHA ..	8,278	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MORVADA ..	8,193	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	May 3

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MALDA ..	6,926	—	—	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MOOLTA ..	8,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 17
MADURA ..	8,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 26	May 6	May 14
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 25	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1. City Booking Office, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3: Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Cal. C. Fass, P. & O. Agents), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Agents:

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—

P. & O. Escrabe, McGrath and Co., 15 Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.E.S.C., Limited, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 (Mediterranean Motor Tours); Thos. Cook and Son, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosnan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and Messrs. Lloyd Jones, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	LONDON
RUAHINE ..	11,600	Mar. 15
		SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 1
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	May 3
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6
*RENUERA ..	11,000	June 13

* Via Suez.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. G. B. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 8240); and the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., 11, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 (Tele., Royal 7070); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE ..	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD ..	12,000	6 June	7 June

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
†R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
†R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 23

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only), 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Apl. 5	Apl. 11	Apl. 13
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apl. 26	Mar. 2	May 4
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 27	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur street, S.W.1: No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
‡City of Hongkong	9,076	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of Baroda ..	7,129	Mar. 15	Calcutta
City of York ..	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	7,483	Apl. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore ..	6,963	April 14	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 29 C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Valencia ..	7,230	April 12 E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340

LIVERPOOL: Tower Bldgs. Water-st. .. Cent. 3440

GLASGOW: 72, Bothwell-street .. .. Last. 9262

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
YUSHIMI MARU ..	16,600	Apl. 22	Apl. 29	May 1
HAKOZAKI MARU ..	16,500	Apl. 7	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HAKUSAN MARU ..	16,460	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 6, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3 (a Limited Company incorporated in Japan).

West End Agency, Cunard Line, 14-16, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool.	Marseilles.	Sailing.
Leicestershire ..	12,000	—	—	Mar. 15
Shropshire ..	12,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29	Apl. 5
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Apl. 4	Apl. 12	Apl. 19
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25	Apl. 26

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 6060, 6057.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic ..	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 2
Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 26	Olympic ..	Wed., Apl. 9

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK via Queenstown.

(2) Arabic .. Sat., Mar. 15 | Cedric .. Sat., Mar. 29
(2) *Pittsburgh Sat., Mar. 22 | (2) *Albertic Sat., Apl. 5

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 Albertic .. Sat., Apl. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic .. Sat., Mar. 29
(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Matarua (Passengers from Southampton only) Frt., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
(4) Pennland ..	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Mar. 15
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Mar. 29

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	Mar. 15 Apl. 12
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	Mar. 29 Apl. 26

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	Mar. 22 Apl. 19

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*ASCANIA - - - MAR. 14

*ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21 | BERENGARIA .. Mar. 22
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

†ANTONIA .. Mar. 22 | CARONIA .. Mar. 29
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ASCANIA - - - MAR. 14

*ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21 | †AUSONIA .. Mar. 28
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

†ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

†ANTONIA .. Mar. 22 | *CARONIA .. Mar. 29
* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Glasgow.
‡ Calls Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 16 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 5), Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Mar. 19	Mar. 22
"PARIS" (c) ..	Apr. 2	Apr. 5
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Apr. 23	Apr. 26
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	May 14	May 20

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FELIX DE LATOUCHE" .. Mar. 24
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. .. April 21

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INANDA ..	Sailing Mar. 29 LONDON
INGOMA ..	Sailing April 25 LONDON

Next sailings from Avonmouth Docks.

Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4321.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST and LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO

BRAZIL, URUGUAY AND ARGENTINA.

25,420 tons displacement. 14,500 tons gross.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. Mar. 20
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. Apl. 3

Full details on request to
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,

from SOUTHAMPTON, via

SPAIN	PORTUGAL	LAS PALMAS.	
PERNAMBUCO		S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	27 MAR.
BAHIA		S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	10 APR.
RIO DE JANEIRO		S.S. "ORANIA"	1 MAY
SANTOS		S.S. "GELLIA"	15 MAY
MONTEVIDEO		For passage and full information apply to the agents :—	
BUENOS AIRES			

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., 25, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 59, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
Finest Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £35 Return (Tourist Cabin).	One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from Your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

Geo. Washington .. Mar. 18 | America .. Mar. 28
Pres. Harding .. Apl. 2 | Geo. Washington Apl. 11

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

(Hapag).

ACCELERATED 7 DAYS' PASSAGE.

SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

HAMBURG ..	March 15
ALBERT BALLIN ..	March 29
HAMBURG ..	April 12
ALBERT BALLIN ..	April 19

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg. March 24, April 3.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena, from Southampton ..	March 26
Orinoco, from Southampton ..	April 24
Grunewald, from Plymouth ..	April 10

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST

Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY.

NORTH PACIFIC LINE.

LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO. via ST. THOMAS and PANAMA CANAL.

The Motor-Ship AMERIKA

will sail from SOUTHAMPTON about 16th May, 1930, carrying FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, and arrive LOS ANGELES 23 days from Southampton.

MINIMUM FARES.

ST. THOMAS	£23
CHRISTOBAL	£40
LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO	£55

For further particulars apply to
ESCOMBE, McGRATH and Co.,
15, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3,
or any Passenger Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

CHRISTIANNIA .. Mar. 27	*CILICIA .. May 30
*ELYSIA .. May 16	*†CASTALIA .. July 1

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
† First and Third Class Passengers. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.
Leaves Marseilles April 1.
Vessels recombined by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

ANDANIA .. Mar. 15	TRANSYLVANIA .. Mar. 29
CALIFORNIA .. Mar. 22	ANCHORIA .. Apl. 4

ANCHOR LINE, 49, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels), CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW CALEDONIA.

SUEZ, DJIBOUTI, and ADEN.—Services MESSAGERIES MONRAISA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

LUCCIOLE de l'Asie Mar. 14 and Apr. 2 CHARBOND
PERSEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT
LAMARTINE .. Mar. 25 and April 4. FRANK LOTI
.. EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
ANCHISE .. Mar. 18 and Mar. 29 MARIETTE PACHA

For freeness and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

by

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,920	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 9
OROPESA (omits Bermuda) ..	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

from Southampton, 15th March, 25th April, from Villefranche, 26th March, visiting MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.

9th June to ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTROSE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	Mar. 29
MONTCALM	Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.O.)	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.)	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.O.)	Mar. 24
DUCHESS OF YORK	Apl. 4

(R.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF ATHOLL .. Mar. 15	D. OF BEDFORD Mar. 29
MINNEDOSA .. Mar. 24	MELITA .. .. Apl. 3

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 29
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	Apl. 17

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Mar. 14.
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Apl. 2 NIAGARA .. Apl. 30

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
23, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Large Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2
Moreton Bay ..	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apl. 23
Hobsons Bay ..	14,170 tons from Southampton	May 28

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA ..	13,500 tons from Southampton	23	Mar.
†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	25	Apl.
†TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	23	May
†DORSETSHIRE ..	12,345 tons from Southampton	20	June
†IONIC ..	12,351 tons from Southampton	18	July

* Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd class only.
‡ 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector" ..	11,196 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Anses" ..	10,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 19th
"Ajax" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector" ..	11,196 tons from Liverpool	Sept. 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 5, Billiter-sq., E.C.3, and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS ..	From Liverpool	12th APL.
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES ..	Liverpool	24th MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR ..	Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) Passengers only. (2) First and Second Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 21, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 84, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 14
‡KILDONAN CASTLE ..	Mar. 20	—
‡BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 21
§BALMORAL CASTLE ..	Mar. 27	—

* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
§ Cargo only, via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

50th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.

Apply to 125, Pall Mall, Office, 14, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

GLEN LINE

FORTNIGHTLY TO

STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

PEMBROKESHIRE ..	from London Mar. 15
GLENIFFER ..	from London Mar. 29

For fares and full particulars apply
GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, E.C.3.

HEALTH, PLEASURE, EDUCATION.

TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

£257 10s. First Class. £152 8s. Special Class.

112 GOLDEN DAYS OF TRAVEL.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

Mediterranean, America, New York, Boston, Havana, Panama, California, Honolulu, Orient, Philippines, Malaya, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, Marseilles.

THE FAMOUS PRESIDENT LINERS.

ALL OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS.

For accommodation and full particulars apply to :—
T. C. le DUFF and Co., General Agents,
22, BILLITER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3 (Tele., Mon. 0221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

PLEASURE CRUISES. HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Over 250 special departures of cruising steamers from England during 1930.—For full choice apply for NEW CRUISE PROGRAMME.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

FARES, SAILINGS, & BERTHS.

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO BOOKING FEES.

CRUISES & SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Booklets, &c., gratis. ALL LINES. 'Phone, Regent 7607.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

HEALTH, SUNSHINE, HAPPINESS

are cheap at the price of a cruise to the Mediterranean or West Indies.

Full particulars obtainable from

PICKFORDS

TRAVEL SERVICE,

53/4, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Regent 8621.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels), CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW CALEDONIA.

SUEZ, DJIBOUTI, and ADEN.—Services MESSAGERIES MONRAISA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

LOUQUES de l'Asie	Mar. 14 and Apr. 2	CHARBOND
PERSEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT		
LAMARTINE ..	Mar. 25 and April 4.	FRANK LOTI
..	EGYPT AND BEYROUT.	
ANCHISE ..	Mar. 18 and Mar. 29	MARIETTE PACHA

For freeness and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES to ALGIERS AND GENOA

By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.

S.S. JAN PIETERSZOON COEN .. .. 27th Mar.
S.S. PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. .. 10th Apl.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent to Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.

THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO

SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.

MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (unlimited) ; ports for Chile.

NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.

No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

"ALMEDA STAR"	COMFORT	20 MAR.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	SUCCESS	10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"	SUCCESS	24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"	AND SERVICE	8 MAY

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL &

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BOROUGH of MORECAMBE AND HEYSHAM.

The Corporation are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of GENERAL MANAGER of their omnibus undertaking, which at the present time consists of a fleet of 28 vehicles.

Applicants must have had practical experience in the traffic, engineering, administrative, and executive sides of the office. Salary £500 per annum.

Applications, endorsed "General Manager," setting out particulars of present appointment, age, qualifications, and experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be addressed to the undersigned and delivered at my office not later than the 25th March, 1930.

J. ENTWISTLE, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Morecambe and Heysham,
11th March, 1930.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorised by the Admiralty and Overseas Services to invite APPLICATIONS in connection with impending APPOINTMENTS of EIGHT COMMERCIAL SECRETARIES (in Argentine, Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Persia, and Switzerland) and two Trade Commissioners (at Montreal and Durban).

Salary £800 rising to £1,000 or in some cases £600 rising to £800. In addition, good allowances and bonus rates approximately from £500 to £900 a year according to the post.

Are limits, 20-45 on 1st January, 1930. Candidates must be held for an appreciable time a responsible position in business or in Government Service and, if outside Government Service, must have passed at least one year in continuous residence abroad for business, study, or official work after attaining age of 21. Trade Commissioner candidates must have good knowledge of one foreign language; Commercial Secretary candidates of French and one other foreign language.

Further particulars and forms of application available on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1. No application can be considered unless received on the prescribed form not later than Tuesday, 8th April.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS. — Assistant Inspector of Taxes in the Inland Revenue Department (21-24 on 1st September, 1930, with extension in certain cases), 8th May. Female Clerical Officers of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service (Male and Female), (22-24), 8th May. Indian Civil Service (21-24), 8th May. Writing Assistants (Female), (16-17), 10th April.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. — Consular Service. Probationary candidates for admission to the Competitive Examinations will take place on the 6th May, 1930, and the 13th May, 1930, respectively. Application for interview must be received at the Civil Service Commission, on the prescribed form, on or before the 1st April, 1930.

NAVY, ARMY and AIR FORCE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Royal Cadets (Special Entry) (17½-18½); Gunner Cadets (17-19½) First Appointments in the Royal Marines (16-19); Woolwich and Sandhurst (18-19), and the Royal Air Force College (17½-19½), 24th June. Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1. No form received after the 25th April can be accepted.

COUNTY of the PARTS of LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT of COUNTY VALUER.

The County Valuation Committee of the County Council of the Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of COUNTY VALUER at a salary of £800 per annum, with travelling allowance according to the Council's scale.

The appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office.

Particulars of the duties and terms of appointment can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

HERBERT CLARKE, Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Lincoln. 11th March, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following APPOINTMENTS:—MEMBER of the LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TRINIDAD for the Public Works Department, for three years, with possibility of extension, at a salary of £500, rising to £800 a year by annual increments of £25. Free passages. Candidates, 25 to 30 years of age, preferably unmarried, must have passed sections A and B of the examination for the Associateship of the A.M.I.C.E. Diploma, or hold professional qualifications recognized by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from those examinations, and have had at least five years practical experience upon engineering works of some magnitude, especially in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.

Apply at once by letter, stating age and whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/1973.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send ORIGINAL testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post. 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

AN exceptionally capable Salesman is required for North Lincolnshire by well-known British manufactory. Outstanding selling ability is required and will be well paid. Interviews will only be given to applicants between the ages of 25 and 40, sending details of a first-class reason for their own present employment. Must live on the territory, and with unimpeachable references. An allowance of £8 a week will be paid during training. Only those possessing the above qualifications should write in strict confidence to Box G.804, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT to General Manager of large organisation; a preference given to Public School man, age 30-35, with some practical knowledge of factory routine and labour conditions; must write, giving full details of experience, and salary desired, Box G.755, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Man, preferably single and disengaged, with the qualifications of a gentleman—intelligence, drive, and adaptability—wanted for provincial work by London firm. Job offers possibilities of big money but needs learning, and during probation carries adequate pay.—Write Box A.357, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONAL Stenographer required; very high speeds; well educated; good appearance; under 30.—Apply Room 436, Bush House.

FIRST-CLASS experienced Salesmen required by world-famous firm for London district; excellent terms and prospects for men with initiative, executive ability, education, and good sales record.—Write Box N.102, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, young, energetic, required assist with Hire Fleet; good prospects.—Write The Holiday Caravan Co., Ltd., Cumnor, Oxford.

LADIES or Gentlemen of good social or business standing can earn considerable income by their spare time introducing Portable Wireless Sets to their friends or business acquaintances.—For full particulars write Box A.332, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE Manufacturing firm in S.W. London have a vacancy in their Export Department for a Man of sound general education and electrical engineering training, age not exceeding 25, with language qualifications, preferably French and German. State full particulars of past career, age, and salary required, Box P.1046, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Managing Clerk required by London Solicitors; Middlesex; good French and Spanish essential; state work essential.—Write, stating experience, qualifications and salary to R. V., care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Clements-lane, E.C.4.

LIVE Salesman, with experience in oil trade required immediately.—Write Box P.1051, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGING Director required to organise and develop recently established wood-working factory with large plant. Exceptionally capable and energetic salesman essential. Must be able to create and organise sales organisation and to supervise generally the manufacturing side. Good salary and commission.—Write Lofty 24 Box 1972, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and foreign countries. Copies of replies will be forwarded if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London; that address to be counted as six words. Rate 3s. per line (minimum 3 lines). Box replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man as Inspector for important Commercial Organisation; London and Africa. Ability in organising and sales experience, with fluent French essential; age 27-35; commencing salary £600, plus living allowance. Good appearance and first-class driving licence essential.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for the wirework trade. Knowledge of Home Office requirements for power machinery guards and capable of taking working details. —Apply in writing, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 904, Scils Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by firm of Wine and Cigar Merchants, a Gentleman of good social standing having entrée in right circles wishing to augment his income.—Write Box N.36, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED as Manager of Motor-car and Oil Department in company trading in Near East: Public School education recommended and age must be about 30; good appearance and personality essential. Also youngar Man, same type, to take charge Spare-parts Department. —Write, stating experience, S. V., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 94, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

SALES Manager wanted for one of the largest butcher's businesses in London, with West End and City connexion; splendid opportunity for man with knowledge of the trade; good salary.—Write, giving full particulars as to age, experience, &c., to Box O.284, care of Jackaons, 19, Cullum-street, E.C.3.

SMART Representatives wanted for the sale of capital issuing specialty; good prospects and terms to right men only, giving full particulars to Box P.1055, The Times, E.C.4.

TEN representatives to sell local advertising on a very attractive medium. Call on Saturday at 10.0 a.m. at Captain Hunt's, Great Scotland-yard, Whitehall.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialized home-study courses.—Write for free booklet. "The Key to a Successful Career." Pitman's Correspondence College, 192, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

AGRICULTURE.—Land Agency.—Qualify by home training for careers in British or Colonial farming or Land Agency. Also poultry, pig, fruit farming.—Agricultural Correspondence College, Dept. F.), Bath.

Are you satisfied at your present rate of progress? The Russell Correspondence Course in Scientific Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the commercial world. One student took £12 in six months from 3rd. per week to £12 10s. and had no previous experience. Another rose while still a student from Insurance Inspector to Assistant Sales Manager at £600 a year. If we accept you we undertake to introduce you to Salaried Vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men. Send to-day for "Your Future—How to make it secure."—The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd., (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S. 2/1, St. Albans.

EMPLOYERS seeking men selected and trained by the late managing director (40 years' experience) of a well-known firm whose selling organization extends to the furthest outposts of the Empire should apply to the B.S.S. The fact that men are prepared to spend their own money on self-education indicates they are of the right type, and this, coupled with the method of selecting men —and the scientific training which includes selling demonstrations and practical tests—is proof that employers can be sure of obtaining men of ability, thoroughly trained in the canon of selling key. Remember the key man, trained the B.S.S., was brings to his work enthusiasm and fresh ideas—and his selling record will quickly eclipse that of the all-too-common order-taker. Full particulars of the training supplied on request. For full particulars of the training supplied on request. For salesmen who know how to sell apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 0904/0905.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young man with Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured position on qualification. Forty-four students out of a total of 47 obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations.—Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WELL-EDUCATED youth, aged about 20, required for manufacturers' export office in N.W. London; must be quick at figures. Reliable and keen commercial experience preferably shipping and a knowledge of foreign languages desirable.—Write, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required, to Box A.296, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, capable young Engineer to run Sales Office in London; organising ability essential. Write, with full details, in confidence, Box T.1491, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

INTERNATIONAL Literary Agency requires competent personality to manage London office; literary and business ability, languages, and connexion with publishers. —Write Box A.344, The Times, E.C.4.

LEADING Singapore daily has vacancy for Junior Sub-editor possessing initiative and sound journalistic ability, aged about 23, single; generous salary and contract, return passage paid; good education, sound health, and thorough training on London or provincial daily essential.—Write, giving fullest particulars of experience, Box A.342, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-KNOWN business periodical requires Associate Editor, later as Editor. The right man may be a journalist with good provincial or suburban newspaper experience and a working knowledge of printing; a capable interviewer with a business outlook and an alert brain.—Write fully to Box A.334, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical course with a modern works' experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

A Pupil required for London antique showroom; good prospects to worker.—Write Box 06551, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DANCING, Health and Beauty Training.—Girl required, leaving school; moderate premium; salary after training.—Write Box T.1297, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for Personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box N.42, The Times, E.C.4.

QUALITY Surveyor, with established practice in North London has vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium required, returnable as salary.—Write Box T.1416, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

JUNIOR Typist wanted; must be quick, neat and accurate.—Apply by letter only, stating age, speed, and experience required, to Manager, Regent Institute, Regent House, Palace Gate, W.8.

WELL-EDUCATED Lady, with knowledge of languages and good business ability, required by publishing concern.—Write Box A.345, The Times, E.C.4.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings. Individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College of Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

ATTRACTIVE posts for ambitious women! Men of affairs need efficient Private Secretaries. Our Private Secretarial Course will give you the requisite knowledge to fit you for an independent post. Qualified students offered secretarial vacancies. Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation.—Institute of Commercial Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

LADY Clerk, Typist, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's Courses.—Write for free booklet, mentioning Dav., "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT (certified) and Chartered Secretary (34), 17 years experience accounts, finance, costing, shipping, commercial contracts, requires position; 10 years as manager.—Write Box N.111, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, Solicitor, experienced linguist, knowledge company, secretarial, legal, sales, staff management, general, realties, desires change; leading fuller scope.—Write Box T.1092, The Times, E.C.4.

ADAPTABLE Public School man, 27, business capacity, farming knowledge, seeks post immediately farming; travelling with prospects or Continental secretary; highest references.—Write Box T.1390, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, 34, apprenticed Scotch bank, 10 years in a Colonial bank in London, desires post better prospects, Town or country.—Write Box F.1067, The Times, E.C.4.

ADAPTABLE Young Man, 26, public school education, at present holding responsible position of five years' duration, desires to Change line of Business for one offering a wider field for future development, and therefore seeks Post permitting of ample scope for individual effort and initiative; eight years' valuable commercial experience; excellent organizer; capable salesman, and conscientious worker; appointment for Saturday, March 15th, or after 6 o'clock p.m. weekdays.—Write Box 06517, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADMINISTRATIVE Post wanted: large experience in buildings, housing schemes; public works; take sole charge; excellent references.—Write Box N.70, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, 26, single, seeks immediate employment; do any work, go anywhere.—Write Box G.803, The Times, E.C.4.

A Keen Public School Man, aged 30, seeks post as Sales Manager, Assistant Sales Manager, or similar position in where nine years' experience, consisting of two years travelling representative, four years special sales organizer, and three years assistant sales manager, with firm of international repute, may be utilised; highest references.—Write Box 07070, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Position required offering unusual opportunities to energetic, ambitious man with exceptional commercial, financial, and accountancy organisation.—Write Box T.1425, The Times, E.C.4.

AS Manager, Organiser, Secretary or other capacity; experienced, highly qualified gentleman, 43, offers efficient services; exceptional education; references available now, London.—Write Pisa, Box N.125, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Man (25) with sound practical knowledge of all branches of advertising and selling, seven years' experience, desires change; capable copywriter and correspondent; would be a reliable, efficient assistant to sales executive.—Write Box P.297, The Times, E.C.4.

BARRISTER (25) wants Business or Secretarial Post; will accept nominal salary to commence if prospects.—Write Box 07091, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, knowledge of English, seeks post; had six years' experience leather goods manufacture, including two years London agents; competent salesman, full knowledge of English and foreign markets and all office routine, correspondence, shipping, responsibility and scope desirable.—Write Box G.815, The Times, E.C.4.

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER, age 36, experienced correspondence, requiring advancement seeks progressive berth London; excellent testimonials.—Write Box A.304, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant, age 28, eight years professional and three years banking experience, good working knowledge of Spanish, requires commercial position in London.—Write Box T.1403, The Times, E.C.4.

COMMERCIAL Manager seeks secretarial, administrative, executive Post of responsibility, sound concern with good prospects; University graduate; languages; Scottish; extensive experience overseas, home and abroad.—Write Box P.1048, The Times, E.C.4.

ELECTRICAL Engineer, 25, of very extensive erection and maintenance of all classes of electrical plant, requires responsible position. Full details to interested firms.—Write Box 06536, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGINEER, mechanical; extensive experience layout, extension and maintenance of industrial plants and buildings; structural steel locomotives, electric power and lighting; reports; references; available now.—Write Box T.1364, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISHMAN, 24, desires change; present situation as Secretary to directors; seven years shorthand, typing, commercial secretarial work; thoroughly understands care; seven years' driving licence.—Write Box G.771, The Times, E.C.4.

ENERGETIC and ambitious young man of very good family, age 27, wishes to obtain a stationary billet in or near London, for domestic reasons, as his present position is precarious; thoroughly experienced motor-car travelling in Europe and Great Britain; qualifications: Matriculated, one year university, sound knowledge accountancy, bookkeeping, typewriting, shorthand, knowledge Netherlands, German and Afrikaans language, working knowledge Spanish; travelled all over world; own car; several splendid references, each emphasizing adaptability; could take up anything; indoor or outdoor billet preferred.—Write Box 02819, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXECUTIVE Assistant to Manager of important manufacturing company with 20 years' comprehensive business experience (engineering trades), seeks opportunity to change present position.—Write Box G.814, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 40, Public School, Varsity, many years' experience in Colonies, desires post East Africa; first-class sheep and cattle man; engineer, business training; capable handling natives; able, courageous and keen; ex-veteran France and Gallipoli; money no object if post is congenial.—Write Box T.1171, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, legal training, wide experience, finance, 5 c's, contracts, company work, frequently France, U.S.A., Canada, accustomed organize and control, high references, now open to engagement.—Write Box 760, Ivers', 14, Regent-street, S.W.1.

GENTLEMAN, 29, public school, fluent French, 13 years' commercial and insurance experience, 10 years' residence on Continent, good appearance, personality, accustomed administrative posts, seeks responsible position, residence abroad or travel welcomed; first-class references available.—Write Box T.1417, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, disengaged, well educated, active, adaptable, excellent references, having held responsible positions, seeks post where French and general business experience useful; office representation or travelling.—Write Box F.1029, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 36, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), admitted Solicitor, requires Post (not legal) experience in various businesses, including literary; will accept small salary if good prospects.—Write Box 3191, The Times, E.C.4.

A Wiseman-street, W.1.

OXONIAN (20), brilliant, would undertake any work of interesting or adventurous character; political, literary, tutorial, travel, and nautical experience.—Write Box T.1154, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Boy, 27; experience selling, home and abroad; some engineering; hard worker, tall, athletic. —Raymond "Maplestead, Essex.

REQUIRED, position Far East, Malaya preferred; 10 years' export, three years' banking experience.—Renie P. Burton, 19, Perrys-road, W.7.

SOLICITOR, hard worker, Public School, aged 25, admitted two years, desires position with good prospects in first-class London office; experienced in Common Law, especially so in advocacy; fair introduction.—Write Box 06525, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

UNIVERSITY Man (28), at present holding responsible Secretarial post, but which is being absorbed, seeks appointment; experience and qualifications school master, lecturer, secretarial, and organising; any locality.—Write Box G.766, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL anybody assist middle-aged ex-service man, married, tide over difficulties? Can do any light work; good cook, conscientious; well recommended.—Write Goodman, 74, Coleman-crescent, Ramsgate.

YOUNG Man, 21, passed London matriculation first division and wishing to attend University evening lectures, desires work any description in London.—Write Box T.1321, The Times, E.C.4.

5-10 educated trustworthy man (42); London or within 20 miles south; car if necessary; salary moderate but essential.—Write Box T.1054, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Employment Bureau, 67, Palace-street, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1 (telephone, Victoria 1382). Replies should be addressed to the Director of Employment, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

DENTAL Mechanic (apprentice trained), good experience and references; age 25; single; desires position London.—B.292.

GARDENER-HANDYMAN, good private service experience; age 35; married (one child); wife willing to assist in house if required; highest references; at present in Buckinghamshire; go anywhere. (3,018.)

HOUSE Decorator, painter, paperhanger, 40s.; good experience and references; age 38; married; desires position with London firm. (2,431.)

INTERPRETER, can speak Turkish, Arabic, and modern Greek, and speak and write French, German, Italian, and Spanish; age 31; single; good references; would accept position home or abroad. (3,580.)

PACKER-PORTER-WAREHOUSEMAN, last position 11 years with silk merchants; good references; age 35; single; go anywhere. (3,918.)

STOREKEEPER, good experience builders' materials; last position three years; age 29; married; highest references; go anywhere. (3,318.)

Further registrations include men for all kinds of work and disabled men suitable for light work.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if any employer would kindly telephone to J. E. F., Temple Bar 6345," or write to S. St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, where men can be seen by appointment.

ACCOUNTANCY and Clerical work; man aged 41; held a position on the South African Railways and Harbours, but had to return to England on account of his wife's health; left with highest references.

BUTCHER'S Assistant (22), with satisfactory reference; had to leave his last job owing to a poisoned finger.

CELLARMAN (wine, &c.); man, aged 60, with excellent references from well-known West End firm, which he had to leave owing to falling off of trade.

CLERICAL.—Secretarial or clerical work desired by ex-Civil Servant, aged 26; extensive experience in investigation and interviewing; adaptable and willing; reference may be made to J. E. F.

DRAPERY (Reference and Enquiry Clerk); man, aged 25, with experience in clerical and professional people in London for references.

FRENCH Polisher, aged 37; many years with well-known piano manufacturers and three years last reference.

IMPROVER in Printing Machine Room; man, aged 20; can work platen; has good reference, but was not apprenticed and so was put off work when slack season came.

OFFICE Supervision, fluent French, Sales Letter writing or Advertisement Drafting, bookkeeping, correspondence (including shorthand, &c.); work needing above qualifications wanted by man of 54; highest reference, including Legation work.

PACKER and Porter; man, aged 37, with good reference of over two years; well-known to member of St. Martin's.

SEDENTARY Work wanted by man of 32, with 12 years' excellent reference from firm in leather dyeing and staining, who would gladly take him back, but their work is all standing and he cannot longer stand the strain.

THIRTY Years as Sorter, &c., in the Post Office; man, aged 51, most anxious to prove in any position where given the chance his willingness to re-enter the ranks of honest and willing workers; well-known clergyman is willing to inform any prospective employer of the delinquency that led to his dismissal from the Post Office.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITOR (40), B.A. (Lon.), desires change; magazine or newspaper; wide experience; exceptional recommendations.—Write Box P.1049, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARIAL or Literary Work, full or part-time, by wife of young, cultured, and adaptable journalist with useful qualifications.—Write Box N.124, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ALL-ROUND Business Woman, good correspondent, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, requires position Secretary or Supervisor; no agents please.—Write Box N.108, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Lady Graduate, shorthand, typing, organising ability, requires temporary or permanent post, evenings.—Miss Mackenzie, 14, Windsor-road, Finchley, N.3.

EXPERIENCED Secretary-Shorthand-Typist desires post; intermediate B.Sc., French, German; seven years banking.—Write Box 07080, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY seeks post London area; good correspondent, all supervising, shorthand, typing, income-tax rebate, French, German translations; highest references; moderate salary.—Write Box 07085, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY desires position as Private Secretary; expert shorthand-typist, knowledge of French; Town or country; good references.—Write Box T.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, perfect in German and French, some knowledge of Italian, well versed in life, marine, and non-marine insurance, varied office experience, over five years in London broker firm, requires position in foreign department of insurance brokers or company.—Please write Box A.354, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretary, 25, experience, capable, take charge office, deal with correspondence, own initiative, seeks responsible and confidential position, temporary or permanent; excellent shorthand typist and typist all office routine, some company secretarial knowledge.—Write Box P.25, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady, tall, well educated, fluent French and Portuguese, desires post, Public Corr. and Shorthand, requires post; Receptionist or similar preferred.—Write Box 02832, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Private Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by Overseas Service Bureau (Secretarial), Ltd., Goschen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. Temple Bar 9058. (Students resident everywhere.)

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

EXPERIENCED Renovator, alterations, &c., seeks post, daily; good references.—Apply Miss T., 30, Kelldon-road, Clapham Common, S.W.11.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend young Nursery Governess for one girl, just 2; Child and country lover and fond of children essential.—Write Mrs. Wentworth Reeve, Marks Tey Hall, near Colchester.

EXPERIENCED English Governess for service abroad (Egypt); good musician essential; excellent testimonials and references needed.—Write Box 4256, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

FRENCH Governess, young, experienced, May; girls 8, 5; strong on music, singing, sewing; references.—Mrs. Moxon, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

GOVERNESS required for girl 6½; till school age; not over 35.—State particulars, training, experience, references to Mrs. Gaynor, Fir Lodge, Attleborough, Norfolk.

HOLIDAY Governess, French, "au pair," doctor's family, three; preparatory schoolboys; no domestic duties.—West, 7, Crawford-gardens, Cliftonville, Margate.

REQUIRED, Nurse or Lady Companion, for delicate young lady of cheerful disposition; excellent home; can drive car if required.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box 8006, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

REQUIRED for holidays (April), French lady as Companion; two children, ages 10 and 12; pocket money and references necessary.—Apply 11-1, or after 6, Michaelson, 46, Ridgmount-gardens, Gower-street, W.C.

EXPERIENCED Nurse wanted for boy nearly 3 years; to do own nursery; good references required; good wages.—Mrs. Foss, Nightingale-corner, Richmansworth.

THOROUGHLY experienced Nannie required end of May for boy 2 years; needlewoman; aged 28-40; child's washing; nursery cleaned; country, personal references and character.—Write Mrs. Chaldecott, Stanley Cross, Farnham-lane, Haslemere.

WANTED for Ceylon, a thoroughly reliable, experienced Nurse-Governess for first baby; one preferred who has been either India or Ceylon before; will be required June, and go abroad in the autumn.—Write giving full particulars to Box N.46, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Nanny, experienced, under 35; good needlewoman; boy 16 months.—Write 32, Ferncroft-avenue, Heath-drive, Hampstead.

UNDER Nurses and Nurserymaids must be experienced, are required for Town and country.—Apply personally, Regina Bureau (Dept. 26), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN any lady highly recommend French or Swiss Maid with experience in dressmaking and valeting?—Mrs. T. G. Bishop, 2, Albion-mews West, 3625 Paddington.

MAID-HOUSEMAID required for first-rate situation, N.6; £30.—Write giving particulars last two situations Box T.1229, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Charles Meynell requires French or Swiss School-room-maid; good needlewoman.—Moonhill Place, Chickfield, Sussex.

WANTED, Children's Maid for three girls, 7, 9, and 10; thoroughly experienced, good needlewoman and laundress essential.—Apply Mrs. Gilbert, "Gorseway," Hayling Island.

MADAME Vivian place good Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Children's Maids, &c.; French, Swiss.—Call Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER or superior General; small flat, one lady; good wages; personal reference.—Write S., 284, The Mall, Ealing.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER required; family four, staff three; good cook essential; country.—Apply, giving full particulars, Mrs. Tresmer-Thompson, Clayton Park, Henley-on-Thames.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted, also kitchenmaid, mother and daughter would do; two in family; seven servants; good cooking; references essential; good wages; comfortable situation.—Mrs. S., Old Alresford House, Alresford, Hants.

HOUSEKEEPER (lady) required for small country house; indoor domestic staff four; one who is in good health, an early riser, and willing to supervise staff.—Write Box P.1056, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

LADY Cook-Housekeeper.—A thoroughly reliable and educated lady required to take entire charge of limited household; small bungalow, near Godalming; country life; only those able to give excellent personal references need apply.—Write Box A.322, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR Cook-Housekeeper wanted to take complete charge of household with two maids and lady nurse; London winter, country summer; salary £90.—Write Box P.1038, The Times, E.C.4.

SOMEONE really Superior for entire work lady's flat; 3½ cook until 2.45; some help.—Write Box 3118, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED at once, Working Housekeeper to do entire work and cooking of woman doctor's small bungalow.—Apply Dr. Allen, Mawgan Porth, St. Columb, Cornwall.

HOUSEKEEPER (Working) wanted; six maids.—Mrs. Lloyd's Bureau, 51, London-road, Southampton.

VERY good Cook for small family, six maids (kitchen-maid) and boy; £90-£95; good wages.—Mrs. Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636 (4 lines).

COOK (strictly-handed); £70-£80; flat; three in family; four maids; separate bed room. No fees.—Apply Trevor (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 6636 (4 lines). Buses stop at door.

CANADA.—Good Plain Cook and House-Parlourmaid (daily); must be used to best of service; good wages. Apply British Empire Bureau, 57, Edgware-road, W.2.

COOK-GENERAL wanted; small modern house; good wages; good outings; help given.—Edwards, Cornerways, Upper Mulgrave-road, Cheam, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL.—House-Parlourmaid, and House-maid required for labour-saving house, Midland Town; two in family; give full particulars and wages required; good references essential.—Write BM/HHFS, Monomark House, W.C.1.

COOK-GENERAL; two ladies; house-parlourmaid kept; separate bed rooms; gas cooker. Ideal boiler. electricity; under 45.—Miss Carr, Arnell, Salcombe, Devon.

COOK-GENERAL; two in family and nursery; four in staff; separate bed room.—Mrs. Touche, 23, Gilkes-road, The Bolloms, South Kensington. (Kensington 6175.)

COOK-GENERAL, permanent or temporary; one lady, two children; mother's help and morning woman kept.—Write Hurstfield, East Hoathly, Sussex.

COOK-GENERAL wanted; must be good plain cook; two in family; house-parlourmaid kept; quiet place, no basement.—Apply Mrs. Butler, 314, Finchley-road, near Finchley-lane.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, April 1; modern house; separate bed rooms; husband and wife; comfortable home; personal references required.—Write only, 49, Howard-road, Shortlands, Bromley.

COOK-GENERAL; family three; house-parlourmaid kept; non-basement house; personal references; good wages.—Mrs. Ellis, 31, Aberdare-gardens, N.W.6.

COOK-GENERAL; house-parlourmaid kept; separate bed rooms; family two; small house.—Apply, after 5.30, Mrs. Bolton, 17, Addison-road, Kensington.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid wanted; three in family; small non-basement house.—Apply or write, 58, Fairhazel-gardens, N.W.

AN Experienced Cook-General; £60-£65; age 25-35; good references essential; comfortable home; good outings.—Homemaid kept.—Apply "Olive House, Denmark-road, Carshalton, Surrey.

HAMPTON-ON-THAMES.—Good Cook-General and experienced House-Parlourmaid required about second week in April; two in family; no children; give full particulars, to Box T.1995, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED immediately, Continental Cook-General by Mother's Help; very quiet flat; couple and child, age 4; good house.—Phone Weston 4170.

SUPERIOR Maid for one lady in flat; good plain Cook. Apply 2nd and trustworthy; age 30-35.—Write Box T.1340, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; two only in family; small labour-saving house; separate bed rooms; very good wages and outings; personal reference.—Apply, giving particulars, Mrs. A. Williams, Sandhill Cottage, Godwyn-road, Folkestone.

WANTED, Two Gentlewomen as Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; house at St. John's Wood; salary £80 per annum.—Write Box T.1588, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERALS urgently required; £48-£50; temporary, 25s. to 30s. weekly.—Call, write, or 'phone Miss Fisher's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373 and 6053.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; £85 and £55; flat; two in family; own bed rooms. No fees. Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington, Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

COOK-GENERALS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, Kitchenmaids, Maids Miss Hall's Excellent Registry Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 2464.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID required; house-parlourmaid kept; London only; family six, servants six.—Lady Eleanor Kenne, 48, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8.

PARLOURMAID wanted; one in family; three maids; good wages, regular outings; satisfactory reference necessary.—Write to Mrs. Colmer, 29, Eldon-road, Kensington, W.8.

PARLOURMAID, early April; age 30-35; five indoor servants; family three; own bed room; help given; good silver cleaner and valet.—Write Mrs. Crichton, 4, Bolsover-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

PARLOURMAID, under 30; used to country; small house; three maids

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR-VALETS, experienced single men, 25-30, wanted immediately.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER required (single). Hampstead district; long experience essential.—Write, stating full particulars, age, wages, and length of references, Box 50, care of 467, Finchley-road, N.W.2.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR; age 23-25; single; tall, smart appearance, scrupulously clean; live in; Sussex, but must know London; none but apply who have not been in good private service and hold excellent references.—Write Box X.218, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR (29); London; excellent references; repairs; R.A.C., R.S.M. certificates; married when suited.—Cross, Shelthorne, Elms-road, Harrow Weald.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-ELECTRICIAN; 17 years' Rolls-Daimler; experienced London, Scotland; Continental; ex-R.N.; age 34, married.—D. F., Pastile Cottage, Seamore-hill, Haywards Heath.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; Rolls, &c.; personal reference; steady and reliable; Continental experience; if married; age 40.—Cox, 7, Chesham mews, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, disengaged, passed Rolls-Royce tests; keen, capable, willing worker; anxious to give utmost satisfaction at all times; single; tall, smart appearance; careful driver; would quickly prove worth.—R. C. Nice, 21, Lochaber-road, Lee, S.E.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; single, age 26; 10 years' experience; 12 years private service; knows London; clean licence; excellent reference; last place four years; Town or country; used to 5-litre Sunbeam; can decarbonise 4-litre Sunbeam.—Apply Bowry, 20, Carrington-street, Mayfair, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 16 years' experience; splendid personal references; age 35; own accommodation; good knowledge London; practically abstainer, non-smoker.—W. B., 12, New-street, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; life experience; 5½ years present situation; married, one child; abstainer, clean licence; free within month.—Write Box T.1396, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 28; Rolls, Daimler, &c.; employer highly recommends.—Phone Park 1450. Hairdresser, 51, Sutherland-avenue, Paddington.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; age 26; single; Sunbeam; smart; fit.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, Sloane 3315.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; long experience, Rolls, &c.; clean licence; personal reference; married, no rooms required; Hampstead-road, West Hampstead.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; married; Town or Country; 15 years' experience, passed Rolls School; any car; married; personal reference; previous 6½ and four years.—A., 8, Beaumont-mews, Weymouth-street, W.1.

AVAILABLE for immediate employment and strongly recommended, Chauffeur-Mechanic. Civics, Carbodies, Hanway, London, W.1.—Apply Secretary, R.A.S.C. Association, Aldershot.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. F. Metcalfe strongly recommends as Chauffeur F. Ogilvie, 6, Caversham-street, Chelsea; any car; free now; excellent references.

CHAUFFEUR (30), London; excellent references; pair; R.A.C., R.S.M. certificates; married when suited.—Cross, Shelthorne, Elms-road, Harrow Weald.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-ELECTRICIAN; 17 years' Rolls-Daimler; experienced London, Scotland; Continental; ex-R.N.; age 34, married.—D. F., Pastile Cottage, Seamore-hill, Haywards Heath.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; Rolls, &c.; personal reference; steady and reliable; Continental experience; if married; age 40.—Cox, 7, Chesham mews, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, disengaged, passed Rolls-Royce tests; keen, capable, willing worker; anxious to give utmost satisfaction at all times; single; tall, smart appearance; careful driver; would quickly prove worth.—R. C. Nice, 21, Lochaber-road, Lee, S.E.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; single, age 26; 10 years' experience; 12 years private service; knows London; clean licence; excellent reference; last place four years; Town or country; used to 5-litre Sunbeam; can decarbonise 4-litre Sunbeam.—Apply Bowry, 20, Carrington-street, Mayfair, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 16 years' experience; splendid personal references; age 35; own accommodation; good knowledge London; practically abstainer, non-smoker.—W. B., 12, New-street, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; life experience; 5½ years present situation; married, one child; abstainer, clean licence; free within month.—Write Box T.1396, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 28; Rolls, Daimler, &c.; employer highly recommends.—Phone Park 1450. Hairdresser, 51, Sutherland-avenue, Paddington.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; age 26; single; Sunbeam; smart; fit.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, Sloane 3315.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; long experience, Rolls, &c.; clean licence; personal reference; married, no rooms required; Hampstead-road, West Hampstead.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; married; Town or Country; 15 years' experience, passed Rolls School; any car; married; personal reference; previous 6½ and four years.—A., 8, Beaumont-mews, Weymouth-street, W.1.

AVAILABLE for immediate employment and strongly recommended, Chauffeur-Mechanic. Civics, Carbodies, Hanway, London, W.1.—Apply Secretary, R.A.S.C. Association, Aldershot.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. F. Metcalfe strongly recommends as Chauffeur F. Ogilvie, 6, Caversham-street, Chelsea; any car; free now; excellent reference

Law Report, Mar. 12

SUMMARY OF CASES

The cross-examination was continued of Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, in the action before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate, which controls the price of diamonds, damages for alleged conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants deny the charges. (UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS.)

Mr. Justice Wright held that the plaintiffs' claim failed in the action in which Tempus Shipping Company, Limited, as shipowners, sought to recover from Louis Dreyfus and Co., as owners of a cargo of grain and as indorsees of bills of lading, a sum alleged to be due as a general average contribution. The defendants denied liability. His Lordship also held that the main part of the defendants' counter-claim—for damage to the grain—failed having regard to section 502 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. (TEMPUS SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED v. LOUIS DREYFUS AND CO.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
FIRE IN BUNKER COAL: GENERAL AVERAGE CLAIM FAILS
TEMPUS SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, v. LOUIS DREYFUS AND COMPANY

(*Before* Mr. Justice Wright)

The plaintiffs, Tempus Shipping Company, Limited, as shipowners, claimed from the defendants, Louis Dreyfus and Co., as owners of cargo and as indorsees of bills of lading, a sum alleged to be due as a general average contribution. His Lordship held that the claim failed.

Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Simey appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Robert Aske for the defendants.

By a charterparty dated May 16, 1928, a steamer, the Campus, belonging to the plaintiffs, was chartered to an Argentine company to load a cargo of grain in the River Plate and bring it to certain British or Continental ports as ordered. The charterparty described the steamer as "on passage Wales/Las Palmas since 11th inst. with cargo and after discharge proceeds in ballast," and was in the Chamber of Shipping River Plate Charterparty 1914 (Homeward) form, and contained a number of clauses, of which the following were material:

29. The steamer shall not be liable for loss or damage occasioned by . . . perils of the sea . . . fire, from any cause or wheresoever occurring . . . or any latent defect in hull machinery or appurtenances . . . even when occasioned by neglect default or error of judgment of . . . the servants of the shipowners (not resulting however in any case from want of due diligence by the owners of the steamer . . .).

The steamer shall have liberty to call at any port or ports in any order . . . and to deviate for the purpose of saving life or property.

31. Average if any payable according to York-Antwerp Rules, 1924.

Rule D of the York-Antwerp Rules was as follows:

Rights to contribution in general average shall not be affected though the event which gave rise to the sacrifice or expenditure may have been due to the fault of one of the parties to the adventure; but this shall not prejudice any remedies which may be open against that party for such fault.

The steamer went to the River Plate and loaded a cargo of grain, as required, at Rosario and Villa Constitucion. She then started on her voyage, but it was found that some of her bunker coal had caught fire, and she had to put into Montevideo to have the fire extinguished. In the result part of the defendants' cargo was damaged and some part of it was lost.

The plaintiffs brought an action to recover a general average contribution from the defendants, the amount claimed being £649 2s. 6d.

The defendants pleaded a general denial, and, alternatively, that from the beginning of the loading and at all material times thereafter the steamer was unseaworthy and unfit for the carriage and reception of the cargo, and that the general average expenditure was occasioned by such unseaworthiness, that the bunker coal having been on fire throughout. They alleged that the coal was of such a nature that spontaneous combustion was certain to occur. And by way of counterclaim they said that the plaintiffs, in breach of their contract, or of their obligation as carriers, failed to deliver the whole of the cargo in good condition, and did not deliver part of it at all.

DEFENCE TO THE COUNTERCLAIM

In their defence to the counterclaim the plaintiffs pleaded a general denial, and said that the steamer was seaworthy at the beginning of the voyage, which, as provided by the charterparty, began when she was on passage from Wales to Las Palmas; and was also seaworthy at all material times thereafter. Alternatively, if the steamer was unseaworthy, they were relieved from liability by the exceptions in the charterparty of "fire" and "latent defects in appurtenances," the alleged defects in the bunker coal being, if they existed at all, latent defects in the appurtenances of the steamer. They also said that, as the bunker fires had happened without their actual fault or privity, they were protected by section 502 (i) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, from liability for loss or damage to the defendants' goods.

Evidence was given to the effect that the coal in question was best bunker coal from the Cardiff market. There had been trouble in all trades recently with coal at sea, and research was going on with regard to fires, 336 of which had occurred on British ships in the last three years. The question of spontaneous combustion had been urgent for some years, and experts differed as to its causes.

When the steamer put into Montevideo with her bunkers on fire it was found that the grain which was stowed next to a bunker was also on fire. The cargo was, therefore, unloaded, and the sound part of it was subsequently put on board again.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES submitted that Rule D of the York-Antwerp Rules, 1924, gave the plaintiffs a right to recover a general average contribution. Negligence which would prevent the plaintiffs from recovering would have to be negligence in respect of which the defendants had a right of action against them. The exceptions clause provided that no right of action should lie for damage by fire. In any case, the plaintiffs would still be protected by section 502 of the Act of 1894, which applied whether a ship was seaworthy or not.

The coal used was of the usual kind, and every care was taken with it. Even if there had been a defect in it, that would not make the vessel unseaworthy, and there was no fault or privity on the part of the plaintiffs.

SIR ROBERT ASKE contended that the latent defect in the exception must be something appurtenant to the hull or the machinery, and coal was not so appurtenant. The faulty character of the coal was not latent at all, and the ship was obviously unseaworthy. Before fire actually broke out in the bunkers heating was taking place in the coal, and some of the grain was damaged in consequence. Such heating before actual ignition was not "fire" within the meaning of section 502 of the Act. Further, part of the grain did not break into flame until it had been discharged into a lighter, and section 502 only applied where fire took place actually on the ship (Morewood v. Pollock, 1 El. and Bl., 743). The section only relieved a shipowner from liabilities and did not give him rights.

Rule D of the York-Antwerp Rules was imported by contract into the charterparty and was, therefore, subject to the underlying warranty of seaworthiness, and as the ship was unseaworthy the Rule did not apply.

The fact that the plaintiffs did not give the captain special instructions how to guard against and deal with outbreaks of fire in the bunkers constituted fault or privity by the plaintiffs. The evidence was that spontaneous combustion was common in this trade and the plaintiffs must have been aware of the fact.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT, in giving judgment, said that it was not disputed that the loss of the grain was due to the heating of the bunker coal. The defendants alleged that the character of the coal made the vessel unseaworthy. To a charge of unseaworthiness it was no answer that the usual practice had been followed in bunkering the vessel. The warranty of seaworthiness did not depend on conformity to the usual practice in the trade, but depended on whether the vessel was, in fact, reasonably fit to carry the particular cargo on the particular voyage. On the evidence he held that the coal was unfit for the voyage and the vessel was unseaworthy.

The plaintiffs then relied on the exception excusing them from liability for latent defects in the hull, machinery, or appurtenances. It would be an unnatural use of language to apply the exception to bunker coal, and, in fact, the character of this coal was not latent. Further, the exception of latent defect did not excuse breach of the warranty of seaworthiness: the Cristel Vinnen (30 Com. Cas., 22).

The next point relied on by the plaintiffs was Rule D of the York-Antwerp Rules. In his view the word "fault" was not apt to exclude liability for breach of the warranty of seaworthiness; and even if the plaintiffs could recover under the first part of Rule D, the defendants would be able to claim back the sum recovered under the later part.

Then the plaintiffs relied on section 502 of the Merchant Shipping Act. No doubt there was a fire on board, and that it was the cause of the general average claim, but the section was only intended to be a weapon of defence for a shipowner and not a weapon of offence. Grønhelds v. Stephens (24 *The Times* L.R., 880; [1908] A.C. 431) showed that the section did not apply in cases of general average. The plaintiffs' claim, therefore, failed.

As to the counterclaim, which was divided into three heads, the first item for £780 odd, the proceeds of sale of some maize which had been landed and sold, the defendants could recover. A second item, £247 odd in respect of delayed delivery, could also be recovered. But on the main part of the counterclaim, for over £1,200 for damage to the grain, the defendants must fail. That damage was due to the incandescence of the coal, and though part of the grain took fire after being placed in a lighter and so did not take fire on board, the seeds of the fire had been communicated to the grain before it was discharged. Section 502 did not say that the damage had to be completed on board, it had only to be due to a fire on board. So the damage to the maize was due to fire on board, and the section applied.

It remained to see whether the plaintiffs had acted without actual fault or privity on their part. They had followed the usual practice in the trade, and he could not see that they had been guilty of actual fault or privity in not giving the captain particular instructions as to dealing with bunker fires.

The claim, therefore, failed, and the counterclaim failed in part and succeeded in part.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Botterell and Roche, for Messrs. Vaughan and Roche, Cardiff; Messrs. Ince, Colt, Ince, and Roscoe.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE
UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice McCardie *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 39, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.; Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C.; Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C.; Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stack, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The plaintiff company alleges that, when it had a contract with the Diamond Syndicate under which the syndicate undertook to buy all the output of the company's fields in British Guiana, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, who was acting as technical adviser to the company, instructed his representatives in British Guiana to take steps which would result in cutting down the prices paid to the company for the diamonds and so lessen its power to purchase from the natives and consequently reduce its output.

The plaintiff company says that, in doing that, Mr. Oppenheimer was acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate, which was anxious to restrict the output of diamonds throughout the world.

The defendants deny all the allegations of conspiracy and fraud made against them.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur H. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; and Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack. Mr. Paul Bennett held a watching brief for an interested party.

Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, further cross-examined by Mr. BIRKETT, said that when the contract between the Diamond Syndicate and the company was being discussed, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer said that, if world prices fell, the company would make huge profits, but that, if world prices became exceptionally good, there might be difficulty.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did not Mr. Oppenheimer say, before the contract was entered into:—"Your great trouble in British Guiana will be if diamond prices fall, but you shall have a contract by which your prices shall only fall with South African prices?"—No. All my recollection runs along opposite lines. I can give you a lot of instances of that kind, if you want them.

THE TEN PER CENT. "CUT"

Dealing with the 10 per cent. "cut" in the company's prices which, it has been stated, was made by Mr. Otto Oppenheimer in 1927, Mr. BIRKETT suggested that the accounts between the Diamond Syndicate and the South African producers for the six months ended June 30, 1927, showed a reduction in the prices paid by the syndicate to the producers which would justify a 10 per cent. "cut" in the prices paid by the syndicate to the plaintiff company. Mr. Oppenheimer, therefore, had grounds for thinking that the prices to be paid to the company should be reduced.

Mr. Coen said that Mr. Otto Oppenheimer never explained a reduction in profit on the sale of some diamonds by saying that a dealer, named Antwerpen, had asked the syndicate to take back the greater part of the diamonds and that, as the syndicate was unwilling to do that, Mr. Oppenheimer bought them back himself, giving Mr. Antwerpen the full advantage of the reduction.

Mr. BIRKETT said that, while the profit on the original transaction was 16.9 per cent., that profit was reduced to 5½ per cent. by the second transaction. That 5½ per cent. was the basis of an account which had been complained of.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—When the sale was effected by the Diamond Syndicate to Mr. Antwerpen the company was entitled to its percentage of the profit. What matters it that Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, for his own purposes, chose to take back a large quantity of diamonds from Mr. Antwerpen?

Mr. BIRKETT.—Assuming that the second transaction cannot be justified as a matter of accountancy, all I say is that it is not evidence of fraud.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—If it were done secretly it might be evidence of the grossest fraud. If you are right, this transaction would result in an adjustment of accounts between Mr. Otto Oppenheimer and the syndicate. Where are the accounts by which he adjusted this transaction between himself and the syndicate?

Mr. BIRKETT.—No such account would be necessary. The syndicate had nothing to do with the transaction, which was an act of Mr. Otto Oppenheimer alone. It was not done by him for any purpose of gain. He lost by it. He only did it to help Mr. Antwerpen.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—On your statement the transaction is still less justifiable than it might have been, because you now tell me that Mr. Oppenheimer took these diamonds back for himself to help Mr. Antwerpen. That being so, he was acting in a personal capacity and not for either the syndicate or the company, and he had no right to bring in his own personal transactions with Mr. Antwerpen to destroy the profits which were being made by the company out of the original transaction.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott; Messrs. Deacon and Co.; Messrs. Lovell, White and King; Mr. G. A. Herbert.

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
NULLITY SUIT: PETITIONER'S COLLAPSE IN WITNESS-BOX
COCHRANE v. COCHRANE, ORSE. MILAMOOTZ, ORSE. LIMONACK, ORSE. LIMANAK, ORSE. LIMONK, ORSE. LEMINSCK, ORSE. LEMINOCK

(*Before* Mr. Justice Hatzson)

The hearing was continued of this contested suit for a decree of nullity of marriage in which a man, who was stated to have suffered from shell shock during the War, claimed that at the time of his alleged marriage in August, 1917, he was incapable of contracting a valid marriage owing to his mental incapacity.

In his petition Mr. James Crichton Cochrane, temporarily resident at Taviton-street, Bloomsbury, late of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, said that after being invalided out of the Army he went through a form of marriage on August 7, 1917, at the Register Office at St. Giles, London, with Jenya Milamoots, or Jane Limonack; that they never lived together, and that the marriage was not consummated; that he was at the time of the alleged marriage suffering from "prolonged and persistent confusional psychosis" and of unsound mind, but that he was now sufficiently recovered to plead for a decree of nullity.

The respondent, by her answer, denied all the allegations in the petition except the fact of the alleged marriage.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., Mr. H. Durley Grazebrook, and Mr. Compton Miller appeared for the petitioner; Mr. du Parcq, K.C., Mr. Acton Pole, and Mr. Ifor Lloyd for the respondent.

During cross-examination the petitioner, about noon, collapsed in the witness-box. The Court was cleared, and after medical attention in Court Mr. Cochrane, who had somewhat recovered, was taken back to the house of a friend in Taviton-street, where he has been staying.

Further evidence was then called for the petitioner, including that of Dr. C. H. Marr, and Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Warren B. Crooke-Lawless.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Devonshire, Wreford Brown and Co.; Messrs. Mills, Lockyer, Church, and Evill.

SHOPLIFTING SENTENCE REMITTED

A sentence of two months' imprisonment in the second division passed at Marlborough-street Police Court on ETHEL MAUD SMITH, 32, a servant employed by the Vicar of Wingrave, near Aylesbury, for shoplifting, was remitted on appeal at the London Sessions on Friday. The CHAIRMAN (Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.) said that the appeal would be allowed, the appellant to be bound over, but with the usual penalty—namely, that she would have to pay the costs of the appeal. The appeal was against the sentence passed at the police-court, and not against the conviction, as stated in the report of the case in *The Times* of Saturday.

ACTOR ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL
CHARGES OF FRAUD

Two further charges of obtaining £59 and £200 by false pretences were preferred against FRANK CHALLENOR, 41, actor, living at Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, when he again appeared before Mr. Hay Halkett at Marylebone Police Court yesterday, charged with demanding money by menaces from an actress who is referred to as "Miss A."

Mr. Vincent Evans appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The accused, who was represented by Mr. Walter Frampton, was alleged to have said when arrested by Detective-inspector Mallett, "You are making a big mistake. . . . There was never any demand for money in any of the letters. Miss —— offered and gave me the money of her own free will, and I gave it to the other creature."

At the previous hearing Miss "A" gave evidence that, in March last year, while in the same theatrical company as Challenor, she attended a theatrical party at his lodgings in Hampshire-terrace, Southsea, and afterwards went to his bedroom. Later, Challenor represented that he had received letters and telephone messages from a man—referred to as "Mr. Pompey"—who had been in the same lodgings at Southsea, demanding as much as £1,000 under threat of exposing what had happened. A mechanical record was supposed to have been made of their conversation in the bedroom. Challenor said he had already given the man £200, which he had raised on his furniture, and, fearing exposure, "Miss A" said she paid Challenor £300 to obtain the record. He afterwards told her that he had given the money to the man and had received the record and destroyed it. Finally, she said Challenor represented that the man had asked for a further £100, and then, on the advice of friends, she communicated with the police.

Mr. Vincent Evans, dealing with the two charges of fraud, said that in March, 1929, Challenor told "Miss A" that he had borrowed money on his furniture in his flat at Arundel-gardens, W., from a moneylender and was unable to pay the interest. In order to save his furniture she advanced him on March 14 £59. The other sum of £200 was advanced on the same false pretence on May 4, 1929, Challenor representing to "Miss A" that the moneylenders were pressing him.

The MAGISTRATE.—Can you prove they were not?

Mr. Evans replied that they did not know who the moneylenders were, because no name was mentioned at any time, but they did know that his banking account did not support his statement that he had paid the £59 and £200 to moneylenders. The case for the prosecution was that Challenor started by getting this money by false pretences and that then, having exhausted that method of obtaining money, he resorted to blackmail and obtained the £300.

"Miss A" was then recalled to give evidence on the further charges. She said that in May Challenor told her that the moneylenders had threatened to take away all his furniture unless he paid off the whole amount he owed them. He said he would try to borrow the money from everybody he knew, but he eventually said he could not raise it. She then said: "I will pay it for you because I don't want anyone to come and take your furniture." She then withdrew £200 in notes from the bank and paid it into the prisoner's banking account at Lloyds Bank, Belgrave-road. Challenor later told her that he had paid the money to the moneylenders.

"MISS A" CROSS-EXAMINED

Cross-examined by Mr. Walter Frampton, "Miss A" said that she became on very intimate terms with defendant quite early in their acquaintance and continued on the same terms up to about a fortnight before Challenor's arrest on the first charges. He told her why he was worried and she volunteered to lend him money. He never asked her to lend the £200. She paid that sum into his account while he was at Northampton.

The witness said she knew that Challenor was a married man, and she knew his wife.

Mr. Frampton.—You knew that he was most anxious that his wife should not know anything of his relations with you?—Yes, that's right.

Did he tell you that that was one reason why he could not take action against the man, because it would inevitably lead to disclosure to her?—Yes, that's right.

During the time you were together you did from time to time ask him if he had heard anything from the man in question?—Yes.

It was not always him volunteering information to you; you asked him about the matter?—Yes, when he appeared worried.

Replying to further questions, "Miss A" denied that Challenor offered her an IOU for the money, and being asked if a "record," and not a "dictaphone record," was mentioned, she said she was sure that Challenor used the words "dictaphone record." It was in October, she said, while he was supposed to be at Canterbury, that he said he had seen the man. He then told her, not that he would not pay another halfpenny, but that he could not pay.

Mr. Frampton.—And he did not ask you to pay a penny?—No.

Mrs. Evelyn Lester, the landlady of 20-21, Hampshire-terrace, Southsea, a boarding-house keeper, produced her register and said that during the week commencing March 17 she had nine theatrical people staying with her. On March 20 she had three commercial travellers staying there—Mr. Reade, Mr. Ashley Smith, and Mr. Hart. Those were the only people there, except her husband, herself, and a maid.

The three commercial travellers—Ashley William Smith, of Sunnyside-road, Ealing; Julius Hart, of Sharron-road; and James William Reade, of Elizabeth-avenue, Christchurch, Hants—all gave evidence denying that they had written anonymous letters to the prisoner Challenor, "Miss A," or to anybody, demanding money.

After further evidence had been given the accused was further remanded on bail in £500.

MR. JONESCO
HEARING OF ACTION AGAINST THE "DAILY EXPRESS"

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE yesterday refused the application made on Tuesday on behalf of Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, that the hearing of the action in which he claims damages from London Express Newspaper, Limited, in respect of an alleged libel in the *Daily Express*, should be fixed for March 24.

The defendants opposed the application on the ground that an appeal in the libel action in which, last month, Mr. Jonesco recovered £12,000 damages against the *Evening Standard* should be disposed of before the *Daily Express* action was heard.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE now said that he had read the pleadings in both cases and also the notice of appeal in the *Evening Standard* action. He thought that it was most desirable that, before the action against the *Daily Express* was heard, the views of the Court of Appeal on the *Evening Standard* case should be known, including those on the question of damages. The trial of the second action would, therefore, be postponed until after the hearing of the appeal in the first action. The postponement would not involve any hardship on Mr. Jonesco because, so far as he (his Lordship) could see, the hearing of the action against the *Daily Express* could not be completed until after the appeal of the *Evening Standard* case had been reached in the Court of Appeal.

A SOLICITOR'S DISCHARGE

An application was made yesterday to Mr. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON at the Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of Mr. John H. Edgelow, described as a solicitor, of 106, Strand, W.C. The order of adjudication was made on January 20, 1922.

Mr. GAINE, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the ranking liabilities amounted to £10,410; the assets had realized £3,603, and a dividend of 5s. 11½d. in the £ had been paid. A previous bankruptcy was recorded against the applicant in 1910, from which proceedings he obtained a discharge in 1913. Admitted a solicitor in 1899, he subsequently practised both in partnership and alone until 1917, when he was given a commission in the Army and closed the office. After the War he dealt in surplus War material, and suffered considerable loss by financing a wholesale dressmaking business. In July, 1921, he went to Canada, where he acquired a farm in anticipation of an increase in land values. He met with a motor accident in January, 1922, and had since been unable to follow any occupation, and had been supported by relatives. The failure was attributed to extravagance in living, losses on deals in surplus War stock, and to loss of £5,000 through financing a third party.

Mr. WALLINGTON appeared for the debtor, and asked for the discharge to be granted, subject to a judgment for £100, and his HONOUR made an order in those terms.

LORDS COMMITTEE AND WAKEFIELD BILL
CORPORATION DEALINGS WITH HATRY GROUP

A Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by LORD ATKIN, had under consideration yesterday the Wakefield Corporation Bill, the object of which is to obtain power to borrow the amount lost by the corporation through the Hatry group's defalcations and to spread repayment over a period of 30 years. No petitions were presented against the Bill, but LORD DESBOROUGH, chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, decided that, in view of the importance of the Bill, the procedure applicable to an opposed Bill should be followed.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., opening the case for the corporation, said the necessity for the Bill arose out of the notorious, and for the city of Wakefield the tragic, failure of the company known as the Corporation and General Securities Company, Limited, which was entrusted by the Wakefield Corporation with the issue of a loan for £750,000 and which made default in the sum of roughly £325,000.

It was important to see what the Wakefield Corporation knew of the Corporation and General Securities Company. That company was incorporated in 1928 to take over the business of another company of the same name and had been responsible for the issue of municipal loans amounting to £21,000,000. In assenting to application forms being addressed to the company and to the company's bankers receiving applications, the corporation did just what a score of other corporations had done. Their lordships might think it desirable that something should be done to prevent such a thing happening in future, but the position in the autumn of 1928 was that the company stood firmly fixed as an issuing house trusted by municipal corporations all over the country and having conducted with honesty the duties entrusted to it.

The company offered to guarantee a net yield to the corporation of £94 15s. per cent. and advised an early issue so that the corporation might get on the market before other people. In one of their letters the company said that one of the things which their corporation clients appreciated was that they could leave with them any sum surplus to immediate requirements, and added, "This is a form of helpfulness which we would gladly apply in your case." The idea was that as the Wakefield Corporation did not require the whole of the loan at once it was very convenient that a company such as this, of large knowledge and experience and established integrity, should be able to place the money to the best advantage for the corporation.

The CHAIRMAN.—It may be very convenient. It is also probably unlawful, is it not?

Mr. Simonds.—It is obviously inexpedient. As to legality, may I defer my answer?

UNDERWRITING

Counsel said that £100,000 of the stock had to be taken up by underwriters, but the corporation were not parties to that. He wanted to make it clear that nothing that he said and nothing that the corporation were doing should be taken as an admission of liability to anybody in respect of the money which had been subscribed. That was particularly so in regard to the so-called underwriters.

The CHAIRMAN.—Did the Finance Committee know that it was proposed to underwrite?

Mr. Simonds.—So far as I know, no.

Continuing, he said that, in addition to the £750,000, there were scrip certificates for £400,000 issued. He need hardly say that the corporation did not admit the possibility of liability in respect to that £400,000. That was a thing against which no corporation could protect itself.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether, in respect of the investment of money not immediately required, counsel had considered the stock regulations for county and municipal boroughs. It was difficult to reconcile power to invest money temporarily in statutory securities with an investment in something that was not a statutory security.

Mr. Simonds said if they read the regulation too literally it might be held to disentitle a corporation to leave the money temporarily on deposit at the bank. He submitted it should not be so read.

LORD DESART said there seemed a big difference between leaving money in the custody of a bank and leaving it in the hands of people who might use it as they liked.

Mr. Simonds said he supposed there was a danger even of a bank making default. The moment they got the possible alternative of money being left in custody, instead of being temporarily invested, there must be the possibility of custody other than in a bank. Confidence in the company was such that municipal corporations thought that money left with the company was as safe as money left with a bank.

NO AGREEMENT

Mr. A. C. Allibone, Town Clerk of Wakefield, gave evidence in support of the Bill. In reply to the CHAIRMAN, he said he was a solicitor, and before being appointed to his present position was Deputy Clerk. On the occasion of the issue of a previous loan there was no sealed agreement, but there was no agreement in this case.

The CHAIRMAN.—Don't you think, when you are engaging in a big transaction like a loan of £750,000 and getting a company to issue it for you, it would be a businesslike precaution to have it reduced to writing and have a formal agreement?

Mr. Allibone.—I think so now.

You did not then?—I am inclined to think that the practice is not confined to Wakefield.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Allibone said he regarded the company as being in the position of bankers holding their clients' money.

The CHAIRMAN.—You assumed they were using the money for their own purposes?—Yes.

At 5 per cent.?—They were to give us 5 per cent.

And they got it without security?—Yes.

Did you ever consider as a lawyer whether the corporation had any power to provide a trading company with money without security?—They had guaranteed this stock, and I took it they would pay it over whenever we required it.

Mr. Burley Johnson, Mayor of Wakefield, also gave evidence in support of the Bill.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee found the preamble of the Bill proved, but said they would meet again to-day to consider clauses on which the Ministry of Health had made certain recommendations and suggested amendments.

BRITISH CIGAR TRADE
REQUEST FOR REDUCTION OF TAX ON TOBACCO

At the invitation of the National Cigar and Tobacco Workers' Union, representatives of employers and employees from various parts of the country met at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday to discuss ways and means for improving the cigar-making industry, which, it was declared, had suffered heavily since the War through excessive duties in Britain, and more recently by the new Australian tariffs. The result, according to one speaker, was a drop in British manufacture of 2,000,000 cigars a year.

Mr. A. M. WALL, secretary of the London Trades Council, who presided, said that the high price of cigars was due to an unfair incidence of taxation. The Government might well consider a reduction of bulk duty on cigar tobacco, and regain the loss of revenue in two ways: (1) By an *ad valorem* duty on foreign-made cigars, and (2) by British-made cigars carrying a tax according to the value of the finished article by fixing a banderole on each one in relation to the selling price. The result, he thought, would benefit the cigar trade and the Exchequer.

Recent Australian tariffs had also affected the cigar industry. He thought that a joint deputation from that conference might interview the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Privy Seal, the Minister of Labour, the President of the Board of Trade, and the High Commissioner for Australia with the object of securing a re-establishment of the preferential duty by Australia, where there was now a shortage of cigar makers.

Various suggestions were made during the discussion, including that of a substantial rebate in the duty on cigar tobacco and the manufacture of cigars in bond in order that a 2d. and 3d. cigar might be placed on the market. A publicity campaign to urge the country to buy British-made cigars was also suggested, and one speaker thought that, besides asking retailers to "push" British cigars, efforts might be made to induce the smoking of British cigars in the smoke-room of the House of Commons and at public functions throughout the country.

A joint committee of employers and members of the union was appointed to interview the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge a reduction of the duty on cigar tobacco, and to seek the re-establishment of the preferential duty in Australia in the manner suggested by Mr. Wall.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
SUGGESTED "DEGREES OF MURDER"

Dr. Allan C. Pearson, senior medical officer at Wandsworth Prison, giving evidence yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill, said that he did not think capital punishment should be abolished, but there should be degrees of murder.

"I think sometimes," he said, "that the question of provocation is not sufficiently considered. Imprisonment for life might be represented by far less than 20 years. The average murderer is a person who has not exercised much self-control, and it is very difficult to detect in him feelings of remorse. He does not appear to have any regard for the majesty of the law."

SIR JOHN POWER (chairman of the Committee).—If capital punishment were abolished, do you think professional criminals, such as burglars, would be more likely to use firearms to effect an escape?—Yes, I am certain of that.

The death penalty for murder, Dr. Pearson proceeded, should be the same for women as for men. They should be treated on an absolute equality. He had visited 30 persons who had been condemned to death, and been present at 17 executions. There could be no more painless death than by hanging. He thought the period between sentence and execution was too prolonged. One man whom he visited was condemned to death in July, and was not executed until September.

"The effect of waiting, on a culprit, is rather remarkable. I have been looking through the health statistics of people while awaiting execution. It is quite an exception for a man to lose weight. They do not appear to be unhappy. They seem quite resigned, sleep well, and eat well. They are allowed to smoke, and that, I think, has a soothing effect. A man awaiting execution generally improves in health."

There was a certain type of man who thought the world was built for him alone. In the witness's opinion the observance of the Biblical law, "a life for a life," was the only proper mental attitude towards the crime of murder. He had never heard a person who had been condemned to death say that he was being unjustly put to death. From the moment a man left the condemned cell until the execution the average time would be between 60 and 80 seconds.

THE FEAR OF HANGING

Mr. Walter Middleton, Chief Officer, Pentonville Prison, said he had been present at 30 executions. He did not think they could improve upon the present system of hanging. He had met many murderers who were quite decent fellows. They appeared just as normal and decent as other people. An execution now had no effect upon the rest of the prisoners. At Pentonville no one in the interior of the prison need go near the place of execution. The distance from the condemned cell to the scaffold was now only eight paces, and the sentence was carried out in a few seconds. He thought the lengthy time of waiting between sentence and execution was rather cruel. He had seen some men utterly callous when walking to the scaffold, while others were affected differently. He was in favour of the retention of the death penalty. He had been in close touch with many hardened criminals and he had heard them declare that if it were not for the fear of hanging they would always carry arms. They realized that the slightest accident would mean being sentenced for murder.

If capital punishment were abolished he felt sure professional criminals would carry firearms and resort to their use on the slightest provocation. He described how a condemned man was watched continuously by two warders. If it were not that those two officers quite voluntarily often played cards and draughts with their prisoner, he believed the condemned man would go silly.

SIR GERVAIS RENTOUL.—Are murderers never given drugs the night before they are executed?—No, Sir, but immediately before the man is taken from the cell to the scaffold he is offered a glass of spirits. Some will take it, but I have seen others decline it.

If the night before the execution a man is in a state of complete collapse, would he not be given drugs?—I have never seen them in a state of collapse.

Have they always been able to walk to the scaffold?—Yes, Sir, without exception.

The Committee adjourned.

ALCOHOLIC EXCESS.
THE "MODERATE" DRINKER.

Article No. 3.

If we consider the subject of alcohol impartially, one of the first things which must strike us—and it is an impressive thought—is that, while alcohol has been the ruin of thousands, no man, living or dead, has ever benefited by it in any conceivable way. Can anyone honestly say that alcohol has improved his business capacity, that it has increased his literary output, that it has helped him to pass examinations, that it has been a means of cultivating better relations with his superiors, that it has freshened him for an arduous day's work, that it has improved his batting average? As we all know, the contrary is the case.

ALCOHOL LOWERS THE VITALITY,

it obscures the judgment, it has a bad effect on the eye, and there is nothing in the world more calculated to make a chief look with disfavour on a subordinate than the suspicion that he is addicted to alcohol. If this is so, why do not more people give it up altogether?

Before we answer this question, let us consider for a moment the man to whom these remarks are addressed—the man, and he exists by thousands, who calls himself a "moderate" drinker. Whatever differences may exist between "moderate" drinkers, they have one common characteristic by which they can always be known. THEY CAN, so they tell you, GIVE UP ALCOHOL AT ANY GIVEN MOMENT IF THEY WANT TO DO SO. Now, since abstention from alcohol is admitted by nearly everyone to be of benefit to the health, besides being of great benefit to the pocket—and let any "moderate" drinker who doubts this keep a strict account of what he spends on alcohol during the week—we ask again, how is it that these temperate people, upon whom alcohol has so little hold, do not acquire an admitted benefit, which costs them no trouble?

And now we will answer the question. They do not do so for the reason that seven "moderate" drinkers out of ten are in reality

IMMODERATE DRINKERS,

and that, even if they wanted to give up alcohol they could not do so UNAIDED without a very great deal of trouble, discomfort and inconvenience. Their potations may be "moderate," but they are regular; no day passes without their system becoming more and more impregnated with alcohol. They are in a worse way than the man who gets riotously drunk once a week, but who abstains during the other six days. By all means let them try to give it up; but when they have discovered for themselves what sudden abstention means they will, if they are wise, betake themselves of the Turvey Treatment, which is not only sure and harmless, but which obviates all feeling of collapse and depression.

A SPECIFIC IN NERVE TROUBLE.

The Turvey Treatment is also used with extraordinarily beneficial results in cases of neurasthenia, neuritis, nervous breakdown, insomnia and allied ailments, whether due to the abuse of stimulants or other causes.

The following inquiry form may be filled in and forwarded (or a letter written), on receipt of which full particulars of both alcoholic and nerve treatment and advice will be forwarded under plain cover.

TEAR OFF AND POST.

Confidential.
To the MEDICAL SUPT., BRITISH T.T. ASSOCIATION,
14, HANOVER-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.
(Entrance, Harrwood-place.)
Telephone: Mayfair 3406 (2 lines).
Telegrams: Turvert, Wesdo, London.
Please forward me by return under plain cover Descriptive Treatise and advice form as referred to in THE TIMES.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

NOTICE.—Patients or their friends can be seen daily from 10 till 5.30. Saturdays, 10 till 1. (Special appointments may be made by 'phone or post.)

PARIS BRANCH:—78, Avenue des Champs Elysées. THE TIMES, 13/3/30.

ON SATURDAY

the Business Efficiency Exhibition at the White City closes. This is your last opportunity this year of seeing this remarkable collection of appliances and methods by which office work can be made more rapid and more accurate with less effort.

Don't "Let well alone." There is bound to be some idea demonstrated at the Exhibition which would help you to improve your office work and bring you more and better results.

Don't forget—Saturday the last day of the

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION
WHITE CITY
(Shepherd's Bush Entrance)

11 a.m. to 10 p.m.

admission one shilling

C.P.H.29

Sporting News

RACING

THE NATIONAL HUNT MEETING

VICTORY OF SIR LINDSAY

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

As was generally expected, Mr. J. H. Whitney's nine-year-old gelding, Sir Lindsay, by Roi Herode, ridden by Lord Fingall and trained by J. R. Anthony, won the valuable National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham yesterday. Possible, beaten by five lengths, was second, and Austrian Star third, 10 lengths behind the second. Then came Johnnie, Matchlock, Pommelled, and Spring IV. Sir Lindsay started at 5 to 4 against, Possible at 100 to 7, and Austrian Star at 50 to 1.

The conditions for this historical event were excellent, for the weather was fine, the going just a little better than on the previous afternoon, and the light beautifully clear. There was again a very large attendance of visitors. After a delay at the start caused by Minstrel Boy, who later on was the first to fall, the field were sent away together. They charged, as they always do, the first two fences, the one behind the stands and the other just in front of the Members' Lawn. When once the field had settled down Mr. B. Jarvis's nice hunter Supercargo was in front. Others well placed were Wretham, Imari, and Austrian Star. The favourite, Sir Lindsay, was some few lengths behind the leaders, but was going easily and well. When the field came up across the country behind the stands Matchlock, Supercargo, and Johnnie were in front, but even at this time Sir Lindsay was close up to them and going very easily. At the beginning of the final stage of the race, on the racecourse proper, Wretham was out in front with a lead of about six lengths. Austrian Star and Matchlock were in front of the others. Wretham was still out in front and going well at the far bottom bend turning for home, but soon afterwards he lost his place and came in later as if he had broken down. His place in front was quickly taken by Possible, who was followed over the last fence but one by Sir Lindsay, who even then appeared an assured winner. Just for a moment between the last two fences, when Possible made his last gallant effort, it seemed that there might be an exciting finish, but once over the last fence Sir Lindsay drew away to win with ease. After the race he was backed to win the Grand National at 100 to 6, 6 to 1 being offered against his more famous stable companion, Easter Hero. Only one other winner of the National Hunt Steeplechase has ever won the Grand National, but it is to be doubted whether there has been a better winner of the race than yesterday's winner. It was not for such as he that the race was intended, and while congratulating all concerned on their well-planned triumph I cannot help thinking that it would be most unfair not to record the gallant effort of the second, Sir John Grey's honest and good hunter, Possible.

The afternoon's racing was begun with a three-mile selling plate, the Swindon Steeplechase, for which The Moy, who had been running with success in better company, was always a pronounced favourite. Another starter until yesterday not associated with selling platers was The Sheriff, now trained by Rimell. He also had many supporters. Each had every chance, but neither was able to win. Of the two The Sheriff did much the better, for he finished second, while The Moy was not placed, the reason for his failure being his inability to stay three miles. He was very prominent at the foot of the hill leading to the Straight, but he was obviously beaten two fences from the finish. At that point, as he had been all the way, Swift News was in front, followed by The Sheriff. Swift News jumped across the last fence, but neither fell nor interfered with The Sheriff, who, in spite of Stott's vigorous riding, was not able to catch Swift News, who won a good race. The winner is a young horse by Desert Call, and had previously been successful this season. He must be possessed of quite exceptional stamina, for he made all the running and was not unduly distressed at the end of the race. There was no evidence in the market on the race that he was fancied at all seriously.

There is little that needs to be written about the two-mile steeplechase for the Coventry Cup. Very soon after the start Rathcoole and Blaris drew out with a pronounced lead. Two fences from the finish they were still in front, but shortly afterwards. Rathcoole was beaten and Blaris went on to win with great ease. Although Rathcoole was second best he was not placed, both Pickwell and Slater passing him near the winning-post. There were, as usual, a number of people who had backed Rathcoole for a place and who complained because Leader had not punished severely an already weary horse who could not possibly win the race.

The National Hunt Juvenile Steeplechase was for four-year-olds who up to the time of closing had not won over fences. Only one of them, Inverse, had won since, and he had won in such excellent style that he was quite reasonably a very strong favourite. His friends and supporters soon knew their fate, for he came down at the first fence, his rider, Lyall, being unable, in consequence of the fall, to ride in the next race. Making the bend in front of the stands Meander was in front, followed by the hurdler, Roi de Saba, who was making his first appearance over fences. Going down the hill on the far side of the course Meander was leading by many lengths, but he fell at the water and Roi de Saba was left in front, followed by Prince of Athens. Prince of Athens vanished half-way up the hill and Roi de Saba was joined by Black Minstrel. Roi de Saba was still in front on the flat but, as in his hurdle races, he was beaten in the run-in, Black Minstrel winning by a length, with Bugle Call a poor third. Roi de Saba is either deficient in finishing speed or will not fight his races out to the end. Black Minstrel, who had not run before over fences, belongs to Lord Coventry, who for several days has been dangerously ill. Everyone will hope that this success will do him good.

Black Minstrel is trained by Rimell and was ridden by Stott. It was generally expected that the same combination of trainer and rider would be successful in the Broadway Novices' Steeplechase with Rolie. He, however, fell early in the race, apparently being unsighted. It is reasonable to suppose that if he had stood up he would have won, for on a recent race at Uttoxeter he had the beating of Swift Rowland and Killis, and these two finished first and third, and, moreover, ran truly to their Uttoxeter form. Swift Rowland may have been lucky to win, for Big Black Boy was in front of him and going much the better of the two when he made a bad mistake at the last fence. He did not come down, but the incident took a lot out of him and Leader, riding a fine finish, forced Swift Rowland up close home to win by a short head.

The afternoon's racing, once more interesting and enjoyable, ended with a surprise, and for some people with a disaster, for Corduroy, a short-priced favourite, was beaten decisively, and, so far as could be seen, on his merits, by Dark Ages in the Gloucestershire Hurdle. Dark Ages was always either first or second, more generally being led by Sanstrome. The two were together at the last hurdles, when they were challenged by Corduroy, who overcame Sanstrome but was beaten by Dark Ages, on whom Williams, who deserves more riding than he gets, rode a really well-judged race.

I learned with regret during the afternoon that little Ray, the son of C. Ray, whose riding was a feature of last year's Jockey Club season, has had to undergo a rather serious operation, and will not be able to ride during the first week of the coming season. Little Ray is apprenticed to De Mestre and shows considerable promise as a rider.

Pictures of the National Hunt Steeplechase will be found on page 18.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

NEWENT SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Cylvida, Roman Hackle, and, on some form, Nautical Swell have fair chances, but the probable winner here seems to me to be OLD HICKORY, who won at Newbury and, afterwards was unlucky to be beaten at Gatwick.

LANSDOWN SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—St. Michael's Mount should have been improved by his recent race, which was his first for a very long time, and he is not without a chance. Leasingham Earl has to carry a penalty for his recent win, and may have too much weight. Sunstart, Golden Ermine, and Dunshaughlin have shown fair form in similar events this season. Bantling's best form was his last, and on that form he seems well in here. BANTLING may win.

NATIONAL HUNT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (4m.).—Don Sancho, Castletown, and Big Wonder, who won the National Hunt Steeplechase a year ago, all seem to me to have too much weight, and I like much better the chance of Sandy Hook, who was going very well in Gregalach's race at Kempton Park when he fell. Alike and Maroon Gun never win. Ballyhanwood, on his Kempton Park form, seems to have the best chance of the light-weights. I choose SANDY HOOK to win from Ballyhanwood, and so to increase the American winnings already gained at the meeting.

COUNTY HURDLE (2m.).—Kinnaird does not seem so good as he was. It is difficult to handicap Syrian as he seldom runs, but when he does he nearly always wins. Blue Mist seems to have rather too much weight, but Castledeg and Gleesome are fairly handicapped. The handicapper seems to me to have taken a big risk with Fairbanks, who has not run since he ran away with the big Liverpool Hurdle a year ago. His stable companion Ivory also has a fair chance. His trainer had not decided last night which of the two he would start. Sky-writer ran well last time out, at Gatwick. Engelberg has no hurdling form, but was a good flat-racer. The best choice seems to me C. CHAPMAN'S SELECTED.

FOXHUNTERS' CHALLENGE CUP (A STEEPLECHASE) (4m.).—The winner here on known form seems to me to be BALLASPORT, who has won his last two races over fences.

COTSWOLD STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Gladsmuir won at Newbury, and in this company has a chance, as has Rathnally, who would have won at Windsor if he had not fallen at the last fence. Teme Salmon has won over fences, while Scorpion has twice been second. I like best the chance of GLADSMUIR.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

SECOND ACCEPTANCE

The **GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE** (handicap) of 10 sovs. each, 50 sovs. extra if left in after January 28, an additional 25 sovs. if left in after March 11, and 15 sovs. extra for starters; with 5,000 sovs. (including a trophy value 200 sovs.) added, for five-year-olds and upwards; second to receive 800 sovs., third 500 sovs., and the fourth 200 sovs. from the stakes. Grand National Course (about four miles and 856 yards).

	Yrs st lb		Yrs st lb
Easter Hero	a 12 7	Sir Lindsay	a 10 6
Gate Rock	a 11 8	Solarise	a 10 6
Donakon	a 11 7	Jedon	a 10 5
Chase Gotha	a 11 7	For Sail	a 10 5
Grakle	a 11 7	Ballyhanwood	a 10 4
Newsboy	a 11 4	Bellyfesh	a 10 4
Rhyticere	a 11 2	Gold Flare	a 10 4
Gleesome	a 11 2	Glangesia	a 10 4
Lord	a 11 1	Royal Arch II	a 10 3
Alike	a 11 0	Hunnerstanes	a 10 2
Bellcot	a 10 12	Blackthorn	a 10 2
Sandon	a 10 12	Critical	a 10 0
K.C.B.	a 10 12	Armadale	a 10 0
Sandy Hook	a 10 12	Mad Monk	a 10 0
Eagle's Pride	a 10 11	Robert's Joy	a 10 0
Guiding Light	a 10 11	Curtain Raiser	a 10 0
My Wonder	a 10 10	Derby Day II	a 10 0
Easy Virtue	a 10 10	Our Dog II	a 10 0
Savonake	a 10 10	Mellersa's Belle	a 10 0
Bovril III	a 10 10	Merrivale II	a 10 0
May Kiss	a 10 10	The Gosling	a 10 0
Hesione	a 10 8	Harewood	a 10 0
Toccasill	a 10 7	Theowen	a 10 0
Ardent	a 10 7	Prince of Ivegar	a 10 0
Paris Flight	a 10 7		

*Entered by telegram, and not yet confirmed.

LONDON BETTING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP
(To be run at Lincoln on March 26)

12 to 1 aged SUPPER (o., 7 st. 1 l.). (La France).
100—6 — RACHAILE (o., 10 to 1 l.). (C. Leader).
20—1 — GARNOCK (t. & o.) (Scobie).
20—1 — SQUARE ROCK (t. & o.) (Melony).
20—1 — GUARDS' PARADE (o., 25 to 1 l.). (R. Dap).

THE GRAND NATIONAL
(To be run at Aintree on March 28)

6 to 1 aged EASTER HERO (t. & o.) (J. Anthony).
9—1 — GREGALACH (o., 10 to 1 l.). (T. Leader).
16—1 — GRAKLE (o., 10 to 1 l.) (Coulthwaite).
16—1 — SIR LINDSAY (o., 10 to 1 l.). (J. Anthony).
25—1 — SHAUN GOBLIN (t. & o.) (F. Hartigan).

HIGHLAND BRIGADE POINT-TO-POINT

The Highland Brigade Point-to-Point Races were held at Brabourne (near Ashford) yesterday.

The results were :—

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS' RACE.—Mr. Russell Rawlins's KITTEN (Owner), 1; Mr. R. Ferguson's AJAX (Mr. W. Mary), 2.

NOMINATION RACE.—Mr. T. Benson's CASTLE-FIELD (Mr. T. Maddison), 1; The Hon. Dorothy Peel's JIMMY (Mr. Grey), 2; Mr. H. Dickman's BATTLE CRY (Mr. L. Hickman), 3.

HIGHLAND BRIGADE RACE.—Captain H. A. Campbell's DONALD CLAUS (Owner), 1; Mr. V. Campbell's GEORGE IV (Owner), 2; Major J. P. Carr's OLIVE BLOOM (Owner), 3.

FOURTH RACE.—Yr. J. Douglas's MYRA (Mr. R. Innes), 1; Mr. K. Garner Smith's STEPLE (Owner), 2; Mr. W. Fox's WOLF HILL (Captain Ritchie), 3.

FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. S. Moore's RUSSIAN MONK (Mr. V. Thompson), 1; Mr. W. Day's ROGER (Owner), 2; Mr. W. Hobbs's JOHN (Owner), 3.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Swift News, WIN 54s. 6d., PLACE 16s. 6d.; The Sheriff, PLACE 6s. 6d.; Always Blue, PLACE 2s. 9d. 2.0.—Blaris, WIN 3s., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Pickwell, PLACE 57s. 6d.

2.40.—Sir Lindsay, WIN 4s. 9d., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Possible, PLACE 5s. 9d.; Austrian Star, PLACE 2s. 3d.

3.15.—Black Minstrel, WIN 22s., PLACE 4s.; Roi de Saba, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Bugle Call, PLACE 20s. 6d.

3.55.—Swift Rowland, WIN 9s., PLACE 3s. 3d.; Big Black Boy, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Killis, PLACE 14s. 9d.

4.35.—Dark Ages, WIN 10s. 3d., PLACE 3s. 3d.; Corduroy, PLACE 3s.; Sanstrome, PLACE 18s. 9d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—Valour and Charles Quint, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

BROCKLESBY STAKES (LINCOLN).—Young Woodley.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Livid, Western Fire.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES EXCEPT JUBILEE HURDLE (HANDICAP), MANCHESTER.—The Wheedler.

CANTERBURY HANDICAP HURDLE (WYE).—The Tyke and Sonny.

WYE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE.—Dominier.

MELTON HUNT MEETING ENGAGEMENTS, MARCH 17.—Miss Pete, Handspike.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN LORD WOOLAVINGTON'S NAME.—Princess of Zell.

BUSHBURY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (WOLVERHAMPTON).—His Chance.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Confederation and Fiesta.

John Faulkner, who made a considerable reputation as a jockey over 70 years ago, celebrated his 102nd birthday at Appleford, near Didcot, Berkshire, yesterday.

DEATH OF MR. T. A. BROWN

Mr. Thomas Austin Brown, a former well-known cricketer, died at Dunstable yesterday at the age of 60. He originally played for Northamptonshire. Upon becoming professional at Dunstable Grammar School, he joined the Bedfordshire team, and subsequently was on the staff at Lord's until his health failed nine years ago. In later years he stood as an umpire in many first-class county and School matches at Lord's. The funeral will take place at Dunstable on Monday.

The report of the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club shows a loss on last season's working of £1,396.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Cheltenham, 1.30.
GOLF.—Ladies' London Foursomes, Beaconsfield. Guildford Alliance Meeting, Camberley Heath.
ICE HOCKEY.—Germany v. England, Golders Green.
BOXING.—Territorial Army Championships, Stadium, Chelsea, 6.30.
FOOTBALL.—See fixture lists.
BOAT RACE PRACTICE.—Oxford, Goring, 11 and 3. Cambridge, Henley.

CHELTENHAM RESULTS

1.30 (1.32).—The SWINDON SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 300 sovs. Three miles.

SWIFT NEWS, br g. by Desert Call—High Tone (Mr. E. M. Gregory). 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... E. Lyall 1
THE SHERIFF, b g. by Bachelor's Hope—Pauline Chase (Mr. W. Parsonage). aged, 12st. ... W. Stott 2
ALWAYS BLUE, br g. by Devine—Dark Blue (Mr. C. S. Holden). 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... G. Hardy 3
Expert (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubbelstey). aged, 12st. ... F. Foster 0
Regicide (Mr. R. C. Cotterell). aged, 12st. ... T. Morgan 0
Moss Bridge (Mrs. M. E. Forrest). aged, 12st. ... K. Piggott 0
Sutton Wick (Captain A. E. Grant). aged, 12st. ... W. Payne 0
The Moy (Mr. G. Henderson). aged, 12st. ... G. Goswell 0
Shooters Hill (Mr. H. E. Jeffries). 9 yrs. 12st. ... F. Brookes 0
Well Bound (Mr. E. A. Pearce). 6 yrs. 12st. ... Owner 0
Ther (Mr. T. S. Walton). aged, 12st. ... Hogan 0
Keep Cool (Mrs. B. Wilson). aged, 11st. 9lb. ... Mr. B. Wilson 0
Golden Buckles (Mr. A. M. Woodford). aged, 12st. ... J. Haney 0

(Winner trained by Rayson, at Winchester)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst The Moy, 11 to 4 Sutton Wick, 7 to 2 The Sheriff, 100 to 12 Always Blue, 100 to 7 each Keep Cool and Swift News, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 63s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 5s. 3d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 18,782 units; total place pool, 11,459 units.

Won by four lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Golden Buckles was fourth and Well Bound last. An objection to Swift News was overruled.

The winner was sold to Mr. H. Dyke Dennis for 420 guineas.

2.0 (2.5).—The COVENTRY CUP of 350 sovs. (to include a cup value 50 sovs. or specie if preferred). Two miles.

BLARIS, b g. by Achtel—Oppliger (Mrs. H. M. Hollins). aged, 12st. ... W. Payne 1
PICKWELL, ch g. by Picton—Welfare (Lady Lindsay). aged, 12st. ... R. Fawcett 2
SLATER, b g. by Southampton—Miss Madcap (Mr. J. H. Whitney). 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ... T. Cullinan 3
Rathcoole (Mrs. C. Beatty). aged, 12st. ... T. Leader 0
Aisle (Mr. A. Birkbeck). aged, 12st. ... F. Brookes 0
Saunter (Mr. C. A. Rimell). aged, 12st. G. Wilson 0

(Winner trained by W. Payne, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Blaris, 12 to 5 agst Rathcoole, 7 to 1 Slater, 20 to 1 Saunter, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 0d.; places, 4s., 23s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,350 units; total place pool, 5,541 units.

Won by eight lengths; a head separated second and third. Rathcoole was fourth and Aisle last.

2.45 (2.49).—The NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE of 4,000 sovs.; second to receive 150 sovs., third 100 sovs., and fourth 50 sovs. Four miles.

SIR LINDSAY, br g. by Roi Herode—Polynetta (Mr. J. H. Whitney). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Lord Fingall 1
POSSIBLE, b g. by Great Sport—Fusome (Sir J. Grey). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. Thackray 2
AUSTRIAN STAR, b g. by African Star—Lisa (Mr. O. G. Moseley). aged, 12st. 5lb. Mr. D. C. Moseley 3
Imari (Captain E. F. Angier). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. W. Bissill 0
Vice-Admiral (Mr. O. Birkbeck). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. R. Wilson 0
Royal Stingo (Mr. R. W. Buckingham). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. B. Poole 0
Rose Marie VI. (Mr. C. Beckmeister). 6 yrs. 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. R. Ancil 0
Cyaki (Lord Grimthorpe). 6 yrs. 12st. 5lb. ... J. Balding 0
Garrabye (Mr. T. H. Harrison). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. C. Thompson 0
Supercargo (Mr. B. Jarvis). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. Scratchley 0
Matchlock (Mr. J. Johnstone). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. E. Hobbs 0
Bein II. (Mr. E. H. Martin). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Owner 0
Prince Patrick (Mr. Lt. G. Moir). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Colonel Blacker 0
Falloch Mor (Mr. L. Partridge). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Owner 0
Johnnie (Mr. W. F. Player). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Owner 0
Peter Murray (Mr. C. F. Friday). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. West 0
Pedro Ponce (Mr. M. G. Reddick). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Owner 0
Minstrel Boy (Major H. P. Rushton). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. Dutton 0
Rosetta Stone (Major T. Sebag-Montefiore). 6 yrs. 12st. 5lb. ... Capt. M. Dennis 0
Rara Avis (Mr. Harrison). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Owner 0
Lucky Charlie (Mr. N. Stephens). 6 yrs. 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. Schuter 0
Ballybrack (Lieut.-Col. R. Tweedie). 6 yrs. 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. G. Elliott 0
Baronet II. (Mr. R. H. Whitehead). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Mr. R. White 0
Musical Comedy (Captain H. Whitworth). aged, 12st. 5lb. ... Sir F. Lawson 0
Plain Lizzie (Mr. G. T. Wilson). aged, 12st. 5lb. Owner 0
The Spring IV. (Mrs. Dodd). 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... Major H. Miss 0
Pommelled (Mr. D. Faber). 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... Mr. M. Barry 0
Wretham (Mrs. Hannay). 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... Capt. Weber 0

(Winner trained by J. Anthony, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Sir Lindsay, 100 to 9 Matchlock, 100 to 7 each Imari and Possible, 20 to 1 each Wretham, Vice-Admiral, Johnnie, Prince Patrick, and Minstrel Boy, 50 to 1 each agst the others. Supercargo and Minstrel Boy, 50 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 5s. 3d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 18,782 units; total place pool, 20,335 units.

Won by five lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Johnnie was fourth and Falloch Mor last.

3.25 (3.27).—The NATIONAL HUNT JUVENILE STEEPLECHASE of 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; second to receive 60 sovs., third 25 sovs., and fourth 15 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

BLACK MINSTREL, bl g. by Black Gauntlet—Requiem (Lord Coventry). 11st. ... W. Stott 1
ROI DE SABA, gr c. by Herode—Sabia (Sir P. Newson). 11st. ... J. Anthony 2
BUGLE CALL, br c. by Inferneer—Mouth Organ (Mr. J. Pritchard). 11st. ... J. Haney 3
Inverse (Colonel G. Follambe). 11st. 4lb. ... R. Lyall 0
Birthday Pride (Mr. D. Faber). 11st. ... G. Hardy 0
Kastroe (Mr. R. B. Haywood). 11st. ... T. Morgan 0
Bunting Lass (Mr. G. Hennessy). 11st. ... G. Goswell 0
Sun Tanned (Mr. J. Johnstone). 11st. ... M. Phelan 0
Oko (Mr. E. Martin). 11st. ... L. Lenehan 0
Swaddle (Mrs. H. Mosley). 11st. ... C. Gurney 0
Back Clover (Miss N. Paul). 11st. ... J. Middleton 0
Top Hill (Miss N. Paul). 11st. ... J. Delaney 0
Lighterman (Mr. G. H. Rigby). 11st. ... R. McCarthy 0
South Kra (Mrs. J. Bellecourt). 11st. ... T. Cullinan 0
Ben Bawn (Mr. R. W. Sharples). 11st. ... R. Clarke 0
Meander (Mr. M. Stephens). 11st. ... E. Foster 0
Rosalba (Captain A. C. Wilson). 11st. ... M. Versagher 0
Prince of Athens (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw). 11st. ... J. Bigood 0

(Winner trained by T. Rimell, at Kinnersley)

STARTING PRICES.—15 to 8 on Inverse, 10 to 1 agst Oko, 100 to 8 each Prince of Athens, Black Minstrel, and South Kra, 100 to 6 Roi de Saba, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 19s. 6d.; places, 4s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 20s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,917 units; total place pool, 12,617 units.

Won by a length and a half; 10 lengths separated second and third. Burning Bush was fourth and Top Hill last.

3.55 (3.57).—The BROADWAY NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Three miles.

SWIFT ROWLAND, br g. by Sir Rowland—Noble Queen (Mrs. C. Beatty). aged, 11st. 7lb. ... T. Leader 1
BIG BLACK BOY, br g. by Lorenzo—Miss Solmsen (Major C. H. Stevens). aged, 11st. 7lb. ... W. Payne 2
KILLIA, ch g. by Mahsac—Variety Waler (Mr. A. McAlpine). 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ... T. Walsh 3
Royal Tango (Mr. F. T. Hulse). 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ... W. Speck 0
Ponorogo (Lieut.-Colonel D. Bingham). aged, 11st. 5lb. ... Mr. T. Morgan 0
Violinist (Captain J. W. Bridges). 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... D. Williams 0
Caprimat (Lady H. McCalmont). 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... D. Williams 0
Rolie (Mr. T. E. Rimell). aged, 11st. 2lb. ... W. Stott 0
The Brown Talisman (Mr. M. Stephens). 6 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ... E. Foster 0
Bonawe (Mrs. Huntington). 6 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ... J. Maloney 0
Worker (Mrs. Whitehead). 6 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ... F. Brookes 0
Lonsmd's Double (Commander J. W. Lonsdale). 5 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ... Mr. D. Thomas 0
Jackaleen (Sir T. O'Brien). 5 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ... G. Goswell 0
Silver Cord (Mr. J. Cappel). 5 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ... T. Chisman 0

(Winner trained by T. E. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Rolie, 3 to 1 Big Black Boy, 9 to 2 Swift Rowland, 10 to 1 each Ponorogo and Royal Tango, 100 to 9 Jackaleen, 100 to 7 Caprimat, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 13s.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., 14s. 9d. Total win pool, 12,306 units; total place pool, 11,849 units.

Won by short head; four lengths separated second and third. Jackaleen was fourth and Caprimat last.

4.25 (4.28).—The GLOUCESTERSHIRE HURDLE of 400 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

DARK AGES, bl m. by Jackdaw—Silvape (Mr. M. Field). 6 yrs. 11st. ... D. Williams 1
CORDUROY, br c. by Stratford—Sarabird (Mr. S. Woodcock). 4 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ... R. Ingham 2
SANSTROME, br g. by Santair—Kylestrome (Mr. J. Burgess). 5 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ... W. Parvin 3
Mcentoy (Mr. V. H. Jones). 5 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ... W. Speck 0
Clinton Lass (Mrs. C. E. Robinson). 5 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ... Wandby 0
Yellow Oriel (Sir D. Llewellyn). 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ... W. Stott 0
Lembury (Mr. A. D. McAlpine). 4 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ... G. Roberts 0
Ferryside (Mr. J. H. Whitney). 4 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ... T. Cullinan 0
Lamkin (Mr. M. Stephens). 4 yrs. 10st. ... E. Foster 0
Bedgrard (Brigadier-General Winser). 4 yrs. 10st. (car. 10st. 10lb.) ... P. Doherty 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Corduroy, 4 to 1 each Yellow Oriel and Ferryside, 6 to 1 Mcentoy, 10 to 1 Sanstrome, 100 to 8 Dark Ages, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 9d.; places, 20s. 3d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,962 units; total place pool, 12,958 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Ferryside was fourth and Lamkin last.

RACKETS

R.E. BEAT R.A.

The Royal Engineers beat the Royal Artillery in the annual racket match at Chatham yesterday by two events to one.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—Captain J. B. Hyde-Smith (R.A.) beat Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Boddy (R.E.) (15—10, 15—8, 15—12); Major S. Maclagan (R.E.) beat Captain A. H. Hornby (R.A.) (12—16, 15—6, 15—10).

DOUBLES.—Eddy and Maclagan (R.E.) beat Hyde-Smith and Hornby (R.A.) (15—8, 17—14, 15—5, 5—15, 15—12).

Tonbridge School will be represented in the Public Schools Rackets Championship at Queen's Club on April 14 by T. M. Botley and J. G. W. Davies. This will be Botley's fourth appearance. Tonbridge play Wellington in the first round.

Harrow School (J. M. Stow and J. C. Lockett) beat R. H. A. G. Calthorpe and D. A. M. Rome, in a rackets match at Harrow on Monday by 15—4, 15—9, 15—10, 13—18, 0—15, 15—12.

CHELTENHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

1.30.—The NEWENT SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 300 sovs.; second to receive 5 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
CYLVIDA (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. J. de Sellincourt). J. Anthony	a 12 9
MARTON (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer). Fenwick-Palmer	a 12 7
ORANGE PLUME (Mr. J. B. Baldrey). G. Balding	a 12 2
ROMAN HACKLE (Mr. A. S. Bellville). J. Hall	a 11 13
OLD HICKORY (Mr. W. A. Clark). I. Anthony	a 11 9
aMOSCOW (Major R. Mellor). Mellor	a 11 8
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langland). G. Langlands	a 11 8
aNAUTICAL SWELL (Mr. P. Tinsley). Tinsley	a 11 8
aSQUIRE MARTEN (Mr. H. Pritchard-Gordon). Powell	a 11 6
PRAYTOR CHARLEY (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. M. A. Thomson). E. Webb	a 11 5
aAUBRETIA (Mrs. G. Peace). Peace	a 11 5
aLUTHAN (7lb. ex.) (Colonel A. C. Little). Little	a 11 3
G.B.C. (Mrs. H. Yeaman). Dollar	a 10 13
MAGIC RAID (Mr. A. Braden). Woodland	a 10 11
aJEHU (Mr. C. H. Dixon). Beeby	a 10 9
aWELL BOUND (Mr. E. A. Pearce). Whiting	a 10 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

OLD HICKORY, D. Williams; MOSCOW, W. Redmond; NAUTICAL SWELL, R. Lyall; SQUIRE MARTEN, —; PRAYTOR CHARLEY, —; AUBRETIA, S. Duffy; LUTHAN, —; G.B., W. Gurney; JEHU, G. Wilson.

2.5.—The LANSDOWN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

	Yrs st lb
aACCELERATION (Mr. R. Hardings). Hardings	a 12 6
ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT (Mr. R. Platt). Poole	a 12 6
SPONTOON (Major Jesson). Sanday	a 12 6
LEASINGHAM EARL (Captain J. Campbell). Mosley	a 12 4
LOUVOIS PRIZE (Brigadier-General G. Cheape). Easterby	a 12 1
TARSUS (Mr. J. A. Smith). Tarsus	a 11 13
CLONLARA (Mr. A. E. Berry). Morgan	a 12 0
aPULLMAN (Mr. E. W. Merrell). Merrell	a 11 12
aWARY HALDS (Mr. R. Warner). Anthony	a 11 11
BANTLING (Lord Londesborough). H. Brown	a 11 12
aSUNSTART (Brigadier-General G. Cheape). Easterby	a 11 12
BYRON (Mr. G. Reed). Fulford	a 11 11
GOLDEN ERMINE (Mr. W. Needham). Cramer	a 11 6
aMERRYVALE (Mr. J. Rimell). Rimell	a 11 7
aMERRY POACHER (Mr. F. Bowers). Bowers	a 11 7
ROLL ARROW (Sir David Llewellyn). Lindsay	a 11 0
aDUNSHAUGHLIN (Mr. R. Law). Law	a 10 11
aMY TOY (Mr. R. M. Willett). Willett	a 10 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ACCELERATION, E. Foster; SPONTOON, G. Donegan; LEASINGHAM EARL, W. Speck; TARSUS, W. Gurney; CLONLARA, T. Cullinan; WARY HALDS, J. Bigood; BANTLING, W. McIntosh; SUNSTART, J. Mason; GOLDEN ERMINE, W. Parvin; DUNSHAUGHLIN, W. Stott.

2.40.—The NATIONAL HUNT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 1,000 sovs. (given by the National Hunt Committee); second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Four miles, over the Regular Course.

	Yrs st lb
aDON SANCHO (Mr. W. H. Smith). Withington	a 12 12
aCASTLETOWN (Mr. T. Pratt). Pratt	a 12 7
aBIG WONDER (Mr. J. Cockton). Cockton	a 11 11
aRIO WOODS (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw). Whitelaw	a 11 9
aSANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford). T. F. Leader	a 11 7
aGOLD FLARE (Mr. J. M. Woodville). Sneyd	a 11 7
GLANGESIA (10lb. ex.) (Mr. R. K. Mallon). Law	a 11 5
SIR JASPER (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham). R. Thompson	a 11 2
ANDERN (Sir K. Fraser). Beeby	a 11 1
aDELABUR (Mr. J. B. Snow). Beeby	a 11 1
aALIKE (Lady H. McCalmont). Gore	a 11 0
LITTLE KNIGHT (Mr. R. Russell). James	a 10 13
aMAY CRESCENT (Mr. D. Faber). Rayson	a 10 11
SMOKE CLOUD (3lb. ex.) (Mr. C. Wise). Whitelaw	a 10 11
BLENNERHASSET (Mr. T. L. Parke). Cockton	a 10 10
SOLDIER'S JOY (Mr. S. G. R. Barratt). Woodland	a 10 7
HALLYHANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair). Blair	a 10 7
MAROON GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst). I. Anthony	a 10 7
aRUDDYMAN (Mr. H. G. Selfridge). Powell	a 10 5
aPRYM (Colonel G. Follambe). Follambe	a 10 5
aTHE GOSLING (Lord Grimthorpe). Bailey	a 10 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DON SANCHO, J. Maloney; CASTLETOWN, W. Stott; BIG WONDER, —; RIO WOODS, Captain Weber; SANDY HOOK, T. Leader; GOLD FLARE, —; M

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

CIVIL SERVICE BEAT R.A.F.

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The Civil Service beat the Royal Air Force at Halton yesterday by one goal and two tries (11 points) to one penalty goal and one try (6 points).

The conditions were all in favour of a first-class game, but, as it happened, neither side was in form, and the Civil Service were as much flattered by their 11 points as the Air Force by their six. In the first place, both packs of forwards scrummaged so clumsily that the ball rarely could be heeled out cleanly. The Air Force men especially were conspicuous for rounded shoulders in the front two rows. Every now and then the powerful frame of G. R. Beamish could be seen in the forefront of a formidable-looking rush, but nothing ever came of it. Sergeant Hall, too, frequently was very quick away out of the back row, but the backing up was poor. The only time, indeed, that the Air Force players really backed each other up properly, in defence or in attack, occurred in the second half when, after Hall had broken away, Aircraftman Gibbs was up to take a pass on the goal-line from Pilot Officer Williams.

Pilot Officer Elsmie, at the base of the scrummage, had a thankless task, but at least he never gave up trying. His partner, however, though a first-class kick, was soon driven into the frame of mind in which the punt ahead or the kick to touch becomes the only possible thing. Admittedly, if the Air Force backs generally could have skied the ball rather more than they did these tactics might have met with success, for the Civil Service full back was not always very happy in fielding or catching the ball. During the first half the Air Force several times nearly snatched a try for that reason. The lack of constructive play in midfield appeared to waste two promising wings, Flying Officer Cotton, who must be one of the biggest men playing in that position, and Pilot Officer White, who once more reminded one of C. N. Love as a runner. The chances are that, served by a first-class centre, White could develop into a most effective wing: at the moment, he is often forced into the making of mistakes in a vain and obviously inexperienced effort to make his own game. There, of course, he is very different from Lowe.

The Civil Service deserved their victory because they nearly always were the quicker and better together on the ball. Their tackling and going down to the ball also were excellent. J. T. Davies, the scrummage half-back, was particularly prominent in helping the forwards and in covering his backs. J. E. Richards, his partner, and G. Goldsworthy, the former Newport centre, were sound if not brilliant. L. G. Ashwell looked the better of the two wings and scored two of the tries. He obtained the first early in the game by joining in a rush that sent the ball rolling over the goal-line. He was a trifle lucky to get the touch down, but really the Air Force had only themselves to blame for failing to keep out this and the next try, which also was the result of a kick ahead in the course of some scrambling play near to the touch-line. In this case J. Vaughan, a forward, was allowed to cross the goal-line almost unmarked. Sparkes made no mistake with the place-kick. The Air Force lost their best chance just before half-time, when Beamish broke right away, but slowed down and turned away from a completely unmarked forward on his right.

There was rather more passing and less scrambling play in the second half, but it was a long time before any movement worthy of the name took effect. Then, after Gibbs had opened the scoring for the Air Force, Ashwell completed a round of passing by the Civil Service and, although the try was not converted, made the score 11—3 in his side's favour. Finally, but too late to affect the result, Flying Officer Llewelyn landed a fairly easy penalty goal for the Air Force.

The teams were:—

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Pilot Officer G. M. Ivers, back; Pilot Officer G. R. White, Flying Officer Pott, Pilot Officer R. D. Cotton, and Flying Officer K. D. Cotton, three-quarter backs; Flying Officer Llewelyn and Pilot Officer Elsmie, half-backs; Flight-Sergeant Kelly, Flight-Lieutenant G. R. Beamish, Pilot Officer McKeever, Flying Officer Beaumont, Flying Officer Constantine, Pilot Officer G. S. Williams, Aircraftman Gibbs, and Sergeant Hall, forwards.

CIVIL SERVICE.—R. Warne, back; P. A. Gummer, A. G. Lewis, G. Goldsworthy, and L. G. Ashwell, three-quarter backs; J. E. Richards and J. T. Davies, half-backs; L. Davies, W. J. Trowbridge, R. H. Walker, W. Sheppard, S. C. Tucker, H. R. Wright, and J. Vaughan, forwards.

THE ARMY CUP FINAL

For the second year in succession The King's Own Regiment won the Army Cup by beating the Royal Engineers (Chatham) in the final at Aldershot by one try (3 points) to nothing.

It was not until 15 minutes from the end that the only try of the game was scored. This came from one of the few really good passing movements in the game. H. O. Wright got possession from a scrummage, and all the three-quarter backs handled, the ball finally coming out to Lowe, who went over near the corner. The Royal Engineers fought desperately hard to save the game, and during an exciting closing period The King's Own defended very well, A. R. Aslett tackling with fine effect. The King's Own had the better of play in the first half, but many passes were dropped, and the tackling on both sides was too keen for open play to be developed. In the second half the greater determination of the holders in attack just entitled them to their victory.

The teams were:—

1st BATT. KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT.—Sergeant B. Young, back; Private A. Hopwood, Lieutenant A. E. Aslett, Private W. Turner, and Lance-Sergeant A. Lowe, three-quarter backs; Private J. Schofield and Lieutenant H. O. Wright, half-backs; Sergeant F. Kenyon (Lance-Sergeant A. Morton), Sergeant W. Hall, Lance-Corporal A. Baxter, Company-Sergeant-Major J. Wheldon, Private A. Currie, Corporal W. H. Norman, and Lance-Corporal R. Richards, forwards.

TRAINING BATT., ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Sapper Lambert, back; Lieutenant E. N. Bickford, Lieutenant G. J. E. Orr, Second-Lieutenant S. V. J. Radcliffe, and Corporal Powell, three-quarter backs; Lieutenant E. L. Kellett, and Second-Lieutenant F. W. Simpson, half-backs; Lieutenant H. H. C. Withers, Second-Lieutenant J. P. Walker, Corporal Smith, Lance-Sergeant Houghton, Sapper Goodchild, Corporal Offord, Lieutenant T. O. Morton, and Lance-Corporal Weer, forwards.

The game between St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Eastbourne at Eastbourne yesterday was won by the Hospital by three goals and three tries (24 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

The United Services (Portsmouth) beat Bristol at Portsmouth by one dropped goal and one try (7 points) to nothing, all the scores coming in the second half.

The Chartered Bank of India beat the Westminster Bank in a Rugby Football match at Northfields by 13 points to five.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
HULL KINGSTON ROVERS 22		*BATLEY	7
*LEIGH	18	WIDNES	6

*Home team.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

RUGBY UNION RULES

SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Cardiff (4.30).

ASSOCIATION RULES

LEAGUE DIVISION III. (SOUTHERN SECTION)

SHEFFIELD'S BEST.—Queen's Park Rangers v. Plymouth Argyle (3.30).

NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton Town v. Fulham (3.0).

OTHER MATCH

MAIDENHEAD.—Spartan League v. Royal Navy (3.15).

BOXING

CARNERA WINS AGAIN

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—Carnera won his ninth successive knock-out victory to-night, when he beat Sully Montgomery, of Fort Worth, Texas, in the second round of a 10-round bout.—*Reuter.*

BRIGHTON COLLEGE BEAT DULWICH

Brighton College won all nine of their bouts against Dulwich College in a boxing contest at Brighton.

The results were:—

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—A. C. Powell (Brighton) beat J. Edwards in second round; MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—V. Zdzell (Brighton) beat F. C. Biggs in third round; WELTER-WEIGHT.—H. T. Jolin (Brighton) beat A. Lewison on points; LIGHT-WEIGHT.—H. S. Falck (Brighton) beat G. J. Harris on points; FEATHER-WEIGHT.—G. H. Lawrence (Brighton) beat R. A. Spencer on points; BANTAM-WEIGHT.—G. O. Ackerman (Brighton) beat G. O. Blaze on points; FLY-WEIGHT.—F. G. Franklin (Brighton) beat E. G. Wilbraham on points; PAPER-WEIGHT.—F. C. Thomson (Brighton) beat F. J. Lance in third round; MOSQUITO-WEIGHT.—D. Lambert (Brighton) beat R. E. Bendey on points.

LANCING BEAT WESTMINSTER

Lancing beat Westminster in a boxing match in Dean's Yard on Saturday by three bouts to two.

The results were:—

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—L. Ivanovic (Westminster) beat J. H. Davenport in the first round.

WELTER-WEIGHT.—J. G. Byrne (Westminster) beat R. F. Hall in third round.

FEATHER-WEIGHT.—F. Rambaldi (Lancing) beat M. Brendhurst on points.

BANTAM-WEIGHT.—L. C. Hyde-Parker (Lancing) beat R. P. Walker on points.

PAPER-WEIGHT.—E. F. Peters (Lancing) beat B. C. Nicholson on points.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE REST BEAT ENGLAND

The Rest beat England in the International Trial Match at Liverpool yesterday by six goals to one.

The result in no way exaggerated the superiority shown by The Rest, who were sounder in defence and infinitely more clever in attack. It is scarcely too much to say that Hibbs and possibly Edwards were the only players on the English side to reveal anything like true form. The genius of Jack could be traced in nearly every attacking movement made by The Rest. The Arsenal player, by his skill in manœuvring and clever dribbling, exposed much weakness in the England defence. He and Crooks, of Derby County, who proved too quick and clever for Campbell, formed a very strong right wing. Brook, on the left wing, did not do so well, but Johnson and Bradford seized upon any possible opening. Webster mastered Camsell, while The Rest backs, Goodall and Hapgood, if not seriously tested, fulfilled their duties coolly and made few mistakes.

The Rest attacked from the start. Johnson getting the ball into the net after five minutes, only to be ruled offside. After two good shots by Bradford had been saved, Jack hooked the ball into England's goal from a corner by Brook after some 20 minutes. Hibbs played well from Bradford, but The Rest went further ahead before the interval, Marsden shooting through a crowd of players. Early in the second half The Rest obtained their third goal, Johnson taking a beautiful centre from Crooks and shooting hard into the net. Adcock worked hard for England, once passing cleverly to Camsell, who, from close range, shot wide, but, for the most part, the English forwards seldom looked dangerous, and Jack, who was unmarked, scored a fourth goal for The Rest following good play by Crooks and Bradford. At length England met with success, Tunstall shooting through, but Strange, with a free kick, got The Rest's fifth goal soon afterwards. England made a great effort to lessen the severity of inevitable defeat in the closing stages, Brown having to save a hard shot from Camsell, who just afterwards failed with a penalty kick. The Rest, however, regained the mastery in the last minutes, and just before the final whistle sounded Jack crowned a splendid afternoon's work by scoring his third goal of the match and his side's sixth.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—Hibbs (Birmingham), goal; Cooper (Derby County) and Blenkinsop (Sheffield Wednesday), backs; Kennedy (Leeds United), Wilson (Huddersfield Town), and Campbell (Huddersfield Town), half-backs; Adcock (Leicester City), Hine (Leicester City), Camsell (Middlesbrough), Stephenson (Derby County), and Tunstall (Sheffield United), forwards.

THE REST.—Brown (Sheffield Wednesday), goal; Goodall (Huddersfield Town) and Hapgood (The Arsenal), backs; Strange (Sheffield Wednesday), Weaver (Middlesbrough), and Marsden (Sheffield Wednesday), half-backs; Crooks (Derby County), Jack (The Arsenal), Bradford (Birmingham), Johnson (Everton), and Brook (Manchester City), forwards.

THE ARSENAL WIN AT HOME

The Arsenal beat Manchester United at Highbury yesterday by four goals to two, in spite of the fact that they were without Hapgood and Jack, who were playing for The Rest in the International Trial Match at Anfield.

From the play in the first half and the second part of the second half of the match the run of the game would be truly represented by a win by six goals to none. Until the last 20 minutes The Arsenal, with the exception of James, who had a thoroughly off day, played as a sound, fast, and often brilliant team. Hulme, well fed by Bastin, Lambert, and Seddon, showed his old pace and much of his old attack. Lambert, Bastin, and Williams were all absolutely first class. Why the side went to sleep in the last 20 minutes they alone know. Certainly the two important points were safe, and there was no point in running any risk of having a man hurt, but it is seldom good for a team to end a match as a ragged number of units; they are liable to begin their next match as they left off.

Bastin gave his side a tremendous fillip six minutes from the start. He got the ball a few yards over the half-way line from a long clearance by Lewis, had it under control at once, and went straight for the left goal-post. The Manchester United defence waited too long for his presumed pass either to Lambert or Hulme, and when they closed in on him Bastin was too fast for all of them, and, going right through on his own, he scored with a hard drive into the corner of the net which no goalkeeper could have stopped. Spence, after a miss-kick by John, made a fine rush down the right wing, but spoiled his effort by hitting his centre just over the bar. Spence, it should be said, was the outstanding player on the Manchester United side. Hulme reached a long, bouncing pass from Lambert, going at top speed he headed the ball forward—risking a flying boot which just missed the ball—and went on almost to the corner of the net before he passed unselfishly inside. Williams had come in with splendid anticipation from the other wing, and had nothing to do but touch the ball into an open goal. Stewart, with a rush, deflected an almost certain goal outside the post for a corner, and James and Williams sent in further hard shots which went wide. Thomas, following a free kick, sent in a terrific snap shot which hit the right upright, and Warburton shot behind from the rebound, the first time Manchester United had looked really dangerous.

The Arsenal had nearly all the game, and just before half-time Lambert reached a beautifully-placed corner by Hulme to score the third goal. In the second half Steward saved from James and Williams, and twice came right out to punch away, left-fisted, from corners. A brilliant movement, in which Williams, Lambert, and Hulme combined perfectly, ended in Hulme lobbing the ball into the goal as Steward came out with a rush in the forlorn hope of charging down a hard shot. For some time The Arsenal kept up the pace, Williams and Lambert doing nearly everything but score. Quite unmarked, McLachlan, who played left outside in the second half, went down the left wing, centred at his leisure, and Ball headed through for Manchester United. There were then 12 minutes left to play. Five minutes later McLachlan took a good pass from Thomas, ran nearly to the line and centred, and Wilson headed through cleverly. Just towards the end Spence made a fine dribble on the right, and from his centre Wilson headed hard but just too high.

The teams were:—

THE ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Parker and John, backs; Baker, Seddon, and Jones, half-backs; Hulme, Bastin, Lambert, Stewart, and Williams, forwards.

MANCHESTER UNITED.—Steward, goal; Dale and Silcock, backs; Bennion, Hilditch, and Wilson, half-backs; Spence, Warburton, Ball, McLachlan, and Thomas, forwards.

INTER-COLLEGE CUP AT OXFORD

In the final of the Inter-College Cup at Oxford yesterday Jesus beat Queen's by three goals to two.

Benest and Falconer scored early goals for Jesus, but not long afterwards, from a fine centre by Yemm, Muir headed a goal for Queen's. Ansell put Jesus farther in front early in the second half, but another goal by Muir raised the hopes of Queen's, and at one period they gained three corners in succession. The winners, however, were the better side and deserved their victory.

The teams were:—

JESUS COLLEGE.—P. W. Smith-Stafford (Holloway School), goal; R. U. Griffith (Aberaeron County School) and T. E. Hughes (Ibanez), backs; C. J. Harper (Middlesborough High School), J. D. Morgan (Wolverhampton), and W. H. Thomas (Shrewsbury), half-backs; A. A. Falconer (Middlesborough High School), G. T. L. Ansell (Sterling Grammar School), S. Haywood (Queen Mary School, Walsall), J. Robinson (Grimsby), and H. V. Benest (Victoria College, Jersey), forwards.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—S. J. Underhill (Shrewsbury), goal; J. Shore (Halifax) and A. R. Meetham (Sheffield), backs; D. O. Pallos (Shrewsbury), G. H. Tidwell (Hurstgate), and A. T. Barber (Shrewsbury), half-backs; S. W. Yemm (Wyggeston), K. Bramley (Wakefield), R. H. Muir (Ley Edward's School, Southampton), D. N. Moore (Shrewsbury), and G. A. Cumberbatch (Barbados), forwards.

LEAGUE AND INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS

An important resolution regarding International players was passed by the Management Committee of the Football League, at their meeting held at Liverpool yesterday.

The decision is as follows:—

After this date (March 12), all clubs of the Football League registering a player by transfer or otherwise, must forward a copy of the agreement between the club and the player, the accuracy of such copy to be duly certified by the Secretary of the club. If any such agreement contains a clause giving the player the right to elect to play in international games, such registration or transfer will be refused.

The London F.A. XI. gained an easy win over Birmingham F.A. at Kingston yesterday by six goals to none.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
THE REST	6	ENGLAND	1
LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP			
*THE ARSENAL	4	MANCHESTER UNITED	2
*PORTSMOUTH	3	WEST HAM UNITED	1
SECOND DIVISION			
CHELSEA	3	*BRADFORD	1
THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)			
*BOURNEMOUTH AND BOSCOMBE ATHLETIC	2	BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION	1
THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION)			
CHESTERFIELD	2	BARROW	1
SCOTTISH LEAGUE			
*FALKIRK	2	HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN	0
*DUNDEE	3	HAMILTON ACADEMICALS	2
*ABERDEENIANS	4	COWDENBEATH	3

*Home team.

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

THE OXFORD CREW

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

In order to let Edwards go to Oxford yesterday evening to resume his examination, the outings of the Oxford crew at Goring were again early in the morning. A heavy mist hung over the river when the eight was launched, and it was not possible to see more than 50 yards ahead. The crew had an outing for just over an hour, and before they returned to the Raft the sun had broken through the mist and was shining gloriously.

Major Wiggins, who was in charge of the work, concentrated upon getting the crew more steady over the stretcher and also of getting a quicker entry into the water. The work, therefore, consisted mainly of short pieces of paddling, and an improvement was noticeable, the crew being firmer on their feet. They went as far as Hartslock Woods and back, the rate of paddling averaging 24. Near Gatehampton railway bridge they tried a half-minute burst of rowing and Martineau got in 10 and 19 strokes in the quarter and half minute. This was a good piece of work and the crew were well together in a full minute row in which the rate was 10, 18, and 35. Although the rate of striking was higher than usual it suited the crew and there was less bounce than formerly.

Mr. A. S. Garton, who relieves Major Wiggins of the coaching duties when the crew come to Putney next Monday, watched the work in the afternoon, and E. C. T. Edwards, the old Blue, was also on board. The crew covered about seven miles during their outing and did another good piece of rowing, although it was only over a short course of just over half a mile. They paddled down to Gatehampton railway bridge, above which they tried a start of 10 strokes. Dropping down to the bridge they got away smartly, Martineau rowing nine, 17, and 33½ in the first quarter, half, and full minute. They reached Gatehampton Ferry in 1min. 14sec.—2sec. faster than the previous day. Below the Ferry Martineau was rowing 31, but he worked the rate up to 34 for the final burst, and the crew reached the Regatta starting-post in 2min. 53sec. Their time was 10sec. better than they did in their long row of the previous day. They had the assistance of a good stream and a following wind. After an easy they paddled on downstream and along Coombe Park did another minute's row, in which Martineau got in 33 strokes. Further paddling exercise took them into the Pangbourne Reach, where the boat was turned and they worked their way back to Goring in short stages of paddling.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	St	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	6
2. H. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	5½
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and eelworm)	11	13½
4. N. M. Aldous (St. John's, Leatherhead, and eelworm)	12	2½
5. M. H. Scrimer (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10½
6. J. R. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	6½
7. W. J. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	6½
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	7
R. F. Seriwiser (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

The crew will be out to-day at 11.30 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

FORSTER-FAIRBAIRN PAIRS

The final heat of the Forster-Fairbairn Pairs was rowed yesterday afternoon, when the conditions were favourable. There was very little between the competitors over the greater part of the course, but on getting into the Long Reach Mays Smith and Fraser made some good spurts and finally won by 30 yards. No time was taken.

The result was:—

SECOND STATION.—JESUS: D. H. Mays Smith (Eton) and W. Fraser (Harrow), 1. FIRST STATION.—JESUS: T. Coulton (Dulwich) and G. F. Fairbairn (Geelong), 2.

COXSWAINS' SCULLS AT CAMBRIDGE

The semi-final heats of Coxswains' Sculls were decided at Cambridge yesterday, when the results were:—

HEAT "E."—N. C. Pearson (Caius) beat M. Davis (Trinity Hall) by 4sec. Time, 5min. 16sec.

HEAT "F."—H. Wallace (King's) beat D. G. Young (Jesus) by 6sec. Time, 5min. 21sec.

ICE HOCKEY

BRITISH TEAM WIN AT BRIGHTON

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The British Ice Hockey Association beat Germany by five goals to two yesterday at the Brighton and Hove Ice Rink. Germany were unfortunate in having to make a change in their side, their goalkeeper, Steinke being unable to play. His place was taken by G. Ball.

The game throughout was splendidly contested, and the Association fully deserved their win, which was gained by superior hockey. Both in combination and speed they were superior to the German side, and their defence supported one another better. The outstanding players were Speechly in goal, who was in magnificent form throughout, and Bonnycastle in the attack. On the German side Holsboer and Jaenecke were the best, and both were very clever in their stick work.

In the first period the English side gave a brilliant exhibition of passing, and both goals scored were the direct result of combined movement. Sexton scored the first goal after about 10 minutes of very fast and even play, Home giving him a perfect pass after a brilliant run, and although the angle was difficult Sexton made no mistake with his shot. The second point came about five minutes later, Bonnycastle completing a splendid combined run with Home and Fair by taking the final pass in the goal mouth and easily beating Ball.

The Englishmen led by two goals to none at the end of the first period. At the start of the second period the Englishmen were inclined to be a little individual, but later settled down to a fine display of team work. Germany did quite as much attacking, but Speechley was brilliant in goal, and the defence was very sound. After about five minutes' play Germany's efforts were rewarded, Jaenecke scoring a very good goal. For a few minutes it looked as though the Germans might equalize, but the Englishmen settled down to good passing again, and after a great run by Home, Fair put them farther ahead. A little later another movement by Magwood resulted in Sexton's scoring the fourth goal for England, and they led by four goals to one at the end of the second period.

In the final period the game continued to be very fast, and in a few minutes Fair increased the English lead with a very good shot. Germany attacked strongly after this, and after several combined attacks Holsboer scored their second point. The game continued fast and even up to the finish, but there was no further scoring.

BRITISH ICE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.—W. C. Speechly (Cambridge University), goal; R. M. Sexton, H. D. Mulholland, W. J. Home (captain), J. F. Magwood, C. G. Fair, Bruce, and L. C. Bonnycastle.

GERMANY.—G. Ball, goal; W. Holsboer, W. Bachs, H. Brueck, A. Jaenecke (captain), E. Roemer, B. Ball, and H. Ball.

GOLF

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

It was announced yesterday that the following players had accepted invitations to represent Great Britain against the United States of America in the unofficial international ladies' match, to be played at Sunningdale on May 1:—

Miss Doris Chambers (Camberley Heath).
Miss E. Corlett (Royal Lytham and St. Annes).
Miss Molly Gourlay (Camberley Heath).
Mrs. Latham Hall (Guildford).
Miss Phyllis Lobbett (North Hants).
Miss Jean McCulloch (West Kilbride).
Miss D. Pearson (Nevill).
Mrs. J. B. Watson (Murrayfield).
Miss Enid Wilson (Notts).

One of the above players will be in reserve for the match.

THE LADIES' LONDON FOURSOMES

The Ladies' London Foursomes were begun at Beaconsfield yesterday in delightful weather, though it was distinctly cold. Only eight matches were played in the first round, which was decided in the morning, and in this most of the victories were gained by a substantial margin.

The holders, North Hants, represented by that well-tried pair Miss D. R. Fowler and Miss P. Lobbett, gained an effortless win by eight and six at the expense of Sandy Lodge in the afternoon; and Miss Cecil Leitch and her partner, Mrs. Brindle, of Addington, although they had to go to the 17th green to beat Burhill, always had a grip of the game. One of the most exciting matches in the afternoon was that in which Hanger Hill (Miss B. Dix Perkin and Miss O. McClelland) beat Northwood (Mrs. Dickson and Miss Lett) at the 19th hole. The Northwood pair were four up with five to play, and had two for the match on the 17th green. They were stymied, however, ran past the hole with the first putt and missed the return, so that Hanger Hill were able to win that hole and the 18th, too. Miss Gourlay and Miss D. Chambers, representing Camberley Heath, were one down at the fifth to Stoke Poges (Mrs. Kelway Bamber and Mrs. Dulley), but afterwards Miss Gourlay struck her best form, and her side won by five and three.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

PRINCE'S (MITCHAM) (Miss C. E. Helme and Mrs. R. H. Deane) beat CROHAM HURST (Miss Mill and Mrs. Straker) by 7 and 6.

ASHDOWN FOREST (Mrs. E. O. Hambro and Mrs. C. Darwin) beat COULSDON COURT (Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Jarvis) by 6 and 5.

WIMBLEDON PARK (Mrs. D. Herist Glen and Mrs. R. C. Tarpley) beat HERSHAM (Mrs. J. L. Walker and Miss J. Barnes Gorell) by 1 hole.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL (Miss Joannides and Mrs. A. C. Johnston) beat FOREST PARK (Mrs. Bott and Mrs. Parsonsmith) by 4 and 3.

THORNDON PARK (Mrs. P. Garon and Mrs. R. Garratt) beat ASHFORD MANOR (Miss D. Cleary and Mrs. Melville) by 5 and 3.

LADY GOLFERS' CLUB (Miss Enid Wilson and Mrs. W. Payne) beat RANSTEAD DOWNS (Mrs. Crosthwaite and Miss K. V. Cruyssellen) by 6 and 5.

ROYAL MID-SURREY (Miss R. Rabbidge and Miss Leslie Brown) beat WEST HILL (Mrs. Crombie and Miss J. Hill) by 3 and 4.

MOOR PARK (Miss Bernart and Mrs. N. Goodman) beat BEACONSFIELD (Miss Atkinson and Miss Crossley) by 2 and 1.

SECOND ROUND

NORTH HANTS (holders) (Miss D. R. Fowler and Miss P. Lobbett) beat SANDY LODGE (Mrs. V. G. Davies and Miss Jarvis) by 3 and 2.

HANGER HILL (Miss B. Dix Perkin and Miss O. McClelland) beat NORTHWOOD (Mrs. Dickson and Miss Lett) at the 19th hole.

WIMBLEDON (Mrs. E. White and Miss S. Dunmore) beat LEATHERHEAD (Mrs. Frost and Mrs. Bartlett) by 2 holes.

SUNNINGDALE (Mrs. Atherton and Mrs. Dudley Charles) beat OXHEY (Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Mills) by 5 and 4.

CHISLEHURST (Mrs. Jackson and Miss I. Dorford) walked over VERULAM scratched.

CAMBERLEY HEATH (Miss Molly Gourlay and Miss D. Chambers) beat STOKE POGES (Mrs. Kelway Bamber and Mrs. Dulley) by 5 and 3.

PRINCE'S (MITCHAM) beat ASHDOWN FOREST by 5 and 4.

LADY GOLFERS' CLUB beat THORNDON PARK by 3 and 1.

ROYAL MID-SURREY beat MOOR PARK by 1 hole.

WENTWORTH (Mrs. A. C. Mellor and Mrs. J. Fleming) beat WEST BYFLEET (Mrs. T. Baker and Mrs. R. V. K. Finlay) by 3 and 2.

LANGLEY PARK (Mrs. Mason and Miss Moiterby) beat WOODCOTE PARK (COULSDON) (Mrs. Robinson and Miss Allen) at the 19th hole.

CHIGWELL (Miss D. Johnston and Miss A. Holmes) beat WEST HERTS (Mrs. H. K. Dinn and Miss J. Lloyd) by 3 and 2.

ROEHAMPTON (Miss M. W. White and Mrs. J. A. Cameron) beat WEST ESSEX (Mrs. Garnham and Miss K. Garnham) by 3 and 2.

ADDINGTON (Mrs. Brindle and Miss Cecil Leitch) beat BURHILL (Miss Liversidge and Miss Horrocks) by 2 and 1.

WALTON HEATH (Mrs. H. Gredaha and Mrs. L. Hill) beat ROYAL ASHDOWNE (SANDHURST) (Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Smithers) by 4 and 3.

HALVED MATCH AT WORPLESDON

The Jokers and the Household Brigade Golfing Society played a halved match at Worplesdon yesterday.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Household Brigade G.S.		The Jokers
Captain F. Anson	0	H. H. de Montmorency (5 and 3) 1
P. D. Miller	0	Captain H. C. C. Tippett (5 and 4) 1
Major Sir G. F. S. Palmer (1 hole)	0	Major W. G. M. Sarel (1 hole) 1
Captain C. J. Swift	0	Commander H. M. Jacks (3 and 1) 1
Hon. J. W. Cake (5 and 4)	1	G. Baker 0
Major E. R. M. Fryer (1 hole)	1	Sir E. H. Bray 0
Captain G. T. R. Hirst	0	The Rev. L. Percival (4 and 3) 1
Captain I. C. Rose (2 and 1)	1	A. J. Ker 0
Total	3	Total 5

FOURSOMES

Anson and Palmer (1 hole)	1	De Montmorency and Tippett	0
Miller and Cake	0	Sarel and Jacks (1 hole)	1
Swift and Fryer (1 hole)	1	Baker and Ker	0
Hirst and Rose (6 and 5)	1	Percival and Major E. G. Wynward	0
Total	3	Total	1

THE LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Gloucestershire played their second match of the season in the Ladies' County Championship at Newport (Mon.) yesterday, and gained their first victory by beating Monmouthshire by six games to one.

The results were:—

Gloucestershire		Monmouthshire
Miss V. Bramwell (5 and 3)	1	Miss Newman 0
Mrs. V. Whitley	0	Mrs. Rees (2 holes) 1
Miss Albery (5 and 4)	1	Mrs. Carr 0
Miss O'Brien (3 and 1)	1	Mrs. Watkins 0
Mrs. Collier (6 and 5)	1	Mrs. Chapman 0
Mrs. Wilson (3 and 2)	1	Miss Lewis 0
Miss Holloway (4 and 3)	1	Mrs. de Burgh Marsh 0
Total	6	Total 1

R. H. BAUGH'S VICTORY

R. H. Baugh (Wadham) won the Oxford University G.C. Vice-President's Prize at Southfield yesterday, beating J. P. Marston (Trinity) in the final by 2 and 1. The foursomes competition for the Hon. Treasurer's Prize was won by P. F. Macdonald and A. F. Becher (New College), who beat G. A. Loveday and M. L. Davies (Magdalen) by 2 and 1.

THE UNIVERSITIES AT RYE

The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society will play two matches at Rye during the week-end. On Saturday they will meet Cambridge, and on Sunday will play Oxford.

The following team will represent the Society:—

H. W. de Zoete, O. C. Bristowe, D. E. Landale, A. J. Evans, Sir H. Rew, Captain A. G. Pearson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Lumsden, D. H. R. Martin, L. C. Selway, T. F. Whittaker, R. B. Vincent, and G. N. Foster.

AYRSHIRE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Although he set up a new professional record for the Barley course at Troon yesterday, with a first round of 72, D. Adams (Harrassie) was beaten by one stroke in the Ayrshire Professional Championship by Duncan McCulloch (Troon), who thus scored his fourth successive victory in the county event. McCulloch had rounds of 74 and 75.

PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGE MATCH

George Duncan and Abe Mitchell have accepted a challenge made by R. E. Ballantyne (Moortown) and S. Wingate (Templenewsam) to a 36 holes match at Leeds on March 19. The match will be played on the Leeds Municipal course at Templenewsam.

In a match at Stoke Poges yesterday the Old Bedfordian Golfing Society beat the Senior Golfers' Society by seven games to five.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

ASSOCIATION.—CUP FINAL.—Jesus 3 goals, Queen's 2. HOCKEY.—University College 4 goals, St. Edmund Hall 1. LEAGUE FINAL.—Wadham II. 5, Hertford II. 4.

CAMBRIDGE

ASSOCIATION.—Selwyn 4 goals, St. Catharine's 0. HOCKEY.—LEAGUE DIVISION II.—FINAL.—Peterhouse 1 goal, Queens' 0. KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—DIVISION II.—Emmanuel II 4, Trinity Hall 2. DIVISION I.—Christ's 2, Trinity 1. OTHER MATCH.—Downing 6, Corpus Christi 2.

BILLIARDS

A NEW AMATEUR RECORD

The first of the semi-final heats in the Amateur Championship was begun at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when S. Lee (London) was opposed to L. Steeples (Sheffield). Steeples won the Championship in 1927, and last year Lee was beaten in the final of the competition by H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff). After some moderate play in the early part of the afternoon, Steeples finished brilliantly and reached his points with a break of 331 (unfinished), leading by 343.

The form shown by the competitors for some time did not suggest the probability of such a fine accomplishment on the part of the Sheffield player. Each of the players may have been affected by the importance of the occasion. Steeples was uncertain and was not able to make use of a number of good scoring chances. Lee did not have quite so many opportunities, but he was also ineffective, and the only runs during the first three-quarters of an hour were 47, 28, and 63 by Lee, and 81 by Steeples.

With the white in balk Steeples then gave a very sound display of the losing hazard game. He scored the first 63 points off the red ball and then potted it to make a losing hazard and bring the white into play. Steeples scored accurately and quickly afterwards. He judged the strength of his strokes particularly well and did not make any mistakes in reaching his points. Steeples had the very good average of 38, which equalled that of R. A. Combe, the previous evening, while Lee's average was 11.

The scores at the interval were:—L. Steeples (in play), 500; S. Lee, 157.

Steeples added only 23 points to his unfinished break in the evening, but he established a new record for amateur play. The break, which realized 354, beat by five points the run of 349 made by M. A. Boggin, the Manchester player, in the competition last year. Large breaks were made before the red-ball game was restricted, but the run made by Steeples is the highest under the modern conditions of the game.

The advantage of holding a big lead is a substantial one in so short a game, and Steeples played with a confidence which gave him every opportunity of showing what a very sound player he is. He made two very fine screw cannons which, although they did not help him immediately, conveyed clearly that he possessed all the necessary confidence to win the match. The losing hazard remains the basis of amateur play. Steeples did not depart from this line of reasoning. He made a run of 57, by red-ball play chiefly, and three visits later he played this type of game again with an accuracy which indicates that the 500 break in amateur games is a possibility of the near future. When he had scored 147 Steeples missed an easy middle pocket loser.

Lee had had very little chance, and his only break during the evening was 30. Steeples is as efficient in the losing-hazard game as most of the professionals. When he was scoring by this means he made very few mistakes. He added runs of 78 and 59 at successive visits. In the last of these breaks Steeples scored 57 off the red ball, and then brought the white, which had been in balk, into play, but he failed at the next stroke, an ordinary long loser. He continued to give a really masterly display of this form of scoring. The rule restricts the number of consecutive hazards, winning and losing, to 25, a maximum scoring value of 75 points. A cannon has to intervene to permit the break to be continued. Steeples did not experience the smallest difficulty in overcoming this very slight handicap. He went to his points with a break of 109 (unfinished), leading by 199. Steeples had an average of 62, which is a record for the present season's competition. Lee scored only 44 points altogether.

The closing scores were:—Steeples (in play), 1,000; S. Lee, 201.

LINDRUM v. SMITH

Lindrum had outplayed Smith to such an extent during the first two days of the match at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, that when the game was continued yesterday he was leading by 5,000. Lindrum had the better of the play again in the afternoon, when he scored 1,393 for an average of 144, while Smith made 784 for an average of 98.

The Australian player added only 91 points to his break of 1,360 (unfinished), the break having realized 1,451 when the balls covered and Lindrum missed a

Parliament

AMERICAN STATES' DEBTS

DEBATE IN THE LORDS

OVERSEAS TRADE

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

The Sutton Coldfield Corporation Bill, the Walsall Corporation Bill, and the Faversham Oyster Fishery Bill were read a second time.

The Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment) Bill and the Bromborough Dock Bill were read a third time and passed.

DEBTS OF AMERICAN STATES

LORD REDESDALE asked whether his Majesty's Government was aware that very large sums of money were owing to British bondholders by certain States of the Federal Union of the United States of America; and whether, having regard to the heavy annual payments now being made by his Majesty's Government to the United States Government, his Majesty's Government would consider the advisability of representing this matter to the United States Government with a view to its early adjustment. He moved for papers. The total sum owing by the eight defaulting Southern States of the Union was, he said, £78,000,000. That was about one-twelfth of the sum which we owed in respect of War debt to the United States, and which we were at present paying with regularity, principal and interest, at the rate of £33,000,000 a year. Our payment would increase in 1933 to £38,000,000 a year.

To avoid complication he would take one State among the eight defaulting States as an example. Between 1831 and 1838 Mississippi required money to develop banks, docks, railways, canals, and so on, and raised two loans totalling $7,000,000, secured on bonds made payable in sterling on London. Of that sum by far the greatest part was found in this country, from all kinds of sources. While many humble homes in this country suffered severe losses, the repudiators became immensely prosperous. Both these loans were repudiated before 1853. It was of the utmost importance to bear in mind that the flotation of the loans and the subsequent repudiation of the debts both took place many years before the outbreak of the Civil War, and therefore could not be in any way attributed to that event. The only reason ever advanced by Mississippi for repudiation of the debt was that the investments had proved unremunerative. The validity of these bonds had been placed beyond all dispute by judgments delivered by the highest State courts. Mississippi had refused to meet those judgments, and the bondholders were prevented by the 11th Amendment of the Federal Constitution from even applying to the Supreme Court of the United States for redress. The United States Treasury, however, had found quite effective means for a settlement of their own claims against individual States of the Union arising out of these defaulting bonds. It therefore appeared that if the United States chose, it could itself honour these bonds and recover on its own account from the defaulting States.

There was a feeling about these defaulting Southern States in the United States of America, and it might well be that the Federal Government would welcome an invitation from his Majesty's Government to reopen the whole question. A settlement of this question would raise the defaulting States from the level of Russia, which was the only other State at the present time which was a defaulter by repudiation and which was regarded by the United States as a sort of financial leper. It would also give the United States an opportunity of erasing from its history a painful and shameful page. Those were strong words, but they were not his own; they were the words of the late President Roosevelt and expressed a view shared at various times by many eminent statesmen of both parties in the United States.

The EARL of LIMERICK pointed out that, with compound interest, these repudiated debts must now amount to $1,000,000,000, not all of which was owing to British subjects. The wealth of Mississippi had been estimated at $2,500,000,000, and the wealth of all the eight defaulting States combined had been estimated at $27,500,000,000, or roughly six times the War debt which we owed to the United States. The ratio of taxation to national wealth in this country was more than double that in the United States. There was an inherent difference between default and repudiation. Default might be temporary; but repudiation was a denial of the sanctity of contract and was not creditable to any State which had the legal means of restitution and the financial means to redeem its debts. The repudiation by the State of Mississippi of its debt was a violation of Article 1, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States. But the State was protected against any effective action by the 11th Amendment of that very Constitution. He regretted that an opportunity to raise this matter was not taken by the United States Government or the British Government at the time when the settlement was arrived at regarding the War Debt. He did not suggest these debts to private bondholders were a true analogy to our War indebtedness to the United States, but the payment of such debts to our nationals would balance a very considerable portion of the annual payments which we were making to that Government, which had so far failed to impose financial honesty on each of its prosperous States. When the dove of peace was finding a somewhat precarious footing over the chamber where men of different nations were discussing naval disarmament the Government might think it inopportune to raise this question, but he (Lord Limerick) thought that patience had its limits, and our patience was running out. He urged the Government to take the first opportunity of making proper representations to the United States so that justice might at last be done.

LORD BANBURY supported Lord Redesdale's motion. He said that there was no doubt that at the time this repudiation took place it was not occasioned by inability to pay, but the debtors, having got someone else's money, thought it a smart thing to refuse repayment. He thought that the United States was quite right in insisting on this country fulfilling its obligations, and Mr Baldwin had done this country a great service when he made the arrangements in regard to our War Debt. But he failed to understand why the United States, which adopted this attitude when it was a creditor, should not take steps, as it could do, to make its subsidiary States pay their debts.

LORD SOMERLEYTON said it ought to be made known that there were many people inside and outside of that House who desired adjustment of the claims against the defaulting States.

LORD BERTIE of THAME said that if his Majesty's Government could not come to terms with the Government of the United States, they ought to propose that the question be brought before the World Court.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, who replied for the Government, said the question of the debts owing by the defaulting States in America had often been raised, and he could not understand why that particular time had been selected for a demonstration—a mild demonstration, it was true, but still a demonstration—of criticism against the United States. He thought the time was most unfortunate in which to make such critical speeches as had been made. Lord Redesdale had even gone the length of a comparison of the United States with Russia.

LORD REDESDALE said he had compared Russia with the defaulting States, not with the United States.

LORD PONSONBY.—I agree; but Russia was brought in as an example of a defaulting State. The question (Lord Ponsonby proceeded) had been considered at different times since 1843, but it had never been found possible to take it up with the United States Government, and no representations on the subject had ever been made to Washington. In arriving at that decision, his Majesty's Government had been influenced by the knowledge that the United States Government had no concern with the financial obligations assumed by the individual States forming the American Union, whose independence in such matters was safeguarded by the Constitution. The money advanced to the defaulting States by the British subjects concerned was freely offered by the latter, and his Majesty's Government were in no way responsible for their action, particularly as the 11th Amendment to the United States Constitution was approved long before the debts were contracted. It had never been possible to compile an accurate list of the holders of the stock or to ascertain with any accuracy the amount of the sums owing. In 1911-12 these debts came under discussion in this country when negotiations were taking place between the British Government and the United States Government in regard to the Pecuniary Claims Convention, and efforts were made to obtain particulars of the claims, but owing to the lapse of time since the debts were contracted, and the impossibility of tracing the holders of the securities, the Council of Foreign Bondholders were unable to furnish the Foreign Office with any list of holders which could be regarded as in any way complete or accurate. His Majesty's Government considered that even if representations were addressed to the Government of the United States the latter would have no power to compel the defaulting States to pay, and there was no reason to suppose that the Federal Government would be disposed to assume any liability in the matter, particularly when it was not possible to furnish them with any definite or reliable information. His Majesty's Government were unable to see any connexion between the repudiation of debts by certain Southern States of the American Union and the British War debt to the United States. The former debts were in respect of loans made by foreign individuals to State Governments with which the Federal Government were in no way concerned, while the latter was money lent by the United States Government to the British Government for certain specific purposes. There was no indication that the United States Government would welcome an invitation from his Majesty's Government to reopen this question.

LORD CUSHENDUN'S VIEW

LORD CUSHENDUN said that he wished to make it clear that he, and he thought the noble lords on that bench, did not suggest that there was anything in the nature of a claim which we could advance against the United States in this matter. He (Lord Cushendun) agreed with what Lord Ponsonby had said about the distinction between these debts and the British War debt to America. He did not think they could make any strong case—as some noble lords had attempted to do—for anything in the nature of a set-off against the War debt to America on account of these debts to private citizens. Nor was there any parallel between these debts and the liability of Russia, which was not only a defaulting but a repudiating State. There was no obligation on the United States to bring any pressure to bear on these States, and there was no justification for any attempt on our part to bring definite pressure to bear on them to do so. He did not express any strong opinion one way or the other as to whether they should make representations to the United States on the subject, but having held office both at the Treasury and the Foreign Office he knew how delicate the matter was and he would be very sorry to join in urging his Majesty's Government to take any action.

LORD JESSEL said that a great deal of interest was taken in this country in this matter. He was informed that the Council of Foreign Bondholders had in their possession nearly two-thirds of the original bonds, and if the remaining third could not be found surely it was easier to make a settlement. It was a very opportune moment to raise this question, when there were in London some of the most important statesmen of the United States.

LORD BANBURY, speaking as a member of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, said that while he did not know the exact number, the Council had a considerable number of these bonds in their possession.

LORD REDESDALE, in withdrawing his motion for papers, said that if the Naval Conference was to be used as a smoke screen to prevent free speech in their lordships' House it was a great pity. At the time when he put down this question no one supposed that that Conference would now be still sitting. He was not rebuking the United States; if he was rebuking anybody it was those who would not stand up for the rights of their own people.

Their lordships rose at a quarter past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), asked by CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) whether, in view of the religious persecution in Russia, he would consider inviting the cooperation of all the Powers which were represented at Moscow in making a simultaneous protest to the Soviet Government and in effecting a simultaneous withdrawal of their missions in the event of the persecutions continuing, said:—No, Sir. I am not at present prepared to take any initiative on the lines suggested by the hon. and gallant member.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—Will the Minister tell the House what action the Government are prepared to take in the matter? Mr. WELLOCK (Stourbridge, Lab.).—Is not the proposal of the hon. member against the best traditions of this country? Mr. SOMERVELL (Leyton, W., Lab.).—Is the Minister prepared to consider action in regard to the persecutions of pacifists and Socialists elsewhere? CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—May I have an answer to my question? The Minister did not reply.

Mr. R. SMITH (Aberdeen, Central, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any representations had been made to him or any accredited representative of his Majesty's Government by or on behalf of the Soviet Government of Russia with regard to the question of the use of intercessory prayers for those alleged to be subjected to religious persecution in Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON.—No, Sir. I have received no representations of this kind.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK asked whether his Majesty's Minister at the Vatican had received any representations from the Cardinal Secretary of State regarding the religious persecutions in Russia; and, if so, what was their nature.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative, and the second does not therefore arise.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—Will the right hon. gentleman instruct our Minister at the Vatican to inquire of the Cardinal Secretary of State what action the Vatican thinks might usefully be taken in regard to religious persecution in Russia?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I do not think it is my duty to make any such representation.

ENGLISH CHURCH IN MOSCOW

Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if the English Church in Moscow was now available for church use as and when required.

Mr. HENDERSON.—I informed the House on February 24, in reply to a question by the hon. and gallant member for Chelmsford, that the church in question was closed and was not being used for any purpose. I am asking his Majesty's Ambassador whether he has anything further to report on this matter.

Mr. M. MAC DONALD (Bassetlaw, Lab.).—Has the right hon. gentleman seen a letter in *The Times* yesterday, from the Anglican Bishop of Central Europe stating that, with the permission of the Soviet Government, the Anglican Chaplain was holding services in Moscow and Leningrad, and would continue to do so?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I know such a letter appeared.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the recent declaration of the Soviet official Press that the Communist programme for England was not completed and that it was intended on March 30 to begin a hunger march on London on an all-England scale; and what action he proposed to take in the matter.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) also asked the Minister whether his attention had been called to the publication in *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, of statements that in London recently thousands fought with the police, who charged with naked sabres and retired from the fight; that the programme for England was not completed, and that further disorders were now to be organised; and whether he proposed to take any action in the matter.

Mr. HENDERSON.—My attention has been called to the article in question, but I do not consider that Press statements of this nature, however untrue and offensive, necessarily call for an official denial or other action by his Majesty's Government.

Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON.—Does not the right hon. gentleman realize that this attack by the Soviet official Press is an attack on the Labour Government of which he is a member? Mr. HENDERSON.—I have not treated the matter as a party question, but I do not see that the points raised by the question call for action. Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON.—Is it not a breach of the Protocol which the right hon. gentleman signed the other day?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I am not prepared to say that it is.

DEBTS OF AMERICAN STATES

Mr. D. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could state the date and nature of the last communication from his Majesty's Government to the United States on the subject of the loans raised by individual States in North America previous to the date of union and in respect of which they defaulted.

Mr. HENDERSON.—There is no record that these claims have ever formed the subject of correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America.

BRITISH NAVAL TONNAGE CANCELLED

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH (Lewes, U.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty what was the total tonnage of warship construction which had been cancelled since January 1, 1928, by each of the five Powers engaged in the Naval Conference.

Mr. ALEXANDER (Sheffield, Hillsborough).—The figure for the British Empire is approximately 66,000 tons, cancelled by his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. No tonnage has been cancelled by the other Powers. (Opposition cheers.)

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH.—Does not that show the utter futility of making these gestures to other Powers, who took not the slightest notice? (Cheers, and cries of "Answer.") No reply was given.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies if he could state when the report of the West Indies Sugar Commission would be published.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) and Mr. HUAD (Devizes, U.) had also put down questions on the subject.

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.).—The Secretary of State is aware of the gravity of the situation and the natural anxiety of all concerned to know the outcome of the Government's consideration of the very difficult problems which it involves, but he is not yet in a position to authorize me to add anything to what he has already stated in another place on this subject.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—What are the reasons why this report should not be made public?

DR. SHIELS.—I do not think I have ever stated that it is the intention not to make the report public. What I have said is that the report is at present being considered, and that in due course it will be published.

CAPTAIN EDEN.—Has the hon. gentleman noticed that the tragic seriousness of the position was emphasized in a letter in *The Times* this morning? Is it not a fact that the sole reason why this report is not published is because it offends the fiscal gods before whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer would sacrifice the interests of the West Indies?

LORD ERSKINE.—Is not the fact that the expenses of the Commission have been borne by the West Indian Government a good reason why this report should at once be published, although it may be inconvenient to Ministers in this country? Dr. SHIELS.—I do not think the report is not being published because it is inconvenient to Ministers, but it is an important report and requires a good deal of consideration. While this is rightly described as an urgent matter, I would point out that is not a new one. In January last year the Government was unable to make any response. Mr. CHURCHILL.—Will the hon. gentleman undertake that the report will be published in ample time to be considered by members before the Budget is opened on April 14? Dr. SHIELS.—I shall be very happy to represent what the right hon. gentleman says to the Secretary of State. Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.).—Has not Lord Olivier made plain what is in that report? It may be deduced from his speeches that the only objection to publication comes from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Dr. SHIELS.—I am not responsible for deductions which hon. and right hon. gentlemen opposite may draw. Mr. HUED.—Has not the situation been aggravated since the first period of which the hon. gentleman spoke by the announcement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the probable action of the Government?

No further answer was given.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), replying to REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH (Lewes, U.), who asked whether the Prime Minister would now make a further statement as to the progress of the Naval Conference, said:—I would refer the hon. and gallant member to the answer given on Monday last to a question by the hon. member for East Willesden, to which I have nothing to add at the present time.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH.—Will the right hon. gentleman convey to the Prime Minister the generally expressed opinion that no agreement is better than a partial one between the oceanic powers?

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman consider making a statement before the Navy Estimates are discussed? Is he aware that it is open to any member of this House—that it would be within the rules of order—to raise a number of questions at present under review by the Conference and that unless there is a statement by the Prime Minister it will have unfortunate and embarrassing results?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I cannot give an answer to that question, but I will convey to the Prime Minister what the hon. member has said.

AIRSHIP FLIGHTS

Mr. MONTAGUE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.), replying to Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.), said that no arrangements for commercial flights by R 100 had yet been considered, but it was expected that she would make an experimental flight to Canada towards the end of May. Mr. SOMERVILLE asked if members of Parliament would have an opportunity of taking part in that flight. Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked if it would not be better to be quite frank with the public and tell them that neither of these two airships would ever be of any value. No reply was given to these questions.

Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary for Air if he intended to arrange for a flight for members of Parliament in the R 100 or the R 101.

Mr. MONTAGUE replied that the Secretary for Air hoped that it would be possible to arrange for a flight or flights, but both airships would be in their sheds for a little time to come, and it was inadvisable to make any arrangements for the present.

FISHING FOR TIDDLERS IN HYDE PARK

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked the First Commissioner of Works whether, in his plans for providing recreation in the Royal parks, he had considered the issue of a limited number of tickets to anglers to fish in the Serpentine in Hyde Park.

Mr. LANSBURY (Bow and Bromley).—Children are allowed to fish for tiddlers—(laughter)—and I doubt if there are other fish worth catching. (Laughter.) LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY asked if Mr. Lansbury was not aware that there were some very fine, big fish in the Serpentine, and that this concession would be a boon to many poor anglers in London. SIR G. HAMILTON (Ilford, U.) asked if the question was not a disgraceful waste of public money and the time of the House. The SPEAKER replied that members could not expect him to express a personal opinion on the value of all questions on the Order Paper. LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY said that his question was put at the request of a very large anglers' society in London, composed of working men.

"NO REFERENDUM"

Much laughter was caused by a retort of Mr. H. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.) to a supplementary question by COLONEL ASHLEY (Hampshire, New Forest and Christchurch, U.), who had asked whether it was not better that the House of Commons should know exactly what the official view of the Government's advisers on a certain matter was. Mr. MORRISON replied: Whatever decision the Government come to in that matter the Government will take responsibility. We shall not refer the matter to a referendum.

SUGGESTED BADGES FOR MEMBERS

Mr. FREEMAN asked the First Commissioner of Works if he would consider the desirability of issuing small badges to members, inscribed with their names and constituencies, for use during sittings of the House of Commons.

Mr. LANSBURY.—It is fortunately not part of my duties to deal with what hon. members may or may not wear on their persons. I suggest that if hon. members desire to wear such badges they should supply themselves. (Laughter.) Mr. W. THOMAS (Plaistow, Lab.).—Has the right hon. gentleman considered the advisability of having a referendum badge? (Laughter.) SIR F. HALL (Dulwich, U.).—You will not be here long enough for a referendum. Mr. THORNE.—I shall be here when you are dead, my son. (Laughter.) SIR F. HALL.—You were nearly dead last night. (Laughter.)

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Mr. MORRISON, replying to Mr. EVERARD (Leicester, Melton, U.), said that grants of 50 per cent. were made to local authorities for the erection of automatic traffic signals which conformed with the requirements of the Ministry. While it was not made a condition of the grant, every effort would be made to encourage the use of British apparatus. It was true that the apparatus to be used in Oxford-street was of American manufacture. This experimental installation, however, presented exceptional difficulties, and it was necessary to make use of the services of a firm with a wide experience in the construction of complicated systems of light signals. He had every reason to hope that in the case of future installations the necessary apparatus would be manufactured in this country.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE PRESS

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the admission of the Press to meetings of local authorities. He said that the Bill, which was supported by members of all parties, dealt with a point that would arise from April 1 next. The original Act for the admission of the Press to meetings of local authorities was introduced by Lord Robert Cecil, arising out of the refusal of a mayor and corporation to allow a member of the local Press to attend meetings because he had published some criticisms of the meetings. It was then enacted that the Press should have the right to attend certain bodies elected by the ratepayers, among them being boards of guardians. On April 1 next boards of guardians would disappear, and their services would be discharged by the county councils and county borough councils. This Bill provided that a public assistance committee should be a local authority for the purposes of the original Act.

Leave was given, and the Bill was brought in.

OVERSEAS TRADE

THE RUSSIAN APPOINTMENTS

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair, on a vote for a supplementary sum not exceeding £9,850 for the salaries and expenses of the Department of Overseas Trade, including grants in aid of the Imperial Institute and the Travel Association of Great Britain.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) said he did not disapprove of trade relations with Russia; but, having regard to the relatively limited resources of the Overseas Department and the fact that in all Europe we had only 19 trade or commercial representatives and were not represented at all in that respect in such countries as Switzerland and Bulgaria, he thought that two Commercial Secretaries in Russia were out of proportion. Speaking generally of trade representation, he was doubtful whether the salaries offered—those in the case of Russia being £1,200 and £800—were sufficient to attract the right kind of men—men of successful experience in business, who knew the trade points to which the attention of industrialists at home should be directed. What instructions did the Parliamentary Secretary propose to give to these Commercial Secretaries as to their initiative and as to their attempts to sell, popularize, and advertise British products in Russia? In these days, when British goods no longer sold themselves, but had to be sold, they wanted a vigorous and aggressive initiative.

Mr. HACKING asked why it was necessary to send two Commercial Secretaries to Russia, at any rate in the first place. They might have started with one, especially when it was remembered that, until recently, there was only one Commercial Secretary in the Argentine. If, however, it was thought necessary to send two, why send a grade 1 and a grade 3 officer, when they sent grade 1 and grade 2 officers to France, Germany, Italy, and Japan? Were the prospects of this country sufficiently good to warrant the expenditure of what he assumed would be at any rate £4,500 a year on this service? So little did the hon. gentleman think of the amount of trade that we were likely to do with the Russians that he would not even trouble to invite them to the British Industries Fair. An invitation was sent to the Embassy and they were informed that as a result one Russian turned up. In reply to a question about the approximate value of orders at the British Industries Fair, the reply was given that it had never been the practice to inquire into the value of orders placed by individual buyers. This man, however, must not be considered as an individual buyer. He represented the great country of Russia. He would ask the hon. gentleman whether the exhibitors at Olympia were satisfied this year with the volume of business entered into with Russia. Russia was clearly in many ways not giving the Labour Government much satisfaction at present. Many thought diplomatic relations might be severed shortly. It would have been better to wait a while to see how Russia settled down before spending this amount of money on Commercial Secretaries.

ORDERS FROM ARGENTINA

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) said that in sending an economic mission to South America the late Government had initiated an enormously powerful weapon which could be used to the great advantage of this country if it were persevered with energetically. He hoped that the use of this economic weapon would be extended by the present Government. We were, for the first time, using our bulk purchasing power to get trade in exchange. He understood that as a result of a bargain made in Argentina the Government of that country had agreed to buy in this country £9,000,000 worth of materials, chiefly iron and steel for railways, spread over two years. These materials had not before been bought in this country, or at any rate only to a minor extent. It was a very valuable contribution towards the employment policy of this country. He understood that there had been negotiations with regard to the silk duties, and he would be glad to know what the position was. He gathered that the Argentine Government were prepared substantially to reduce the duties on silk coming from this country in exchange for a declaration from the British Government that we would continue our policy of refraining from imposing duties on food coming from the Argentine. He hoped that the Government would "bang, bar, and bolt the door" against the taxation of foodstuffs coming into this country.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Kent, Sevenoaks, U.) said that, while it was the object of all parties to promote trade with Russia, he seriously questioned whether the appointment of British Commercial Secretaries in Moscow at present was calculated to do so. The Russian Government exercised a monopoly of foreign trade, and carried on that monopoly by means of Commercial Secretaries and so forth in foreign countries, who always claimed, and sometimes obtained, diplomatic status. That produced in the minds of those responsible for the conduct of the business of the Russian Government the illusion that other countries conducted their business in the same way, and that to promote Russian trade it was only necessary for them to negotiate with Governments. In the interests of Russian trade it was most necessary to remove that illusion, and to persuade those responsible for the Government of Russia that they could only promote trade by promoting business relations with individual traders. It was only by restoring their credit, their reputation for honesty, and their reputation as decent business men, and restoring it with the individual traders of the world, that they could hope to restore Russian trade to its prosperity. It was to be feared that the appointment of Commercial Secretaries to represent us at Moscow at present could only have the effect of promoting that illusion and postponing the day when the Russians understood that they had to get along with individual traders.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) asked what action the Government contemplated taking to carry out the recommendations of Lord D'Abernon's mission.

Mr. MATTERS (Kennington, Lab.) said that if business men and industrialists in this country were sufficiently enterprising trade with the South American Republics could be increased by £50,000,000 yearly within the next few years.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) said that Mr. Thomas had stated in a recent speech that the late Conservative Government, at one stroke, wiped out our Trade Commissioners in 22 different countries, and for the sake of saving a few thousand pounds a year sacrificed trade to the value of £3,000,000 or £8,000,000 yearly. As he had been in charge of the Overseas Trade Department for three years, he challenged the right hon. gentleman's statement. Dealing with Lord D'Abernon's report, Mr. Samuel said that there might be written on its cover the slogan, "Goods do not sell themselves." The report showed that rationalization did not mean only rationalization of production; it also meant rationalization of the selling end of business. There were certain recommendations in the report in regard to Brazil, but he must confess that he was a little timid about that country. It did not do to press trade on Brazil; they had made many bad debts there recently. The Brazilian people must realize that if we were to lend them money they must treat the British investor honourably and generously. It was no good lending money to Brazil while there was a tariff which prevented our goods from going into that country. There was one matter mentioned in Lord D'Abernon's report which should be dealt with at once—the excessive duties on coal which went into Brazil. A duty of 10s. 10d. a ton was a paralysing duty. Surely the Minister for Overseas Trade should get into touch with the Minister of Mines and the Foreign Office to see what could be done to get a reduction of that burden on the export of our coal to Brazil. He moved to reduce the Vote by £100.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) said that valuable reports were obtained by the Department of Overseas Trade, but nearly every report had "secret" or "confidential" written on it. Reports capable of being useful to British traders might sometimes be made greater use of but for this restriction.

Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) said that arrangements ought to be made that the messages which the Commercial Secretaries sent to this country from Russia should not be censored by the Soviet Government. What instructions had been given to the British Commercial Secretaries? They should be instructed not to deal with businesses which a few years ago belonged to British subjects living in Russia but which had been confiscated by the Soviet Government.

Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), said that the two Commercial Secretaries had only been in Moscow for a very short time, and one of them had been largely occupied in doing Consular work. It was intended to send a Consular representative to Moscow soon, which would enable the Commercial Secretary to do the actual work for which he had been sent there. They were naturally at present in an experimental stage, but at any rate we had been able to get a certain amount of information that would be of great service to our trade. Our representatives would have diplomatic immunity, and their information would come over in the Foreign Office bag.

The amendment was withdrawn.

SIR A. L. WARD (Hull, N.W., U.) said he regretted that the Economic Mission should have confined its attention to the east coast of South America. Attention ought to have been paid to Venezuela.

Mr. GILLETT said the answer to the question what action was to be taken on the D'Abernon Report did not rest with him, as the report was addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He understood that the Foreign Office proposed to take up the various points raised in the report and communicate with the various Departments concerned in regard to them. Among the points mentioned in the debate were two which affected the Department of Overseas Trade—the reciprocal agreement with Argentina for the exchange of a certain amount of British manufactures for a certain amount of Argentine food products, and the high Argentine duties on artificial silk imports. Both those matters were still under consideration. He could not say anything on the subject of whether they would be sending further missions to South America except that they were considering it, and he hoped that something on those lines would be done. They were immensely indebted to the D'Abernon mission. They wanted far more information of the kind contained in its report, which should not be allowed to lie on the shelf but should be followed up. In regard to Mr. Thomas's speech, to which Mr. Samuel had called attention, what his right hon. friend was referring to was the reductions which had taken place in the number of Trade Commissioners since the peak year of 1921. Those reductions, it ought to have been explained, had taken place under various Governments since that year, and a large number of them before Mr. Samuel went to the Overseas Trade Department. He assured Mr. Nathan that it was their intention to press forward with the work of the Department. They were strengthening the office at home and their representation overseas, and they were hoping that by the use of missions, representations, and consultation with the great business interests of the country to have such a systematic study of their export trade that it might be of some value in finding new markets and in drawing the attention of the business world to many points of interest to it.

The Vote was agreed to.

THE TROOPS IN CHINA

On a Supplementary Estimate of £580,000 to meet the excess cost involved in the employment of extra troops in China and the loss of Army receipts brought about by the withdrawal of the Army of Occupation on the Rhine,

EARL WINTERTON congratulated the Secretary for War on his change of view. The maintenance of this small body of troops in China cost us little and stood for a great deal.

Mr. SHINWELL, Financial Secretary to the War Office (Linlithgow), said that the Secretary for War had not assumed any new role. The number of extra troops in China had been considerably reduced. The number of troops on March 1 last year was 6,489, on June 1 last year, a few days before the present Government took office, 4,084. That, he thought, indicated that in the opinion of the late Government, the position in China had become somewhat easier.

The Vote was agreed to.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN INDIA

On a Supplementary Estimate of £760,000 for the Air Services,

Mr. MONTAGUE said that one of the factors which made the Vote necessary was the failure of the Indian Appropriation in Aid to materialize on the desired basis. This had been for many years a disputed subject. The pay, maintenance, and equipment of the Air Force in India fell upon the Indian military budget, but there were certain home effective charges which were made by the Air Ministry against the Government of India. There were no training establishments in India. In the absence of satisfactory data as to the cost of training a highly skilled force like the Air Force a rate of £50 per man was agreed upon experimentally, and that rate had been paid by India. It had been found, however, that the sum ought to have been £80. This higher figure for training was still under discussion and it had neither been admitted nor rejected by the Government of India. The Supplementary Estimate was also necessary because there had not been so much underspending as was expected. No question of new policy or new commitments was involved.

Replying to questions, Mr. Montague said no saving had been made at the expense of the light aeroplane clubs and nothing was being done to their disadvantage. The postponement of the flights of the R 100 had resulted in a saving of £20,000, but that had been offset by an increase of £31,000 on R 101, so that there was an increase instead of a decrease on airship development.

The Vote was agreed to.

Progress was reported.

A number of Supplementary Votes passed in Committee of Supply on March 6 were agreed to on Report.

LAND DRAINAGE (SCOTLAND) BILL

The Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill, as amended in Standing Committee, was considered on Report and read a third time.

The House adjourned at 23 minutes before 10 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Ramsgate (Safety Provisions) Bill, second reading.

Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bill, second reading.

Archbishop of Canterbury, motions for presentation for Royal Assent of certain Church Measures.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Vote of Censure on Safeguarding and McKenna duties.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wakefield Corporation, Room 3, at 11.30. Shoreham Harbour, London County Council (General Powers), Room 6, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Mental Treatment Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee B, Canal Boats Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts (1886-1919) Amendment Bill, Room 14, at 11. Group B, Tees Valley Water, Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 1), Room 5, at 11. Group C, Great Western Railway, Room 6, at 11. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Local Legislation, Section A, Bournemouth Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Cardiff Corporation, Room 9, at 11. Unopposed, Liverpool Corporation (No. 1). East Surrey Water, Chester Water, Ministry of Health Provisional Order (Barry and Scarborough), Severn Fisheries Provisional Order, Room 11, at 3.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON FOOD AND HEALTH

The recently reconstituted Parliamentary Committee on Food and Health met at the House of Commons last evening, with SIR ROBERT NEWMAN in the chair. On the motion of Mr. GROVES, a small sub-committee was appointed to draw up a report at an early date on certain subjects to be considered by the full Committee.

RAILWAY AND ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. MORRISON ON HIS POLICY

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Herbert Morrison, was the chief guest at the tenth annual dinner of the Institute of Transport, at the Hotel Cecil last night. Sir Josiah Stamp, the president, was in the chair.

Proposing the toast of "The Institute of Transport," Mr. MORRISON said he hoped during the present year to receive the final report of the Royal Commission. The machinery which the Government were establishing for the licensing of public service vehicles under Part IV. of the Road Traffic Bill was capable of use for other purposes, and might have a direct bearing on any recommendations the Royal Commission might make concerning the co-ordination of road transport in general, including transport of goods. Under the Development Act, apart from work at railway docks, a railway expenditure of some £8,000,000 had already been approved and was being assisted by the Government. Every one of these works was calculated to improve the efficiency of the railways. The railways must get on or get out. His desire was to encourage the railways to develop, but entirely without prejudice to making road transport a service of the highest efficiency. There was room for both, and he had been glad to be able to inaugurate a new programme of trunk road reconstruction estimated to cost nearly £10,000,000.

As illustrations of other developments which were being assisted through the Development Act, he quoted improvements in operating facilities and equipment at the docks of one railway to a total of £3,000,000—a development of great importance to the export trades—a general scheme of modernization in connexion with the Mersey Docks at a cost of £2,350,000, and an expenditure of £9,000,000 for electrical standardization in the North-East coast area. If this last step could have been taken at an earlier stage, the work could have been done for a much smaller expenditure, and if there was further delay the cost would increase. The Government had decided to act now and bring the North-East coast into proper relationship with the national system of electricity supply.

"A BROAD NATIONAL VIEW"

The new licensing system set up by Part IV. of the Road Traffic Bill would enable the Ministry of Transport to take a broad national view, to cut out an enormous amount of waste and inefficiency in the public service vehicle system, to secure better services, more security, higher standards for transport workers, and real co-ordination. Some people thought that the more road transport endeavoured to hit the railways, and vice versa, the better it was for passengers. Such a view was economic lunacy.

Part V. of the Road Traffic Bill, which had been deleted by the Lords, must in substance be put back in order that the great municipalities, who were important agencies in road passenger transport, might play their part under proper control where appropriate and in cooperation with private enterprise in the great co-ordinated system of passenger transport which was to be established. It was possible that the railway companies and other people interested in private enterprise in road passenger transport had not liked to scrap the cumbrous and expensive methods by which municipalities now obtained powers to operate omnibus services. They must, however, realize that, given the support of the municipalities themselves and of Parliament, he was determined to go on with the plan, for it was not consistent with a proper view of co-ordination to let municipal enterprise should be strangled.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP, replying, spoke of the strength and rapid growth of the institute and the energy of its provincial centres. He said that among the members there was the true scientific spirit and a real ambition to make a contribution to the one great problem.

SIR HENRY MAYBURY, a past president of the institute, proposed "Our Guests."

SIR WILLIAM BRAGG and SIR HERBERT JACKSON replied.

Those present included:—

Lord Ashfield, Lord Abercorway, Lady Stamp, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Mr. W. W. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Roger T. Smith, Colonel Sir Thomas Purves, Mr. W. Rintoul, Mr. E. H. Selbie, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Kitson Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Garcke, Mr. E. J. Bowater, Sir Alfred Read, Major-General R. L. Long, Sir Herbert Blain, Colonel F. Rayner, Mr. H. A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hacking, Mr. J. Maughling, Mr. R. M.

ARMY ESTIMATES

SAVING OF £605,000 ON LAST YEAR

DECREASE OF 1,600 IN STRENGTH

The Army Estimates of effective and non-effective Services for the financial year 1930 were issued yesterday (No. 81, 6s. net), and were accompanied by the following Memorandum of the Secretary of State for War (Cmd. 3499, 2d. net):—

The Army Estimates for 1930 differ from those presented during the last four years in that they include provision for the excess cost arising from the employment of additional troops in China which has hitherto been met by Supplementary Estimates. Two other new and special features are the loss of the receipts in connexion with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine (£950,000)—the loss of which for part of 1929 amounts to £560,000, provided in the Supplementary Estimate recently presented—and the omission of the contribution from the Government of Egypt towards the cost of maintenance of British troops in Egypt in consequence of the initiation of negotiations for a treaty with that country (£150,000). I was thus confronted with formidable obstacles in the preparation of Estimates which would continue to show a reduction as in the previous eight years.

The amount which I ask the House to vote for 1930 is £40,500,000; this has to be compared with the sums provided for 1929 both in normal Estimates (£40,545,000) and in the Supplementary Estimate (£560,000), or a total of £41,105,000. The saving of £605,000 is the measure of the care with which each item of expenditure was scrutinized by the Army Council, and of the economies achieved by their collaboration.

The subjoined table shows the progressive reductions since 1922:—

Year	Effective charges	Non-effective charges	War terminal charges	Total
	£	£	£	£
1922 ..	43,631,050	8,668,950	7,000,000	62,300,000
1925 ..	40,848,650	7,583,350	3,568,000	52,000,000
1926 ..	36,051,500	7,873,500	1,075,000	45,000,000
1927 ..	33,341,200	7,997,000	226,800	41,565,000
1928 ..	32,713,800	8,141,000	195,200	41,050,000
1929 (a)	32,365,450	8,285,000	Cr.85,450	40,545,000
1930 (b)	32,925,450	8,285,000	Cr.85,450	41,105,000
	32,119,670	8,383,000	Cr. 2,670	40,500,000

(a) Original Estimate. (b) Including Supplementary Estimate.

As stated above, the figure for 1930 includes provision for the excess cost of additional troops in China. The Supplementary Estimates for 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 contained on this account £950,000, £3,050,000, £565,000 and £263,000 respectively.

Establishment and Distribution of the Regular Army

The total of Vote A (Numbers) is 148,900 as compared with 150,500 in 1929, the decrease of 1,600 being mainly accounted for by:—(a) reductions in administrative services in consequence of the withdrawal of the British Army of the Rhine from the occupied territories; (b) the completion of the disbandment of horse transport companies, Royal Army Service Corps; (c) a diminution of the additional numbers required on account of troops employed in China; (d) reduction resulting from the continuous revision of Army establishments.

On the withdrawal of the troops of the British Army of the Rhine, the two brigades have been incorporated into a division which has been formed at Catterick Camp.

The forces in China have been reduced by one battalion; this has enabled Gibraltar to be brought to its normal establishment. On the other hand it is anticipated that the two battalions temporarily transferred from Malta to Palestine will remain there for the present.

The conversion of the 12th Royal Lancers in Egypt into a Cavalry Armoured Car Regiment will be completed in the course of the year, and the policy of mechanization is being gradually extended as experience suggests and money permits.

Strength and Recruiting

At the beginning of the financial year the strength of the British Army, inclusive of British troops in India, will be approximately 10,000 below establishment. The shortage, which is almost entirely in the Infantry of the Line at home, is due to the abnormal outflow in 1928 and 1929 and the small intake of recruits during the latter year.

The recruits obtained during the year 1929 may not exceed 26,000, as against 30,000 in 1928. For 1930 an intake of 28,500 has been allowed for, but this will not suffice to make good the shortage. The position, therefore, gives cause for some disquietude, as the lowering of the dental and height standards which will have admitted into the Army some 2,000 men during the year who otherwise would have been rejected cannot be carried further. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the number of candidates competing in the examination for admission for training as apprentice tradesmen has increased. The new recruiting organization referred to in the memorandum for 1929 has worked well under somewhat difficult conditions.

Army and Supplementary Reserves

The strength of the Army Reserve on April 1 will be approximately 125,000, an increase of over 16,000 during the past year; in 1930 the number will rise to 132,000, but before the end of the year the strength will begin to decline, as the number of reserve ste completing their engagements will exceed the number due to leave the colours, and on April 1, 1931, it is expected to be about 129,000. It is not proposed to reopen re-engagement from Section B into Section D (or re-engagement in that section) during 1930 in the Foot Guards, the Infantry of the Line, or the Royal Tank Corps.

The strength of the Supplementary Reserve, which exists primarily to supply certain technical *personnel* not produced by regular peace establishments, will be approximately 16,000 on April 1, 1930, and may reach 20,500 by the end of the year.

Vocational Training and Education

The general conditions under which soldiers are given vocational training in preparation for their re-settlement in civilian life remain unchanged. A certain falling off in the number of applicants from Home Commands has, however, become apparent during the last few months, although the reasons for this are not yet fully established. During 1929, 2,193 soldiers passed through the Army Vocational Training Centres, and of these some 76 per cent. obtained employment immediately on completion of their training. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 1,598 and 81·5 per cent. The scheme under which 500 soldiers serving in India come home annually for courses at Vocational Training Centres continues to work well. In addition, about 320 vacancies were allotted this year to soldiers serving at colonial stations whose service is about to expire, and these have all been filled; most of the men have already come home and commenced training and the balance will arrive by the end of the trooping season.

Efforts are being made to improve the machinery for placing ex-soldiers in civil employment by co-ordinating the activities of the various regimental and voluntary organizations interested in this work, and to impress on all soldiers the importance of taking steps some time before they leave the colours to secure civil employment.

Owing to the suspension of assisted passage schemes to Australia, overseas settlement of ex-soldiers has received a set-back, but 51 single men are at present under training at Chisledon for settlement in Canada, and it is hoped that about 25 families trained at Chisledon will be placed in Canada under one of the transportation companies' schemes.

Great attention has been paid in all branches of the Army to physical training, and the effect of modern methods has been to quicken the receptive power of the mind of men under training as well as to promote their muscular development.

Education, carried out by the Army Educational Corps, with the assistance of regimental officers and N.C.O.s of all branches of the Army, is recognized as an integral part of military training and has for its objects to quicken the intelligence of the soldier so that his training in his purely military duties is greatly facilitated, and to improve his prospects of employment when he returns to civil life.

At the end of September last the number of other ranks in possession of certificates was:—

Special ..	620 (Matriculation standard)
1st Class ..	12,615 (School Certificate standard)
2nd Class ..	85,735 (Junior School Certificate standard)
3rd Class ..	64,313

or a total percentage of certificates to strength of 99·89.

Health of the Army

Although the troops, in common with the civil population, suffered somewhat severely from influenza during the earlier months of the year, the health of the Army has been satisfactory. A permanent reduction of 175 equipped beds in military hospitals was made in consequence of the evacuation of the Rhineland.

There is still a regrettable shortage of candidates for Regular commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and the Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Military Hospitals Reserve are much below authorized establishments, but there has been a substantial increase in the strength of Voluntary Aid Detachments.

Discipline

The high standard of discipline has permitted reductions in the disciplinary establishments and *personnel*, in addition to those which ensued from the evacuation of the Rhine.

Territorial Army

The strength of the Territorial Army (exclusive of Permanent Staff) on January 1, 1930, was 6,864 officers and 129,066 other ranks, a decrease of 68 officers and 3,378 other ranks as compared with January 1, 1929. The number of recruits in 1929 was 28,266 against 29,193 in 1928. The decrease in establishment consequent upon the reorganization of infantry battalions, adumbrated in last year's memorandum, takes effect this year and involves a total reduction of some 8,700 men.

Authority has been given for the mechanization of Divisional Artillery Brigades in cases where it is desired; Medium and Army Field Brigades will all be mechanized during the year; and Divisional Signals units are being allowed to mechanize if they so desire.

Special measures are in contemplation for emphasizing during the next training season the close connexion of the Regular and Territorial Armies; units of the Territorial Army will have the assistance of Regular Army formations and units, and arrangements have been made for the holding of joint Regular and Territorial Army Camps during the summer.

There has been a revision of clothing grants due to a fall in prices and the withdrawal of steel helmets, and the reduction of 4s. made in the grant in 1926 has been reintroduced. A scale of grants has been fixed for mechanical vehicles, and certain adjustments have been made in the stocks of clothing held by County Associations.

The four Peerless armoured cars at present in possession of Armoured Car Companies will be withdrawn. They will be replaced by two Rolls-Royce armoured cars a company before the commencement of the training season, and a pool of 12 Rolls-Royce armoured cars will be available to supplement them at camp.

Camp was attended in 1929 by 5,898 officers and 113,315 other ranks (exclusive of Permanent Staff); the corresponding figures for 1928 were 5,882 officers and 117,449 other ranks.

The Cadet Force on October 31, 1929, consisted of 965 companies with a strength of 2,391 officers and 48,352 other ranks as compared with 935 companies, 2,348 officers and 49,014 other ranks in 1928; 1,151 officers and 18,333 other ranks attended camp in 1929, and 1,678 cadets or ex-cadets are known to have joined his Majesty's Forces within the 12 months ended October 31, 1929.

Training

In 1930 the various experiments which have been carried out during 1929 will be continued, certain modifications in organization being made in accordance with experience gained. The 6th and 7th Infantry Brigades will continue to be Experimental Infantry Brigades. The 1st and 2nd Divisions will carry out their training at Aldershot. In September the 1st Division, accompanied by the 1st Cavalry Brigade, will move to Salisbury Plain for further divisional training to afford these formations an opportunity of training on different ground with the minimum of expense. Owing to the necessity for economy the 3rd Division will not be concentrated this year for training.

It is proposed to concentrate in Norfolk and Suffolk the 4th Division, which did not train in 1929, and in order to combine the maximum of efficiency in training with the minimum inconvenience to all concerned, the Manœuvres Acts will be put in force in the selected area.

There will be the usual Staff Conferences and War Office Exercises for the elucidation of tactical and administrative problems.

Works Services

The return of the troops from the Rhine has necessitated provision being made in 1930 for certain new services at Catterick. At Singapore the provision for 1930 is only sufficient to meet outstanding liabilities and to complete work which, if left unfinished, would involve loss to the public through deterioration; all other work has been suspended.

In continuing the programme of the modernization of barracks, priority has been given to sanitary services, the provision of recreation establishments and dining rooms for the rank and file, to improvements in married quarters, long overdue, and to structural alterations to hutted camps which will increase the comfort of the troops. The progressive deterioration of war-time hutted camps renders unavoidable the replacement of those buildings, further repairs to which would be uneconomical. The provision made this year can, however, only be regarded as an instalment of what will be required under this head. The installation of electric light in barracks should be almost completed in 1930.

A careful watch is being kept on the progress of schemes for the distribution of electricity with a view to meeting War Department requirements from such sources instead of from small and relatively uneconomical War Department power stations.

Armaments and Research

Steady and substantial progress has been made in improving the accuracy and effectiveness of anti-aircraft artillery, in the evolution of bridging equipment, in facilitating wireless communication between moving vehicles, in the development of mechanized anti-tank guns, and in the consideration of the experience gained by research and in field trials of the varied and complex problems of mechanization. In another sphere there has been devised a much-improved form of mechanized cooking apparatus, for issue as funds permit, which will both lead to an economy in vehicles and add materially to the comfort of the troops.

Although the strictest economy has been practised in the past year, research and experiments have led to a notable advance in providing small mechanical vehicles to replace the light draught-horse, of which the supply is steadily diminishing, and to the improvement of cross-country vehicles of the latest types. In this work the cooperation of the civilian members of the Mechanical Warfare Board has been most valuable, and the close *liaison* maintained between the War Office, the Army in India, the Air Ministry, and the newly formed Oversea Mechanical Transport Directing Committee has been fruitful of encouraging results. There is ample evidence that types of vehicles evolved by the Army are making transport possible in places hitherto inaccessible, thus contributing to the commercial development of the resources of the Empire.

T. SHAW.

The War Office, February 24, 1930.

WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

It is desired to bring to the notice of ex-officers and other ranks of The West Yorkshire Regiment and the relatives and friends of those members of the regiment who gave their lives during the Great War that there will be a various units of the regiment will be placed in the chapel before the service. Seats will be provided for any of those connected with the regiment who may be desirous of attending the service and who will notify such desire to Major C. Hinchcliffe, secretary, Memorial Committee, The West Yorkshire Regiment, Depôt Barracks, York.

ARMY RELIEFS

PROGRAMME OF CHANGES FOR 1930-31

It is announced in an Army Order that the programme of intended reliefs between stations at home and abroad during the year 1930-31, subject to such modifications as may from time to time be announced, will be as follows:—

	From	To
HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY		
Life Guards ..	Regent's Park	Windsor
Royal Horse Guards ..	Windsor	Regent's Park
CAVALRY OF THE LINE		
17th/21st Lancers ..	Hounslow	Egypt
10th Hussars ..	Egypt	India
4th Hussars ..	India	York
5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards ..	York	Aldershot
14th/20th Hussars ..	Aldershot	Hounslow
3rd Carabiniers ..	Canterbury	Colchester
7th Hussars ..	Colchester	Aldershot
11th Hussars ..	Aldershot	Tidworth
ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY		
5th Field Brigade, R.A.	Shorncliffe	India
27th Field Brigade, R.A.	India	Exeter and Bristol
3rd Field Brigade, R.A.	Exeter and Bristol	Woolwich
18th Field Brigade, R.A.	Woolwich	Brighton
6th Field Brigade, R.A.	Brighton	Shorncliffe
2nd Field Brigade, R.A.	Larkhill	Bulford
25th Field Brigade, R.A.	Bulford	Larkhill
9th Field Brigade, R.A.	Bulford	Bulford
16th and A. T. Troops, R.A.	Deepcut	Deepcut
4th Light Brigade, R.A.	Bulford	Bulford
2nd Light Brigade, R.A.	Bulford	Egypt
1st Light Brigade, R.A.	Egypt	Bulford
5th Light Brigade, R.A.	Ewshott	Bulford
1st Medium Brigade, R.A. ..	Larkhill	Brockhurst, Christchurch and Fareham
6th Medium Brigade, R.A. ..	Brockhurst, Christchurch and Fareham	Larkhill
FOOT GUARDS		
1st Bn. Grenadier Gds.	Wellington Barracks	Egypt
1st Bn. Welsh Gds.	Egypt	Warley
3rd Bn. Grenadier Gds.	Warley	Wellington Barracks
2nd Bn. Scots Guards ..	Wellington Barracks	Aldershot (Barrosa Barracks)
2nd Bn. Grenadier Gds.	Aldershot (Barrosa Barracks)	Tower of London
1st Bn. Irish Gds. ..	Tower of London	Windsor
1st Bn. Scots Gds. ..	Windsor	Chelsea Barracks
3rd Bn. Coldstream Gds.	Chelsea Barracks	Aldershot (Alhuera Barracks)
2nd Bn. Coldstream Gds.	Aldershot (Alhuera Barracks)	Chelsea Barracks
1st Bn. Coldstream Gds.	Chelsea Barracks	Wellington Barracks
INFANTRY OF THE LINE		
2nd Bn. The Worcestershire R.	Plymouth	Malta
1st Bn. The Queen's Royal R.	Malta	Tientsin
2nd Bn. The Royal Scots	Tientsin	India
1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers	India	Sudan
2nd Bn. The King's Own Royal R.	Sudan	Lichfield
2nd Bn. The King's R.	Lichfield	Aldershot
1st Bn. The King's Own Royal R.	Aldershot	Egypt
1st Bn. The South Wales Borderers	Egypt	Hong-kong
1st Bn. The Somerset Light Infantry	Hong-kong	India
2nd Bn. The Royal Scots Fusiliers*	India	Shanghai
1st Bn. The Worcestershire R.	Shanghai	Plymouth
1st Bn. The Royal Warwickshire R.	Woking	Egypt
1st Bn. The Gloucestershire R.	Egypt	Singapore
2nd Bn. The Welch R.	Singapore	India
2nd Bn. The Northumberland Fusiliers*	India	Shanghai
2nd Bn. The Green Howards	Shanghai	India
2nd Bn. The Middlesex R.	India	Sudan
2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire R.	Sudan	Woking
2nd Bn. The East Yorkshire R.	Aldershot	Catterick
1st Bn. The Middlesex R.	Catterick	Colchester
2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade	Colchester	Devonport
1st Bn. The Duke of Wellington's R.	Devonport	Aldershot
1st Bn. The King's Own Yorkshire L.I.	Blackdown	Tidworth
2nd Bn. The Somerset L.I.	Tidworth	Blackdown
2nd Bn. The Norfolk R.	Aldershot	Devonport
2nd Bn. The Devonshire R.	Devonport	Aldershot
2nd Bn. The Queen's Own Royal West Kent R.	Guernsey	Aldershot
2nd Bn. The Buffs ..	Aldershot	Shorncliffe
1st Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ..	Shorncliffe	Edinburgh
2nd Bn. The Cameron Highlanders ..	Edinburgh	Bordon
1st Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers ..	Bordon	Fort George

* Without families.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPT.—E. R. BENT, D.S.C., to President, for Senior Officers' War Course at R.N. College, Greenwich (March 17).

ACTG. SUB-LIEUT.—T. G. C. JAMESON, to Victory (March 31) and to Excellent (May 26).

COMDR. (E).—B. W. CREATHED, to Dauntless (March 17).

ENGINE-COMDRS.—H. C. CURTIS, to Caradoc (March 18); and A. L. THOMSON, to Cumberland (April 1).

ACTG. PAYMASTER SUB-LIEUT.—D. A. MCKNOWN, to Effingham (April 1).

PAYMASTER-MIDSHIPMAN.—E. N. RICHARDSON, to Effingham (April 1).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

ACTG. SUB-LIEUTS.—E. F. AITKEN, to Vivid (March 15), and to Repulse, to complete training (April 26); A. HARRELL, to Vivid (March 15), and to Marlborough, to complete training (April 26); and R. G. TURNER, to Vivid (March 15), and to Malaya, to complete training (April 26).

PAYM. SUB-LIEUT.—R. M. NAYLOR, to Vivid (March 15), and to Malaya, to complete training (April 26).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDERS.—O. W. ROBERTS, M.C., to R.A.F. Base, Gosport, for administrative duties (March 17); L. T. N. GOULD, M.C., to Air Ministry (D.O.S.D.), for Air Staff (Signals) duties (March 17); H. M. HAMPSON-DE-CRESPIGNY, to Command (March 25); and C. L. PRIDHAM, to Station, to command (Jan. 25).

SQUADRON LEADERS.—C. H. COX, A.F.C., to No. 6 Squadron, Middle East (Feb. 21); F. D. GUEST, D.S.C., to Armoured Car Wing, Iraq (Jan. 21); H. G. STUDD, D.F.C., to No. 22 Group Headquarters, Grantham (March 2); A. MCR. MONTANT, to Station Headquarters, Manston (March 1); H. J. HOACH, A.F.C., to No. 10 Group Headquarters, Lee-on-Solent (March 2).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—A. L. A. PERRY-KEENE, to Headquarters, Wessex Bombing Area, Andover (March 3); D. DWYER, to R.A.F. Training Base, Leuchars (March 3); W. N. PLENDERLEITH, to No. 36 Squadron, Donibristle (March 10); A. J. EARKIN, A.F.C., to No. 30 Squadron, Iraq (Feb. 8); A. E. LONDON, M.B.E., to No. 4 Flying Training School, Middle East (Feb. 10); H. M. GROVES, to Aircraft Depôt, India (Feb. 2).

FLYING OFFICERS.—P. A. MOATT, to No. 45 Squadron, Middle East (Feb. 17); C. MAUNSELL, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Jan. 18); A. H. MORRISONSKY, to R.A.F. Practice Camp, North Coates Fitties (March 5); A. M. D. HOWES, to R.A.F. Practice Camp, Sutton Bridge (March 5); H. H. LEECH, to Experimental Section, Royal Aircraft Establishment, South Farnborough (March 3); R. A. WHYTE, to No. 7 Squadron, Worthy Down (March 3); J. MCGUINNESS, to No. 35 Squadron, Bircham Newton (Feb. 26).

PILOT OFFICERS.—E. EDMONDS, to No. 43 Squadron, Tangmere (March 3); W. N. H. BANES, to No. 216 Squadron, Middle East (Feb. 6); S. J. H. CARR, to No. 55 Squadron, Iraq (Jan. 27).

STORES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—H. B. S. BALLANTYNE, to Station Headquarters, Worthy Down (March 3); R. V. J. S. HOGAN, to School of Photography, South Farnborough (March 1).

FLYING OFFICER.—C. L. FRY, to Base Transport Section, Iraq (Feb. 6).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—E. J. GROUT, to Station Headquarters, Donibristle (Feb. 13).

MEDICAL BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADER.—A. A. MCMILLAN (Dental), to Headquarters, R.A.F., Middle East (March 1).

FLYING OFFICER.—J. J. CORCORAN, to No. 47 Squadron, Middle East (March 1).

Colonel Burton asked the Secretary for War on Tuesday "whether the resignations of Army chaplains which were tendered in consequence of the orders in connexion with the intercession services for victims of religious persecution in Russia have now been withdrawn and the chaplains reinstated." Mr. Shaw made the following reply:—"Only one such resignation has reached the War Office, and that was from a chaplain on the Reserve of Officers. I am arranging that this resignation shall not be accepted until the chaplain in question has had time to consider the precise interpretation of the recent instructions."

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF ARMY ESTIMATES, 1930

	Gross Estimate	Appropriations in Aid	Net Estimate	Increase	Decrease
I.—NUMBERS			Maximum Numbers		
Number of Men on the Establishment of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India ..	—	—	148,900	—	1,600
II.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES	£	£	£	£	£
Pay, &c., of the Army ..	19,396,000	2,986,000	9,500,000	197,000	—
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces ..	5,527,300	47,300	5,480,000	46,000	—
Medical Services ..	1,047,500	43,500	1,004,000	—	12,000
Educational Establishments ..	1,027,000	128,000	899,000	4,000	—
Quartering and Movements ..	2,220,000	809,000	1,411,000	1,000	—
Supplies, Road Transport and Remounts ..	5,144,000	373,000	4,793,000	—	243,000
Clothing	1,332,000	99,000	1,233,000	58,000	—
General Stores	1,846,000	224,000	1,422,000	—	91,000
Warlike Stores	2,726,000	808,000	1,918,000	—	540,000
Works, Buildings and Lands ..	2,973,000	305,000	2,868,000	—	195,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services ..	1,111,000	291,000	910,000	25,000	—
War Office	887,000	8,000	879,000	10,000	—
Total Effective Services	38,058,800	5,941,800	32,117,000	343,000	1,064,000
III.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES					
Half-pay, Retired Pay and other Non-Effective Charges for Officers ..	4,365,100	580,100	3,794,000	56,000	—
Pensions and other Non-Effective Charges for Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Men, and others	4,880,000	527,000	4,353,000	59,000	—
Civil Superannuation, Compensation and Gratuities ..	234,150	100	230,050	5,000	—
Total Non-Effective Services	9,479,250	1,096,200	8,383,000	118,000	—
GRAND TOTAL	47,538,050	7,038,000	40,500,000	461,000	1,064,000
				Net Decrease	£603,000.

NOTE.—The total of £40,500,000 includes provision (£276,000) for the extra cost of the additional troops in China, provided for in previous years by Supplementary Estimates.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT CHANGE

Rear-Admiral J. C. W. Henley, C.B., is to relinquish to-morrow the post of Director of Naval Equipment at the Admiralty, in order to take command of the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean. He is to be succeeded by Rear-Admiral H. O. Reinold, C.B., C.V.O., who 30 years ago was a lieutenant of the FLOVER on the China Station during the Boxer War. He was promoted to flag rank in April, 1928, and now takes up his first flag appointment. The Equipment Department is among those under the charge of the Third Sea Lord and Controller.

EAST INDIES CRUISES

H.M.S. EFFINGHAM, under refit at Portsmouth, is expected to be completed on April 7, and to leave for the East Indies Station about April 10, arriving at Aden on May 1. The flag of Rear-Admiral Eric Fullerton, temporarily flying in the ENTERPRISE at Colombo, will be transferred to the EFFINGHAM at Seychelles between May 7 and 10, and the ship will afterwards proceed on a cruise to Mauritius, Kilwa Kisiwani, Mafia, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, and other East African ports, returning to Colombo on August 5. The ENTERPRISE will cruise independently in East African waters, visiting, among other places, Port Victoria, Malindi, Mombasa, Tanga, and Zanzibar, and returning to Colombo on August 5. The EMERALD is to make cruises on the coast of India during the next few months.

CANADIAN NAVY SECRETARY

Paymaster Commander G. A. Youle, O.B.E., has been lent for duty under the Canadian Government for three years as Naval Secretary in the Department of National Defence, in succession to Paymaster Commander A. E. A. Eagar, R.N. Paymaster Commander Youle entered the Service as an assistant clerk on July 18, 1906, when he joined the cruiser BLACK PRINCE. During the late War he served as assistant paymaster and paymaster lieutenant on the staffs of Vice-Admirals Sir Lewis Bayly and Sir Cecil Burney in the MARLBOROUGH, and also in the FEARLESS, ITHURIEL, and VAMPIRE, attached to the Grand Fleet Flotillas. He was appointed O.B.E. in March, 1919, "for valuable services as Clerk to Captain (D) in a Grand Fleet Destroyer Flotilla since 1915." Since May, 1928, he has been Assistant Drafting Officer at Portsmouth Depôt.

RETURN OF THE BERWICK

H.M.S. BERWICK, Captain Eric G. Robinson, V.C., O.B.E., is due to arrive at Devonport today from the China Station to refit and recommission. Captain Robinson will be succeeded in command by Captain C. G. Brodie, from the Royal Naval War College, Greenwich, and Commander R. G. Woollerton will be relieved as executive officer by Commander R. Shelley, who recently completed the Staff Course. The BERWICK is the second of the five cruisers in her squadron to return home. The CUMBERLAND left Shoeburness on March 8 to return. The SUFFOLK will leave China on June 15 for Portsmouth; the CORNWALL on November 1 for Devonport; and the KENT (flagship) on March 15, 1931, for Chatham.

CAPTAIN HOLDER'S RETIREMENT

Commander Stuart E. Holder has been placed on the retired list at his own request, with the rank of captain, after 32 years' service. As a midshipman of the ENDYMION, he served with Admiral Seymour's expedition for the relief of the Pekin Legations, and was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the China Medal and Clasp. From May, 1913, to May, 1918, he served in the battle-cruiser INDOMITABLE, rising to be first lieutenant-commander. The INDOMITABLE was present at the Dogger Bank and Jutland actions. For the last six months of hostilities, Captain Holder served as executive officer of the cruiser TALBOT, and was promoted to commander in June, 1918. He has held various commands since the War, including that of the sloop CORNFLOWER, in the Red Sea, in 1923-25, and the flotilla leader SAUMAREZ, attached to Keyham College, in 1926-28.

MEDICAL CHANGES IN INDIA

The following medical changes in India have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief:—

Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Brassey to be officiating Assistant Director, Peshawar District.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Hamilton, C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., to be officiating Assistant Director, Rawalpindi District.

Major H. S. Rajan to be Specialist in Radiology, Lucknow District.

Major D. Bell, M.C., to be Specialist in Surgery, Bombay District.

Major A. H. Clarke, M.C., to be Specialist in Surgery, Lahore District.

Major H. D. F. Brand to be Specialist in Dermatology, Deccan District.

Major A. D. Logandan to be Deputy Assistant Director of Pathology, Deccan District.

Major C. D. M. Buckley, M.C., to be officer-in-charge of the Enteric Laboratory at Kasauli.

Chief Principal Matron, Miss W. Walker, R.R.C., comes home in April, pending retirement.

EXAMINATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The following awards have been made on the result of the annual examination in foreign languages held last December:—

FRENCH.—Lieut. (E.) H. F. Atkins, H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, £30 and a medal; Lieut. G. R. Walker, Royal Marines, H.M.S. Caster, £20; Lieut. J. O. G. Harker, Royal Marines, H.M.S. Repulse, £15 and certificate of merit; Surgn. Lieut. R. B. McVicker, R.M. Infirmary, Chatham, £5. Lieuts. Atkins and Walker, and Surgn. Lieut. McVicker previously received certificates of merit.

SPANISH.—Instr. Lieut. E. L. Spinks, H.M.S. Wiseana, Lieut. J. J. Cassocott, and Instr. Lieut. G. N. Clark, H.M.S. Cumberland, certificates of merit.

ITALIAN.—Lieut. H. C. S. R. Alexander, H.M.S. Clematis, £20, medal, and certificate of merit; Lieut. D. Grove-White, £10 and certificate of merit; Lieut. D. C. F. W. Macintyre, H.M.S. Hermes, certificate of merit.

PORTUGUESE.—Lieut. M. S. L. Burnett, H.M.S. Bee, £15 and certificate of merit.

JAPANESE.—Lieut. C. H. Holmes, H.M.S. Adamant, certificate of merit.

COLONEL, R.A., SCOTTISH COMMAND

Colonel J. Y. H. Ridout, D.S.O., has been appointed Colonel, Royal Artillery, Scottish Command, with effect from April 1, 1930.

REGIMENTAL ALLIANCE

The King has approved of the Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, Permanent Active Militia of Canada, and the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, Non-Permanent Active Militia of Canada, being allied to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

THE WANA BRIGADE

A change has been made in the military organization of Waziristan by the removal of the headquarters of the Manzai Brigade to Wana. In future this command will be designated the Wana Brigade.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

GIBRALTAR, March 10.—Berwick left for Devonport. March 11.—Vindictive arrived.

HONG-KONG, March 11.—Petersfield arrived.

CANARAN, March 10.—Clematis arrived.

MACAO, March 10.—Petersfield arrived and left March 11.

POLLENSA BAY, March 10.—Adventure left for Gibraltar.

PORTLAND, March 11.—Carstairs, Thruster, Salmon, and Bowena arrived.

PORTSMOUTH, March 10.—Acasta arrived, March 11.—Thruster, Bowena, and Salmon left for Portland.

TORQUAY, March 11.—Carstairs left for Portland.

Lieutenant R. A. Riddell, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, has been nominated for admission to the Staff College, Camberley.

INDIVIDUALISTS ON PRESENT ILLS

SIR HUGH BELL, who presided at the 32nd Individualist luncheon at the Hotel Cecil yesterday, said that what the nation was suffering from now, in the opinion of individualists, was that whenever there was any trouble people seemed to run to the Government to get it put right. Governments could fittingly deal with such questions as peace and war, and the suffrage, but when it interfered with the domestic life of the people it embarked on a sea of troubles, and became more and more involved until it got into the inextricable difficulties in which the nation found itself at the present time. SIR ERNEST BENN said that England would never be "down and out"; it was merely passing through an age when progress was hampered by its infatuations for legislative enactments. He had recently visited 14 countries in Europe. He found everywhere that prosperity was in inverse ratio to taxation, and that housing was best where the least assistance had been given. SIR CHARLES ALLOM said he believed that Britain would not really begin to recover until a man arose of the financial genius of Mr. Mellon, of the United States, to replace the present amateur politicians. Mr. GORDON SELFRIDGE said that, although a comparative new-comer to Britain, he had great faith in the country, and believed that things were going to come out right.

Through lack of delivery orders, Barrow Steel Works will be closed down to-day but the management hope, not for long. About 400 men will be affected.

MARKETS AND FAIRS

THE MINISTRY'S REPORTS COMPLETED

The concluding volume of the series of reports on the Markets and Fairs of England and Wales, prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in connexion with its investigations into the marketing of agricultural produce, is published to-day (Stationery Office, 6d. net).

The reports previously issued gave a general review of market origins, rights and administration, market charges and finance, and dealt with the markets and fairs of the Midlands, the North, and the Eastern and Southern counties of England. The present volume contains a review of the Welsh markets and fairs, a report on London markets, and a final review. The complete series forms a useful book of reference. It contains detailed information on general market conditions and on the equipment and efficiency of the principal individual markets in England and Wales and should prove of great value to producers and traders who are seeking outlets for their goods.

The general situation with regard to the markets in Wales is discussed in the first section of the concluding volume, and it is stated that those markets could play a considerably greater part than they do in assisting the main flow of stock and produce to the principal consuming areas supplied—namely, Lancashire and the South Wales coalfield. A very large proportion of this "export" is now in the hands of dealers who buy direct from the farms.

In the section dealing with London markets special reference is made to the problem of congestion, and it is pointed out that, while the situation has been eased by the reconstruction of Spitalfields and the provision of increased space at Billingsgate, there are still several outstanding instances of acute traffic congestion in and around London markets, in particular Covent Garden, Billingsgate, and the Borough. The successful extension of Spitalfields market on its original site gives ground for believing that this method of market improvement, where practicable, may be more likely to succeed than any project involving removal. Plans are on foot to extend Covent Garden market by absorbing several neighbouring buildings. The City Corporation's plan to extend the market by taking in the adjoining Custom House site, if carried out, may eventually solve the Billingsgate traffic problem.

The Borough market congestion could be satisfactorily cured only by complete reconstruction, either on the present site or on some site in the vicinity. The lines on which the wholesale trade in agricultural produce is developing are likely to bring about a gradual improvement in market traffic conditions. The increasing standardization of product, pack, and package is enabling goods to be sold on sample or description and to be sent direct to buyers without actually passing through markets. The recent opening of the Spitalfields fruit exchange, where sales of imported fruits are made entirely on sample, bulk being collected by buyers direct from the docks, illustrates the trend of events.

The final review contains a reference to market rights and control. It is important, it is stated, that the ownership of markets should rest with bodies who are susceptible to public opinion, and since this is secured, it is desirable that unreasonable competition between markets should be prevented. The present system under which markets exist is haphazard. A case seems to be made out both for increased control of legally established markets, so as to reduce wasteful competition, and for the control of the indiscriminate organization of auction marts or other "markets" which are not markets in law, by some authority other than those presumed under the existing law to have a financial interest in preventing the infringement of existing market franchises. The lack of up-to-date public slaughtering facilities throughout the country is also referred to, and it is pointed out that the building of public abattoirs, provided they can be shown to be necessary in the interests of public health, can be aided by grants from State funds through the Unemployment Grants Committee, operating under Part II. of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929.

GOVERNMENT ACTUARY'S STAFF

HIGHER PAY FOR TWO GRADES

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

The Industrial Court has issued an award prescribing improved salary scales for two grades of the professional staff of the Government Actuary's Department. The claim, submitted by the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, was for an improvement in the salary scales of the grades of assistant actuaries and actuaries, the present basic salary scales of which are £500-20-650 and £650-25-800 respectively.

In support of its claim the Institution urged that the last 10 years had witnessed an enormous increase in the activities of the Department, owing to the large amount of new legislation

Letters to the Editor

PRAYER FOR RUSSIA

AN IMPULSE FREE FROM POLITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the time draws near at which Christians in this country will be summoned by the leaders of the Churches to united prayer on behalf of their fellow-Christians—and of other believers in God—in Russia, it may not be out of place to point out that there should be no difficulty in responding heartily to that invitation without involving ourselves in those political controversies from which the Prime Minister has so earnestly implored us to dissociate our sympathy with those for whom we shall be asked to intercede.

I cannot but regret that the letter of my friend Dr. Glover, with the tone rather than the substance of which I find myself out of sympathy, suggested a denial (which I cannot think he meant to imply) of any special value belonging to concerted and public prayer apart from a theory of its operation which can fairly be described as "magical." I hope that no one will be deterred by his remarks from yielding to the natural impulse which would forbid one to "forsake the assembling of ourselves together" on an occasion peculiarly calculated to arouse the sentiment of a common religious interest in all who profess the Christian name.

Let us assume not only that there have been exaggeration and inaccuracy in the accounts of persecution circulated by opponents of the present régime, but that the actual religious policy of the Soviet Government is adequately represented by the regulations summarized in the British Ambassador's report. That its policy is not friendly or favourable to Christianity or to religion in any form will not be denied; any such attitude of favour or encouragement would be inconsistent with its acknowledged principles; but absence of favour or encouragement is compatible with toleration and abstinence from persecution, though prohibition of the teaching of religion to children even in private institutions may almost deserve the name, and though Government agents may be sometimes as ready to find evidence of "counter-revolutionary" propaganda in the activities of ministers of religion as they were in Elizabethan times to find evidence of treason in those of Roman Catholic priests.

Let us assume also that (as is quite possibly the fact) the closing and destruction of places of worship are to be attributed not to high-handed Governmental action, but to the desire of those who, under existing conditions, command a majority of voices in a locality to make another use of buildings or sites which few, if any, care to reserve for the purposes which they formerly served.

Let us assume all this, and there is surely still great reason for Christians to join in prayer for those who retain their faith in circumstances in which they are no longer supported by the public recognition of it, and are exposed to a mockery and hostility against which, with the withdrawal of restraints on the free expression of opinion, they are no longer protected; and also for the Russian nation itself, that the belief in God and in Christ which Christians regard as the most precious possession of humanity may, despite the cessation of State patronage and of a seemingly unanimous public opinion in its favour, nevertheless survive and eventually prevail in Russia.

Open and public prayer for such objects is no more inconsistent with political recognition of the Soviet Government than was of old the public expression of sympathy with the Jewish victims of "pogroms," which many suspected the then authorities of remissness in discouraging and suppressing; nor, again, than were the prayers regularly offered in our churches for the conversion of Mohamedans with the maintenance of diplomatic relations and political friendship with the Porte. Lord Birkenhead's parallel of Serbia in 1903 is irrelevant. The assassination of the head of the State, to whom foreign Ministers were accredited, had obviously a more direct relation to the maintenance of diplomatic intercourse than any conduct of a Government towards its own citizens. But, on the other hand, there is no less a wide difference between a diplomatic rupture and such free and open expression of sympathy with the sufferings of any body of citizens of another State on account of opinions shared by a large body of people in this country, as Englishmen have (to their honour) never been backward in according, even when (as at the time of the "Bulgarian atrocities" in 1876) that expression has been unwelcome to their own Government.

Let us, then, feel assured that there is nothing to hinder us from prayer together next week for the perseverance of Russian Christians in their faith and for the conversion of those in that country who have lost their faith in Christ and in God.

Your obedient servant,
CLEMENT C. J. WEBB.

Oxford.

BROAD GAUGE ENGINES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Blakeney, in his recent letter to *The Times* on broad gauge locomotives, refers to the last train to run on the 7ft. permanent way on the Great Western Railway. It may be of interest to note that the remaining 430 miles of line were converted during the week-end of May 21, 1892, and that the engine hauling the last train to the West on May 20 was the "Great Britain," of the "Iron Duke" class, and a successor to "Great Western," the first locomotive to be entirely built at Swindon, and the design and construction of which were carried out in 13 weeks. "Great Western" came out in 1846 in anticipation of a renewal of the gauge war, and in June of the same year covered the 77¼ miles from Paddington to Swindon with a load of 100 tons in 78 minutes, or at an average speed of 59.4 miles an hour. "Great Britain" ran a train from Paddington to Didcot in 1848, taking only 47 minutes for the 53 miles, or at an average of over 67 miles an hour. One of this class, during experiments, attained 78 miles an hour on the Dauntsey incline.

Truly the "flyers," as they were called, of Sir Daniel Gooch, were wonderful locomotives, and a full-sized model set up at Paddington Station, as suggested by Mr. Blakeney, would, I believe, prove of great interest to the travelling public, and, incidentally, a fine advertisement for the line started by the famous engineer Brunel.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN PHILLIMORE.

5, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

*** An illustration of the locomotive "Great Britain" will be found on page 18.

CONTROL OF HOARDINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I entirely agree with Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis in his reasoned appeal in to-day's issue. We must all recognize "that there can be no private right to do a public wrong" whatever our views on the preservation of beauty—and I hold these as strongly as Mr. Williams-Ellis. We must endeavour to avoid doing the "public wrong" of destroying the livelihood of tens of thousands of people who are at least as worthy citizens as Mr. Williams-Ellis or myself.

The solution I suggest, and I hope we shall have the support of the Design and Industries Association and its able president in this, is that the county councils should be given statutory powers to appoint committees which shall have full power to say where and where not roadside advertisements may be erected.

R. T. LANG.

Sells, Limited, 168 and 167, Fleet-street, E.C.4, March 12.

A New Magazine

THAT HELPS YOU TO LOOK YOUR BEST

Woman and Beauty 6d.

THERE are two things every woman desires. To be beautiful and to remain young.

MANY women have made no effort to improve their appearance because they did not know how to take the first step. You may have been a little self-conscious about asking advice on so intimate a subject, and it is to help you that WOMAN AND BEAUTY has been born.

THIS is your magazine, the only one of its kind, and devoted entirely to your interests. It will give you expert and intimate advice on the care of your hands, your hair, your figure and your complexion—a really indispensable guide.

WOMAN and BEAUTY tells you how to reduce your figure to normal lines, how to correct little blemishes that mar your complexion, how to develop personality and how to cultivate beauty in every way. There is no magazine like it and it will lead the new crusade for youth and beauty which is sweeping the country.

Special Features include

100-GUINEA BEAUTY COURSE

8-page Phototone Supplement.

FREE BEAUTY BUREAU

Expert advice given free to readers.

HOW THE DUCHESS OF YORK KEEPS FIT

Brilliant stories by famous authors, superbly illustrated, including the opening chapter of a novel on entirely new lines by Faith Baldwin

THE OFFICE WIFE

which takes you behind the scenes in office life.

DAINTY ORIENTAL MASCOT FREE

in every copy of No. 1

This delightful little lucky Elephant has all the magic and romance of the East. It can be worn with equal charm as a pendant or brooch, or can be carried in your hand-bag. Every reader of No. 1 of WOMAN AND BEAUTY receives one as a FREE GIFT.

BUY No 1 TO-DAY

The Amalgamated Press Ltd.

AGE FOR MOTOR-CYCLISTS

YOUTHS UNDER SIXTEEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think your readers might well be interested in a remarkable instance of attempted legislation by prejudice. Under Clause 9 of the Road Traffic Bill now being considered by Parliament, it is provided that no person under 16 years of age shall drive a motor-cycle. Hitherto, it has been legal to ride a motor-cycle from the age of 14 upwards. The Traffic Bill proposes to deprive boys of 14 and 15 of the right which they have enjoyed ever since motor-cycles were introduced. Why? The Minister of Transport, the official parent of the Bill, takes no responsibility for the decision himself. In a recent letter to a correspondent who protested against the proposed prohibition, he said that only Parliament could decide, but that in framing the provisions of the Bill he felt bound to follow the recent recommendation of the Royal Commission on Transport. The Royal Commission said:—"We hold strongly that the age of 14 is too low for motor-cycles. A motor-cycle capable of driving at great speed is a very dangerous machine for a boy of 14 to ride—and by universal testimony there is a good deal of reckless riding on the part of many motor-cyclists. . . . . Youth is probably one of the causes of this."

It may be that youth is more reckless than old age, but the suggestion that the most reckless years of youth are between 14 and 16 is, of course, entirely without foundation. In actual practice recklessness is not so much a matter of years as of temperament. But for a Royal Commission to make a unanimous recommendation of this sort, one would at least expect that their opinion would be backed by something in the way of tangible evidence.

But no evidence was taken, and none was sought. The opinions of certain people who had no special knowledge of motor-cycling were asked, but not a single piece of statistical evidence was produced by anybody to suggest that 14 to 16 was a dangerous age for motor-cyclists. (This was admitted by Earl Russell in the House of Lords on December 12 last.) The Coroners' Association were not invited to give evidence. No representative of the hospitals which treat motoring casualties, no representative of Magistrates' Benches, or of Scotland Yard or the Home Office, produced any facts or figures to show that an unduly large proportion of motor-cycling accidents could be ascribed to boys under 16. I have had inquiries made recently, as a result of which I would affirm emphatically that the proportion of accidents in which youths under 16 have been concerned is not only relatively small, but almost negligible. I should be surprised to learn that youths under 16 had been involved in as much as 1 per cent. of the motor-cycling accidents of the past three years.

Magistrates who have been questioned on the subject have been unable to recall instances in which motor-cyclists under 16 have come before them. Similar replies have come from coroners and hospital officials who have been questioned, and Scotland Yard have no statistics on the subject. Apart from prejudice there is, in fact, nothing at all to go upon.

It is instructive to trace the source of this prejudice which has induced witnesses before the Royal Commission, the members of the Royal Commission themselves, and the House of Lords, with certain notable exceptions—among whom may be mentioned Viscount Brentford, recently Home Secretary, Earl Howe, most famous of motoring peers, and, surprisingly enough, Earl Russell, the Government's representative in charge of the Bill—to accept unquestionably the assumption that youths under 16 have been proved unfit to ride motor-cycles.

It was apparently felt that there was a certain amount of reckless driving on the roads, and that something ought to be done about it. Somebody had to be kicked, and the most obvious person to kick was the one who could not kick back—the small boy who was not represented on the Commission, who had not got a vote, and for whom it was unlikely that any of his elders would organize an effective protest. It was not even considered necessary to make a case against him. "The Royal Commission," said Viscount Cecil in the House of Lords debate, "with quite unwonted emphasis asserts that it is quite wrong for boys between 14 and 16 to be allowed to drive. I presume there is some evidence on which they founded that opinion." It was natural that Lord Cecil should make this assumption. Anyone, including the Minister of Transport himself, must have assumed that the Royal Commission had evidence on which they founded their unusually emphatic opinion. But the fact is that they had none—only the opinions of three or four witnesses, which were of no more value as evidence than what Sam Weller's soldier said.

Within the next few days Clause 9 will come up for consideration by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons. I trust that the members of that Committee will not allow themselves to be deluded by the fact that the Royal Commission has expressed an opinion, and that the Minister of Transport has innocently accepted that opinion, with the erroneous belief that it was based on any evidence whatever, factual or statistical. And I would ask them to consider, *de novo* and without prejudice, whether there is any conceivable justification for prohibiting youths from riding motor-cycles unless there is definite evidence that this class of rider is a greater source of danger to road users than any other class of motorist.

The point immediately at issue may appear to be small, but the principle of legislation by prejudice is one against which, at the present time, we should be on our guard.

Yours, &c.,
HAROLD BOWDEN.

The Raleigh Cycle Company, Limited, Nottingham, March 8.

WOMEN IN ENGINEERING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—*The Times* has maintained its reputation for taking a live interest in matters affecting the position of women in industry by its references—and comments thereon—to the White Paper just issued by the Home Office on the distribution of women in industry. Our object in writing to *The Times* is to draw special attention to the paragraph in Part VI. dealing with the Effect of Statutory Restrictions on the Employment of Women in Industry, which declares that:—

> The only complaint that has reached the Home Office in recent years has been that the prohibition of night employment has prevented women who have been trained as electricians from taking charge of some small country power stations.

On this matter we, of the Women's Engineering Society, are finding much difficulty in arranging with parents for girls to enter the electrical industry as apprentices, because girls so trained will find it impossible to take their proper place in connexion with power development schemes unless the Home Secretary can overcome this difficulty when fresh legislation is before the House of Commons. Girls can be trained and can work in any department of the electrical industry, but their progress is hindered because of their inability to work in the power station or the laboratory workshop during the night period. With rural electrification as a practical issue before the country and the inevitable growth of the small country power station, this matter is a very serious handicap on the possible contribution women can make to the solution of that great and pressing problem.

We are yours sincerely,
MARGARET MOIR, President.
CAROLINE HASLETT, Honorary Secretary.

The Women's Engineering Society, 46, Kensington-court, W.8, March 11.

EARLY BUTTERFLIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Two instances of the early appearance of the butterfly have been recorded in *The Times* this week, a Red Admiral at Brockenhurst on March 6, and a Tortoiseshell at Bristol on March 7. It may interest your readers to learn that I found a butterfly in Chelsea on February 27, and for nine days it was my pet. It was of the common white variety, similar to those attracted by the flowers in my small garden, hemmed in by brick walls, in the summer time. I found it on a divan in front of the garden window, and I placed it on the leaf of a cyclamen in bloom, which grows with ferns in a bowl in the centre of the room. Here it settled down and became quite tame and domesticated. It paid an occasional visit to a cineraria in flower in front of the window, and when the sun was in the west it settled on the window-ledge and basked in the sunshine. But it always returned to its perch on the cyclamen. As the days passed its wings grew larger and stronger, but it made no effort to escape even when the window was open. It died on Saturday afternoon, March 8, on a petal of the cineraria in front of the window, in a blaze of sunshine.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Chelsea, March 12. CHELSONIAN.

DISRAELI AND SUEZ CANAL

PURCHASE OF THE SHARES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The true story of the Suez Canal purchase is considerably less "simple" than Sir Ian Malcolm suggests. According to him, "somebody at a London dinner-party" mentioned that the Khedive's shares were in the market, and one of the guests passed the news on to Disraeli, "who borrowed the money from the Rothschilds" and bought the shares by telegram to Cairo. "Et voilà tout!" But surely not quite all. This succinct summary scarcely does full justice to Disraeli himself or to another actor in the drama, Frederic Greenwood, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

On Sunday evening, November 14, 1875, Greenwood was informed by Henry Oppenheim, a financier with large Egyptian interests, that the Khedive was negotiating with a French syndicate for the sale of his 177,000 Suez Canal shares. On the following morning Greenwood called on Lord Derby at the Foreign Office, told him of the proposed French purchase, and suggested that the British Government should buy the shares itself. It was from Greenwood that this bold and sagacious proposition came in the first instance, and Disraeli at once recognized its value. But it is only fair to remember that the Prime Minister had been paying close attention to the Suez Canal for some time. In the spring of the previous year (1874) Baron Lionel de Rothschild's son had been sent to Paris to intimate to Lesseps that the British Government might be prepared to buy the entire Suez Canal property outright on suitable terms. This suggestion Lesseps declined, hoping to get French capitalists to relieve the concern of its serious financial difficulties. Oppenheim's disclosure could not have greatly surprised either the Prime Minister or the Rothschilds, though probably they did not know until Greenwood told them that the arrangement with a French syndicate was just about to be completed.

Greenwood was at the Foreign Office on Monday, November 15. On the Wednesday Disraeli obtained the assent of his Cabinet to the proposed purchase. Montagu Corry, the Prime Minister's confidential secretary, hurried down to New Court and told Baron Rothschild that the Prime Minister wanted £4,000,000 at once. "What is your security?" asked Rothschild. "The British Government," replied Corry. "You shall have the money," was the answer. A week later the contract was signed at Cairo, and on the following day the Khedive's shares were deposited at the British Consulate.

The history of the transaction is related in the fifth volume of Mr. Buckle's "Life of Disraeli," and was ably discussed by Mr. Lucien Wolf in *The Times* of December 26, 1905. But as the facts seem to have been forgotten by others besides the fabricators of film melodramas it may be worth while to recall them.

Your obedient servant,
SIDNEY LOW.

45, Campden Hill-court, W.8.

MEMORIAL TO DR. PAGE ROBERTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is now 18 months since the death of the Rev. W. Page Roberts, D.D., some time Dean of Salisbury, and a number of his old friends, as well as members of his former congregation at St. Peter's, Vere-street, have expressed a wish that there should be a permanent memorial of his long association with that church.

In the chancel of the church there is a tablet commemorating the ministry of his great predecessor, Frederick Denison Maurice, and it was provisionally agreed at an informal meeting held on February 28 that a similar memorial should be erected to the memory of Dr. Page Roberts. The cost will be approximately £100, and donations of any amount up to a limit of £5 may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, the Earl of Midleton, K.P., care of Messrs. Elliott, Son, and Boyton, 6, Vere-street, W.1.

Yours faithfully,
WELLINGTON.
MIDLETON (Hon. Treasurer).
GERTRUDE EMMOTT.
THOMAS BARLOW.
MINOS DEVINE (Incumbent).

INVESTMENTS ABROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—A memorandum by Mr. O. T. Falk, expressing views which I have known him to hold with conviction for some time past, has been received with great hostility in the Press, and was recently the subject of adverse comment in the House of Commons. I should, therefore, like to say that, while I strongly disagree with Mr. Falk's view that the sale of domestic securities by individual investors and the re-investment of the proceeds abroad is at the present time in the national interest, and much doubt whether it will turn out to the interest of the individuals who do it, his behaviour in frankly stating his views seems to me to be far preferable to that of many other people who are acting on the above lines without admitting the fact publicly and without believing that it is in the national interest.

Moreover, his advocacy of *laissez-faire* in this matter, based on the conviction that what appears to the individual investor to be in his own interest will be in the long run in the national interest also, is, after all, the traditional, orthodox doctrine of the City of London. It is the principle on which practically all investment, whether corporate or private, is in fact carried on. If Mr. Falk's memorandum leads to a reconsideration of this principle it may be one more demonstration of the great public advantage of frankness and of complete liberty of sincere speech. It is also full time that we faced up to the question whether, as Mr. Falk thinks, we are at the beginning of a long industrial decline or, as I believe, in the middle of a painful readjustment.

Yours &c.,
J. M. KEYNES.

46, Gordon-square, Bloomsbury, March 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Adverse comments on a recent memorandum written by Mr. O. T. Falk have led us to ask you to give publicity to the following statement. Many of us differ from Mr. Falk's views, but from long association with him we are able to assert with confidence that the integrity of his views and his patriotism cannot be called in question.

Yours, &c.,

A. M. ASQUITH, BRADBURY, R. H. BRAND, C. R. V. COUTTS, JAMES CURRIE, W. T. LAYTON, J. LESLIE, GEOFFREY MARKS, J. C. STAMP.

London, March 12.

It has been decided to form, in BRUSSELS, a National Institute of Scientific Research to help in the fight against cancer. The Universities of Brussels, Liège, and Ghent will collaborate in the project.

Points from Letters

MOTOR TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

The appeal of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector of Lincoln, and other heads of Oxford colleges is worthy of strong support. Hitherto our attention has been directed towards the necessity of preventing the beauty of Oxford's setting being disfigured or destroyed, and with that object the Oxford Preservation Trust was formed. It is, however, the very heart of Oxford that is most seriously menaced, and it is earnestly to be hoped that powers will be granted by Parliament under Clause 45 of the Road Traffic Bill, whereby, after due inquiry, the heavier type of motor traffic may be entirely diverted from certain roads in the University town. By this means not only may endangered buildings be preserved, but something of that quiet charm which Oxford seems to have lost in recent years may once again be restored.—Mr. R. A. F. S. ROBERTSON, Axminster.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Your leading article yesterday was the first I have read which gives a true report on the position of the unemployed: a grand sentence "the remedy is industrial and not political." When will our Governments realize that? A further answer is "supply and demand," and until all artificial means are dropped the position cannot improve, and the more the Governments take away from the spending public by the means of further taxation, the less capital can be used for the employment of labour. When this Government or future Governments put all their energy in assisting the trading community of this country the figures of the unemployed will automatically fall at a rate that will be surprising.—Mr. CHARLES DAVIS, 1, Copthall Chambers, E.C.2.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

As the Home Secretary and the hon. member for Middlesbrough have both publicly expressed their doubt of the reliability of the reports (many of which have been those of the Soviet's own newspaper *Isvestia*) of the persecution of Christians in Russia and the executions, in large numbers, of priests and monks, it follows that they must have inside knowledge, which proves these reports to be, as Miss Ellen Wilkinson styles them, "inventions." It is therefore difficult to understand why they delay to produce the information they have which would refute the prevalent calumnies on Soviet rule.—Miss V. E. PEEL.

A TRIBUTE TO TAX OFFICIALS

On Monday I made a claim for return of overpaid income-tax and forwarded the necessary vouchers. On Tuesday I received a cheque for the money to which I was entitled. Income-tax officials are so frequently maligned, unjustly to my mind as a rule, that the above facts should be made known to their credit.—The REV. EDWARD NEEP, St. George's Rectory, New Kent-road, S.E.1.

THE FIFTY CRUISERS

With all due deference to Mr. Geoffrey Drage, there is no mystery. If Mr. Drage will ask 50 different admirals how many cruisers are needed to-day for defence he will get 50 different answers. Naturally, because the answer depends on so many things. Any number of any things for defence must depend on the number of things available for attack. The question "If war should come, can you protect the communications of the Empire?" may mean anything. What sort of a war? War against whom? War between the British Empire unaided and all the other countries of the world? Or war between all the big naval Powers and, say, Ecuador? His Majesty the King in his opening address to the delegates to the present Naval Conference used these words:—"... if each of us is equally determined to sacrifice some small portion of our special needs as a contribution to the common good ..." The inhabitants of Great Britain and the Dominions will loyally stand by those gracious words and, further, they stand to gain more by the success of this Naval Conference than by insisting on any particular number of cruisers.—VICE-ADMIRAL J. D. ALLEN, St. Albans.

DISRAELI AND THE FILM

Sir Ian Malcolm is lenient in his criticism of the historical accuracy of the film *Disraeli*. It must have come as a shock to some of the audience to find Disraeli's wife convalescent and standing beside her husband in the final scene, seeing that she died three years before the purchase of the Suez Canal shares in 1875. The entertainment, as Sir Ian says, is admirably produced, but so many derive their superficial knowledge of history from historical novels, and still more in these days from films, that it is educationally deplorable that facts should be unnecessarily distorted; a modicum of embroidery and romance should be sufficient for Hollywood. Horace's lines are as true as when they were penned 2,000 years ago:—

> Sapitia irritant animos demissa per aurem
> Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quae
> Ipse sibi tradit spectator.

—SIR STUART SANKEY, 35, Queensborough-terrace, W.2.

COLLECTION OF TITHE

The statement of the Bishop of Norwich that, owing to the activities of the staff of Queen Anne's Bounty, over £1,000 of tithe rent-charge has been restored to collection provokes the inquiry whether the owners of the lands subject to this tithe rent-charge knew anything of its existence when they purchased the land. In fact one might go further and ask whether in many cases there was not good ground for believing at the time of purchase that no tithe rent-charge was payable. If this was so, then what becomes of the time-honoured argument that there is no injustice in demanding payment of tithe rent-charge because "it was allowed for when the land was purchased"?—Mr. F. R. ALLEN, 19, St. Margaret's-street, Canterbury.

THE GENTLEMEN IN VELVET

It was not the Mole in the "Wind in the Willows" who had to be taught the distinction between "learn" and "teach." Nor was he distinguished for fussiness. These attributes belonged to the Water Rat. On the other hand, that "excellent and deserving animal," the Mole, was told by no less an authority than Badger that "he had more sense in his little finger than some other animals had in the whole of their fat bodies." And you may remember that, after the successful storming of Toad Hall, Mole took charge of the prisoners, Rat being disqualified because he was a poet.—Mr. WALTER R. CUNLIFFE, 34, The Grove, The Boltons, S.W.10.

THE SPEED LIMIT

All your correspondents appear to ignore the fundamental fact about the existing limit—that no driver, private or commercial, observes it. Every driver drives at such speed as seems to him best in the circumstances of time and place at any particular moment, and the abolition of the existing legal limit will not affect these conditions in the very least. Those whose lack of judgment, good sense, or good manners impels them to drive dangerously are certainly not deterred by the present law, and their numbers are far more likely to be reduced by stricter penalties than increased by reason of the removal of a legal limit.—Mr. G. M. PAST, Wych End, Woking, Surrey.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE APPROACHES

Mr. Arthur Crow suggests a new link approach between Aldersgate-street and King-street, because, as he rightly says, Southwark Bridge leads to nowhere at the north end. I think a better plan would be to cut a new road from the south end of Moorgate to Queen-street-place, a distance of only about 700yds., thus giving a direct through communication, and almost in a straight line, from north to south, and at the same time relieving that ever-congested cross-road at the Bank.—Mr. A. E. PEARSE, 3, Rita-road, S.W.8.

THE PRICE OF BREAD

I am much obliged to Mr. Tunnicliff for his figures, but I am still puzzled. I understand from an expert that "inland flour mills use not 2 per cent. but 33 per cent. of English wheat for bakers' flour." One would have thought therefore that bakers who bought such flour would with the fall in English wheat have been able to sell their bread cheaper, especially if some of them made standard bread.—DR. CLOUDESLEY BRERETON, Bringham House, Norfolk.

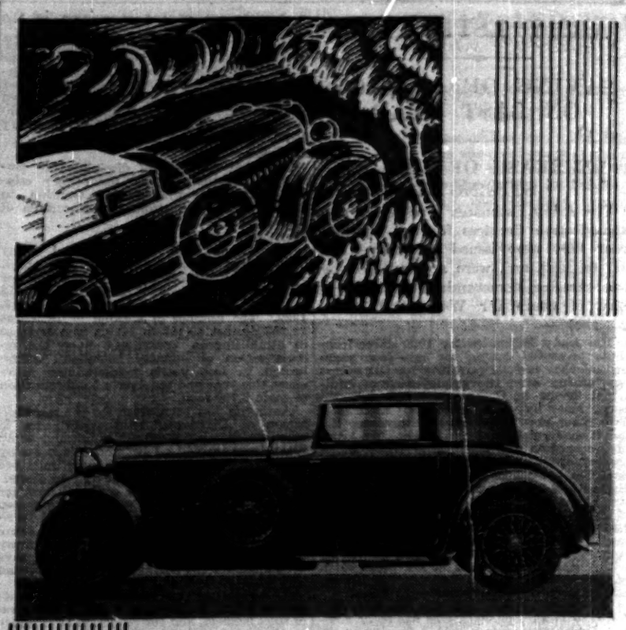
PRICE OF RAILWAY COAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The company's attention has been drawn to the article in to-day's issue of *The Times* under the heading "Price of Railway Coal. South Wales Owners' Reply to G.W.R.," and I am directed to state that it is not the fact that orders for coal previously obtained by the company from collieries in the South Wales coalfield have been diverted to other districts.

Yours faithfully,
F. R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

Great Western Railway, Paddington Station, W.2, March 12.



"BENTLEYS HAVE PIONEERED MANY THINGS, AND NOT LONG AGO THEY SET THE FASHION FOR A REALLY HIGH PERFORMANCE CAR WHICH WAS AT THE SAME TIME REALLY SILENT AND TRACTABLE." . . . . . —"COUNTRY LIFE," 28/1/30.

British Goodrich Tyres fitted as Standard

BENTLEY

BENTLEY MOTORS LTD.
POLLEN HOUSE, CORK STREET, LONDON, W.1.
TEL.: REGENT 6911. 'GRAMS: "BENMOTLIM."

NORTHERN SALES DEPOT: 3, SANDYFORD ROAD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WORLD'S EXPORTERS: ROOTES, LIMITED, PICCADILLY, W.1.

104A

THE LEADING **BENTLEY** RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS

New and Used Cars of all Models in Stock

JACK BARCLAY LTD.
12 GEORGE ST., HANOVER SQ., W.1
"Opposite the Church"
PART EXCHANGE DEFERRED TERMS
Mayfair 4132/3/4

Value at a Glance

Player's Please

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

N.C.C. 610a

MARGATE MURDER CHARGE

FOX ON TRIAL

CASE FOR THE CROWN OPENED

The trial opened before Mr. Justice Rowlatt at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, who is indicted for the wilful murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, in Room 66 at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last year.

Mrs. Fox's body was found on the bed in Room 66 after an outbreak of fire, but it is alleged by the prosecution that her death was due not to the effects of the fire, but to manual strangulation.

Counsel engaged in the case are:—For the Crown, the Attorney-General (Sir William A. Jowitt, K.C., M.P.), Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson; for Fox, Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James.

In answer to the indictment, Fox pleaded "Not Guilty."

In opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney-General said that Mrs. Fox had been the wife of a man employed on the railway, and she had lived most of her married life at a village called Great Frensham, in Norfolk. She had had four sons. The eldest son, who was still alive, was a hospital attendant at Cosham; the second son had served in France, and had been killed in the War in 1917; the third son had been killed at Woolwich Arsenal in 1915. The fourth son, the youngest, was the prisoner in the dock.

Mrs. Fox, who was 63 and was old for her years, was in the infirmary at Portsmouth as a sick and destitute person from February 28, 1928, until March 27, 1929. She had a pension of 10s. a week. She left the infirmary in charge of the prisoner. She suffered from some kind of paralysis, which prevented her having complete control over her muscles, and as she walked she was observed rather to shuffle along. The prisoner was in receipt of a pension of 8s. a week by reason of some aggravation of some condition or other caused, or said to have been caused, by War service, so that the joint pension coming in to these two people amounted to 18s. a week.

ARRIVAL AT MARGATE

On October 12 they had arrived at the County Hotel, Canterbury, and left there on the 15th with a brown paper parcel which comprised the only luggage they had in the world. It was essential that in judging that case the jury should bear in mind that the prisoner and his mother were in desperate financial straits. They were spending every day a good deal more than the joint weekly pension of 18s., and while they were staying at the County Hotel, Canterbury, incurred a bill of £4 16s. They were unable to pay more than £2, leaving the hotel with a balance of £2 16s. unpaid. After leaving Canterbury they went to Dover, where Fox could only pay 4s. 6d. of a bill of 14s. 6d., and on October 16 they arrived at the Hotel Metropole, Margate. Fox explained the absence of luggage by saying that it had been sent on. Mrs. Fox had no night attire or toilet materials, and only had the clothes she stood up in, including two stockinette dresses, which she wore one on top of the other. Sidney Fox also had only the clothes he stood in. He told the reception clerk that he and his mother had just come from France, where they had been visiting the graves of three brothers killed in the War. In fact, remarked counsel, only one brother was killed in the War.

Proceeding, the Attorney-General said that either on October 17 or 18 Fox went to Ramsgate and there obtained from Messrs. Pickfords an insurance policy for £1,000 in the event of the holder's death from external accidental means. The premium was 2s., and the document purported to be signed "Rosaline Fox." The jury might have to consider whether it was Mrs. Fox's signature or not on that and two similar documents. On Sunday, October 20, Fox went to the hotel manager, Mr. Harding, and told him that his mother appeared to be in a faint.

CHANGE OF ROOMS

Mr. Harding went to the room and found Mrs. Fox was lying fully dressed on the bed. He administered some drops of sal volatile and suggested sending for a doctor. He also suggested that they should give up their rooms 68 and 70 and should move into rooms 66 and 67. Room 66 had a gas fire, and it had a communicating door which enabled one to pass into the adjoining room, which was occupied by Sidney Fox, without passing into the passage outside.

Sir William went on to describe how Dr. Austen arrived about luncheon time, found very little the matter with the mother, and prescribed a simple tonic. Fox called on the chemist who made it up and tendered a cheque made out on a piece of notepaper and signed in the name of "Rosaline Fox." It was for £2 and was drawn on Lloyds Bank, Norwich. On it was a 1d. stamp only. The chemist declined it, and Fox did not get the money on that occasion. On the Sunday Mrs. Fox dined in her room, and Fox received his bill, which amounted to £5 6s. 11d.

Counsel said that the suggestion of the prosecution was that after the murder had taken place the fire was lit for the purpose of making it clear that the woman, who had previously been strangled, lost her life in the fire. He then described how, on October 21, Fox obtained a second bottle of tonic from the chemist and, after the chemist had declined to cash a cheque for him, he returned and induced the assistant to do so, saying that the chemist had said it would be all right. It showed the desperate straits in which this man was put in order to raise money. The same day Fox took his mother a bunch of grapes and, giving the chambermaid 7s. 6d., asked her to look after his mother as he was going to London. He telephoned from London that night and the next morning he inquired after his mother.

INSURANCES

Sir William then dealt with Fox's visit to London on October 22. On that day, he said, Fox secured from the Cornhill Insurance Company an extension of a £2,000 policy, which had previously been twice extended to October 23. Previous extensions had expired at noon on various dates, but on applying for the extension to the 23rd, Fox said, "I want it not until noon, but until midnight." That was done. Fox also obtained another policy for £1,000, covering October 23, from Messrs. Pickfords. He then rang up a boarding-house keeper, who told him of a message that he was to return to Margate as his mother was ill. He tried to borrow the fare from her, but failed.

On the morning of October 23, when the chambermaid Bickmore took tea into Room 66, she saw lying on the floor by Mrs. Fox's bed the woman's two dentures, which were not, as usual, put into a basin.

The next day, October 23, Fox and his mother lunched together downstairs, and at 6.30 Fox announced that he and his mother were leaving for Lyndhurst the next day as his mother was very much better, and added: "We have had—mother and I have had—a sham fight, which shows she is well." It was, said counsel, an extraordinary statement; the idea of a young man in the early prime of life having a sham fight with a partially paralysed woman of 63. Supposing that on that morning Fox was minded to do something to his mother, and supposing there was going to be, as a result, however careful he was, some tell-tale bruise, might it not have occurred to him to explain that bruise by saying, "Oh, but we had a sham fight; I told you on the afternoon of the 23rd we had a sham fight."

THE FIRE ALARM

Counsel then mentioned how Mrs. Fox went to her room after dinner and how Fox asked for his bill, which was between £10 and £11. Later Fox bought half a bottle of port at another hotel, and took an evening paper up to his mother. He returned to the bar, and later, about 10.40, was seen going upstairs to his room. If by any chance Mrs. Fox died by violent external means in the course of the next hour and 20 minutes he was entitled to receive £3,000. It was not until within 20 minutes of the time that those two policies came to an end that Mr. Hopkins, a commercial traveller, sitting in the hall, saw Fox running downstairs clad scantily in his undergarments and shouting "Where is the boots? I believe there is a fire. There is a fire."

The Attorney-General then described how Hopkins and Fox went upstairs, and after Hopkins had been driven back from Room 66 by the dense smoke, he crawled in on his hands and knees, with very considerable courage, found the body of Mrs. Fox, and carried her out into the corridor, while another commercial traveller entered Room 66 from the communicating door, tried to stamp out the burning carpet, and dragged out a burning arm-chair. On the floor was found a quantity of burned and scorched newspaper. One of the newspapers which was partially burned was a French newspaper. It was manifest that the bed, which was quite undamaged, had been slept in, and, most important of all, the pillow was found not on the bed, but on a little pedestal cupboard by the side of it.

Dr. Nichol then saw Fox, who appeared to be in a state of great mental distress, and asked: "Has the money been found? Twenty-five pounds in her bag? Have they got that?" There never was £25 in that handbag, said counsel.

THE ALLEGED STRANGULATION

The Attorney-General then went on to read extracts from the statement which Fox was alleged to have made to the police, and referring to Sir Bernard Spilsbury's evidence, counsel laid stress on the point that Sir Bernard had found no soot in the windpipe or carbon monoxide in the blood, which, he contended, must have been present had Mrs. Fox been alive at the time of the fire. Sir Bernard found a bruise on the tongue about the size of a pea. It was manifest that it was caused by the upper denture pressing against the lower or the lower against the upper, and at a moment when the woman must have had her tongue just lapping over. The jury would see that if they had a woman asleep, with the side of her tongue just between her teeth, and her throat was gripped by a hand, there would be a pressure, if the tongue happened to be between the two dentures, and they would get exactly the sort of bruise which was found in that case.

It was plain that that bruise could not possibly have been caused if the teeth were out. Therefore it became a matter of great importance to remember that the woman's teeth were found in a basin. They could never see behind the walls of Room 66 between 10.40 and 11.40, but he asked them to say that Sir Bernard Spilsbury was right when he said that the symptoms he found were inconsistent with death by asphyxia through the fumes of a fire, but were consistent, and consistent only, with manual strangulation before the fire took place.

Referring to the theory that the fire might have been caused by carelessly thrown paper, and underclothes, making a bridge from the gas fire to the carpet, the Attorney-General said that elaborate experiments to test the theory had been carried out. The experiments revealed that without using petrol the carpet could not be burnt in that way. If the fire was the work of an incendiary the only person who had both the opportunity and the motive was Sidney Fox. If it was an accident, how could the flames have got from the gas fire, hopping over a bit of the carpet and then burning the carpet when they got to the chair?

Continuing his speech after the luncheon adjournment, the Attorney-General said:—"The case for the prosecution is that Fox went upstairs that night with murder in his heart. He did not, of course, when he went into his room, neglect the more obvious precautions. If murderer he was, you can have no doubt of his cunning and skill. His bed had been laid on. He came down those stairs partially undressed. In all these cases, however, some mistakes are made. Fortunate it is that they are, and you may think that the matters I have touched upon, altogether apart from the evidence of the fire, and of Sir Bernard Spilsbury, show what the true facts are."

MRS. FOX'S WILL

Sir William said that Mrs. Fox made a will on April 21 last year bequeathing everything to Sidney Fox. Before that time there were no policies. Nine days afterwards the first one was taken out. From May 1 to October 23 was 176 days. There were a series of policies and those covered 167 days. The income of the couple during that time was £22 10s., and the premiums amounted to just over £10, so that substantially half the income was spent on paying these premiums on policies which covered only the woman. He submitted that there was only one explanation of those facts, and that was that as Mrs. Fox lay on her bed, her son, entering the room by the communicating door, strangled his mother and then proceeded to make a fire so as to make it appear that her death, which in fact, had taken place in the way counsel had described, was death as a result of the fire.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Miss Crosier, reception clerk at a Folkestone hotel, replying to Mr. Cassels, said that so far as she knew no application was made, either by Fox or his mother, for rooms with a communicating door.

Florence Brown, chambermaid at the Royal Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, stated in reply to Mr. Cassels, that so far as she saw, Fox showed every fondness for his mother, who required a great deal of assistance in getting about.

Miss Vera Hopper, reception clerk at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, said that Fox seemed very much upset by his mother's death, and told her that he had hoped to have her with him for another 20 years.

The trial was adjourned till this morning.

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

A STRIKING NAVAL PICTURE

The most striking of the illustrations in *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day, is the full-page picture taken on board H.M.S. Rodney with the town of Algiers in the background. It gives an impressive idea of the strength of the modern battleship, with its 4.7 anti-aircraft gun prominent in the scene. The photograph was taken by a staff photographer of *The Times*. Sport is well represented by an animated scene at Newmarket, where Grand National and Lincoln horses are at exercise on the Heath; and pictures of the Cambridge crew in practice at Henley, the Beaufort point-to-point races, and a view of Shamrock V. under construction. Pictures from readers come from such widely separated parts of the Empire as Canada, Ceylon, the Bahamas, and the Nyasaland Protectorate.

The Times Weekly Edition contains a full summary of the news of the week concerning the progress of the London Naval Conference, Parliament, the political situation, the persecution of religion in Russia, and Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign in India. Special articles include selections from Professor Julian Huxley's "Aspects of Africa"; Mr. Wickham Steed's appreciation of Professor Masaryk, the Czechoslovakian patriot; and a tribute to the foresight of the Prince Consort which led to the foundation of research scholarships out of the profits of the Exhibition of 1851. *The Times* Motoring Correspondent discusses new Rover and Armstrong Siddeley cars and the development of the light motor-cycle.

A special crossword puzzle, a bridge article and a chess problem, "A Letter from London," book reviews, and sporting and financial articles are other features of this issue.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

The Lady Astor Challenge Shield, awarded annually by the National Baby Week Council for the best local baby week campaign among the larger towns of Great Britain, was won last year by Kettering.

The shield was presented yesterday at the annual meeting of the council held at 117, Piccadilly, by Sir Arthur Stanley, who presided, and it was received by Mrs. C. W. Clarke on behalf of the Kettering Urban District Council Ladies' Voluntary Committee for Infant Welfare.

The William Hardy Challenge Shield, awarded for the best baby week among smaller towns, was won by the Welwyn Garden City.

Dr. Eric Pritchard, chairman of the Executive Committee, referring to the financial position of the Council, said that in the early part of the year their funds were at a very low ebb. They owed an immense debt of gratitude to Sir Gomer Berry, who had come to their aid and had undertaken to give £100 a year for seven years. He had made his contribution in such a form as to empower the council to reclaim the income-tax, thus in effect raising his annual subscription to £125.

THE CITY ALDERMANRY

The Lord Mayor has issued a precept convening an assembly of the inhabitants of Coleman-street Ward in the City of London for the election of an Alderman in succession to Mr. Alderman Gunton, who died on March 3 in the South of France. It will be held on Thursday, March 20, at 1 o'clock, at the Ward School in Copthall-avenue. The only candidate is Sir Harold George Downer, of the firm of Messrs. Downer and Lewis, solicitors, Moorgate, E.C. He has been a Common Councilman for the ward since 1921, and he served the office of Sheriff in 1924-25, when he was knighted. He is chairman of the Police Committee of the Corporation and a member of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company.

THE DEVONSHIRE CLUB

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE BY FIRE

A large part of the Devonshire Club, St. James's-street, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, and about 35 club members and 50 members of the staff, many of them young women, made hurried escapes in their nightclothes. The portions of the club in which the fire occurred were at the back, in rooms looking into Arlington-street. Here two billiard-room, the private dining-room, the committee-room, morning-room, and several members' bed rooms were burnt out. The rooms in the front of the building were untouched by the fire, though some were damaged by water. The club has been closed for an indefinite period, hospitality having been offered to members by several neighbouring clubs.

The fire was discovered at about 4 o'clock by the night porter, Mr. B. Fish, whose prompt and cool action alone saved the occupants from danger. The outbreak started in one of the billiard-rooms on the ground flour. The porter gave the alarm, and then went at once to the floors immediately above, and roused the eight or nine members, the secretary (Major C. M. B. Hamilton), and the few members of the staff who were sleeping there. Next the members and the staff sleeping in the annexe were awakened, and within a few minutes the club was evacuated. The fire meanwhile had spread quickly. The second billiard-room became a mass of flames, which mounted to the three upper storeys, so that most of the back of the club was alight when the fire brigade began to pour water into it.

TREASURES SAVED

Twenty fire engines and four water towers assembled at the alarm, and dealt with the fire from Arlington-street and from within the club. The old houses which compose that part of the club burned readily, and while the firemen worked the flames ate their way through the roof and streamed upwards. Nothing could be done to save the premises, but the fire was confined to the rear, and there was never serious danger of its spreading to the larger rooms in the front. Those rooms which were involved were entirely destroyed with all their contents.

The treasures of the club were fortunately unharmed. The Devonshire Club, the successor of the famous Crockford's, possesses several relics of the old gaming days. It has an etching of Crockford by R. Seymour and six of the original chairs used in the gaming room; and, more interesting still, the minutes and records of the old club. These were kept in the private dining-room above the billiard-room in which the fire started, a room which was destroyed in the early stages, but they were rescued and taken to a place of safety just in time.

The staff, and particularly the women, behaved well. There was no panic or hesitation such as might have added to the danger.

A SOLENT TUNNEL

SCHEME DISMISSED AS IMPRACTICABLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT, I.W., March 12

The Isle of Wight County Council, under the presidency of Sir Godfrey Baring, adopted to-day a report of the Parliamentary Committee which stated that on financial grounds the question of constructing a Solent tunnel between the Isle of Wight and the mainland must be finally dismissed as impracticable.

The Parliamentary and Railway Committee reported that they had given careful consideration to the urgent representations of the Chamber of Commerce, and had been in communication with the Lord Privy Seal and the Southern Railway upon the question of securing their help, from the former on the ground that the scheme would relieve unemployment. The Lord Privy Seal in reply had pointed out that there was no possibility of terms higher than those embodied in the Unemployment Grants Committee's Circular No. 25 being given if the application came from a local authority. It was understood that the Ministry of Transport placed so low an order of priority on the scheme that they would not be prepared to make any substantial grant from the Road Fund. If the scheme were put forward by the railway company or by any other public utility company operating under statutory powers, the assistance given would depend on the importance attached to it by the Unemployment Grants Committee, and while it might or might not be substantial if the scheme were sponsored by the Southern Railway, it was not possible to hold out any hope that material assistance would be given, in view of the attitude of the Ministry of Transport to the project if it were promoted by a public utility company created specially for the purpose. The Southern Railway Company replied that among its objections was the fact that the present cost of providing a tunnel would be such as to make it unlikely that an adequate return would be forthcoming on the capital. In addition, the County Council Committee themselves had already reported against the scheme.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

OPENING BY PRINCE GEORGE NEXT WEDNESDAY

The new Preliminary Training School for Nurses, which is a further gift of the Rockefeller Foundation to University College Hospital, London, will be formally opened by Prince George next Wednesday. The ceremony will be attended by the American Ambassador, the Minister of Health, and Sir Herbert Samuelson, chairman of the hospital. The school, which has been erected in Huntley-street, adjoins the University College Hospital Nurses' Home, and is in close proximity to the hospital itself, and to the medical school.

Extensive investigations have been made in the United States of America in recent years as to the needs and possibilities in nursing education, and as a result there is a tendency to look on the nursing school as a separate entity and to organize it on the same lines as other professional schools, with a definite programme both of theoretical and practical experience. The professional authorities aim at securing a broader educational background for the nurse, and at encouraging a type of entrant of a similar standard of culture to those entering for other professions.

The new training school building is one of six floors and includes an oak-panelled dining-room, a practice kitchen, laboratory department, and demonstration room. The demonstration room is fitted, even to the annexes, like a ward. The students will share with the nurses in training the privilege of access to the anatomy school, where lectures are given by members of the hospital staff. A carefully prepared curriculum includes such subjects as anatomy, physiology, practical nursing, hygiene, first-aid, and cookery. Accommodation is provided for two sister tutors, a staff nurse, and 20 students, in addition to quarters for the domestic staff. Each bedroom is provided with a radiator, fitted cupboards, and hot and cold water, and is furnished in the same style as the nurses' home.

The period of preliminary training is two months. During the second month the students will visit the hospital daily and engage in ward work, and at the end of the period of preliminary training, having passed an examination in the theory and practice of nursing, they will be accepted as probationers in the hospital. Provision will also be made at the school for Rockefeller students from abroad, who, having been awarded a year's Fellowship, come to England for further experience.

ABYSSINIAN CAT CLUB

FIRST MEMBERS' SHOW IN LONDON

The Abyssinian Cat Club yesterday held its first members' show in London. There had been assembled in an upper room in Brooke-street, Holborn, 21 of the 30 or so examples of this rare breed in the country.

In general appearance the Abyssinian is a rather small and elegantly built cat, with fairly large ears and lustrous eyes. The usual colour resembles that of a wild rabbit, although one specimen shown yesterday had a coat of glossy black. What is known as the "ticking" is an essential property and is caused by blackish or dark brown tips to the hair. The character of the Abyssinian is described as "usually very gentle, rather shy, not taking readily to strangers, but very affectionate." The championship of the show was awarded to Woodroffe Rastus, owned by Major E. S. Woodiwiss.

FINDS IN DOVER CASTLE

A STAIRCASE AND WATER PIPES

EXPLORATION OF HAROLD'S WELL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, March 12

Explorations made in recent weeks of Harold's Well in the great Keep of Dover Castle have yielded interesting knowledge of its construction, and have also revealed what is considered to be the earliest example which has yet been discovered in this country of a Norman system of domestic water distribution. When the summer meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute was held last year in Canterbury the members visited Dover, and the suggestion was then made that, as the well room near the top of the grand stairs of the Keep had been the inspiration of numerous legends, a close inspection might give results of archæological importance. Major E. R. Macpherson, of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, with the assistance of Mr. E. Butt, the warder of the Keep, and Mr. S. A. Payn, of Dover, has since carried through investigations which suggest that a more thorough and systematic exploration would be of definite value.

According to folk-lore, underground galleries opened from Harold's Well either at or near the bottom, and one of these galleries was supposed to lead to the dungeons of Richborough Castle. The view of historians, however, was that a water well of Saxon origin had existed and that the present Norman Keep, raised in 1181 on the site of a previous Saxon Keep, made use of the old well and erected above it a more elevated structure. Another theory was that the well was constructed as a "bolt hole" for a beleaguered garrison, or that food and water could be sent up the shaft from some exterior source of communication. What had been established was that the well was used as a rubbish dump by the French prisoners of war in 1704, after which it appears to have been sealed up with a brick superstructure. The mouth was reopened in 1811, when the present iron bars covering the entrance were put in position.

DESCENTS OF THE WELL

On January 26 this year Mr. Payn made a descent of the well to a depth of 172ft. and reported that to this extent it kept a uniform width of 3ft. 3in., the whole of the steening being of Caen sandstone, beautifully pointed and in excellent condition. When a second descent was made to a depth of 242ft. it was found that below 172ft. the well narrowed by quite half a foot and was not lined in any way, but hewn out of the rough chalky flint. The air was very bad at this depth, and Mr. Payn had to be hauled up after observations lasting for a few minutes. No opening of any kind was seen to indicate the existence of communicating shafts or galleries. Careful soundings have shown the present depth of the well to be 272ft., and it is assumed that the original depth was 441ft., which would mean that 169ft. has been choked with rubbish.

Although no bucket marks were visible on the lower part investigated, this could be explained by the fact that both Saxons and Normans used long leathern buckets of raw hide which would not cause any material damage to the sides of the well. The fact that there is no masonry below 172ft. from the present top of the well raises interesting speculations. Major Macpherson submits that if the original Saxon well terminated where the Norman steening begins there must be 131ft. of built-up soil underneath the Keep as it now remains, and this suggests that the original Saxon Keep was at a much lower level. Excavations from the foss to the east and moats at the period of Norman construction must have been considerable, and the material may have been used to increase the height of the original contours.

LEAD PIPES

The discovery of a hitherto unknown system of lead pipes in the walls of the Keep was first made on January 29. The warder, Mr. Butt, was clearing rubbish from a small recess in the eastern wall of the well room—originally the outer wall of the Keep—when he noticed two small depressions, which proved to be circular holes, 10in. apart. Further search revealed the exposed ends of two leaden pipes, 3½in. in diameter, and slightly flared. At a depth of 4in. the pipes curved outwards and downwards. Buckets of water were poured down each pipe and a careful search was made to ascertain if water was appearing in any of the rooms of the Keep. Water was first traced to a mural chamber in the northern wall, 20ft. below the top of the well. The flow was from a pipe a quarter of an inch thick and with an internal diameter of an inch.

Further traces of water were discovered in a large chamber on the same level, seeping through some stone steps. These steps do not appear to be Norman, and were probably built about the year 1700, when a good deal of reconstruction work was carried out to house the French prisoners of war. When the steps were removed the severed ends of a large lead pipe were exposed, and the presumption is that when the steps were remade the piping was found to be in the way and about 4ft. of it was cut away. Clearance of the rubble and mortar revealed that the piping was laid in a conduit rather less than a foot in diameter. The piping was oval in section and about 3½in. across the larger diameter. The seaming of the pipe was lying uppermost and appeared to be a simple butt-ended joint, over which molten lead was poured and roughly wiped. In order to get further indications of the general run of the pipe a drain-cleaning rod was inserted for about 20ft., and it was ascertained that the pipe went downwards underneath the window steps of a basement room and outwards towards the outbuildings on the western side of the Keep. A fire-hose, delivering about 100 gallons a minute, was turned into the pipe and the water vanished as rapidly as it went in. Search, so far, has not disclosed the outlet of this main.

The leaden pipes appear to run through the middle of the walls of the Keep, which are built of Kentish rag-stone used as rubble, with ashlar, mostly of Caen stone for doors, quoins, and window casings. The outer walls are unusually thick, varying from 21ft. to 18ft.

Major Macpherson considers that it may reasonably be assumed that the pipes are part of a water-circulating system for conveying water from Harold's Well to various parts of the Keep. From definite marks at the corners of the recess in the well room it is probable that there must have been there originally some form of tank into which the leathern buckets could be tipped, thus permitting the water to run wherever it was required. There are authentic records that the Normans were well advanced in the construction of water-distribution systems, and documentary evidence exists of such waterworks in the 12th century in the Monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury. It is reasonable to infer that the technique of the monks at Canterbury would be reflected in the construction of the Norman Keep at Dover in 1181. The assumption is that the builders of the Keep carried the well up 41ft. above the ground level to enable them to get the necessary fall to distribute the water throughout the Keep.

The explorations have also brought to light a small Norman staircase, which may have been the servants' stairway from the kitchen to the Banqueting Hall. The results of two months' work would undoubtedly appear to justify some further organized probing of the secrets of the finest Norman Keep that England still possesses.

THE LATE MR. ALDERMAN GUNTON

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday at Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor presided, allusion was made to the death of Mr. Alderman Gunton. Sir George Truscott said that Mr. Alderman Gunton was a member of the Court of Common Council for 20 years and took an active part in the municipal life of the City. He was chairman at one time or another of six of the most important committees, and he served the office of Chief Commoner. Six years ago he was elected Alderman of Coleman-street Ward, and he represented the City of London on the London County Council and the Metropolitan Water Board. Sir George Truscott concluded by moving a vote of condolence with Mrs. Gunton and her family, which was seconded by Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., and carried.

A memorial service for the late Alderman will be held at St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, next Tuesday, at 12.30.

COTTON INDUSTRY OF THE WORLD

SMALLER CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN VARIETY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, March 12

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations issued to-day its half-yearly collection of the world's cotton statistics. The present tabulation, made by Mr. N. S. Pease, assistant to the general secretary, who is at present in India, represents the preliminary result of the census of cotton consumption in the cotton-spinning mills of the world for the period ended January 31, 1930, and of cotton mill stocks on that day. The figures relate to raw cotton only and are exclusive of linters or waste.

The world's cotton mill consumption of raw cotton during the six months ended January 31 was 7,083,000 bales American (a decrease of 330,000 bales, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year), 2,985,000 bales East Indian (an increase of 411,000 bales), 502,000 bales Egyptian (an increase of 5,000 bales), and 2,832,000 bales other sources (an increase of 448,000 bales), making a grand total of 13.2 million bales, against 12.86 million bales.

The world's stocks on January 31 were:—American cotton in Europe, 703,000 bales; in Asia, 219,000 bales; and in America, 1,814,000 bales, making a total of 2,742,000 bales, against 2,958,000 bales. On the same date European stocks of East Indian cotton were 300,000 bales, and stocks in Asia 851,000 bales; and of Egyptian cotton there were 152,000 bales in Europe, 17,000 bales in Asia, and 49,000 bales in America, an increase of 42,000 bales altogether. Allowing for 754,000 bales of other growths in stock throughout the world (as against 868,000 bales at January 31, 1929), the total world's mill stocks were 4,931,000 bales, against 5,294,000 bales. A table showing spindle hours stopped by the mills reporting indicates that during the half-year cotton mills in Great Britain were stopped 7,092 weeks out of the 26 (American section 9,007 weeks, Egyptian section 4,555 weeks), and no fewer than 88 mills with 4,840,100 spindles were stopped in the American section for the whole of the period.

The only country where analogous depression is reported is Austria, with 8,191 weeks of stoppage during the half-year, and Lancashire's chief centres of foreign competition are situated as follows:—Germany, 2,356 weeks; France, 1,368 weeks; Italy, 3,930 weeks; Belgium, 1,320 weeks; Russia, 2,650 weeks; Poland, 1,426 weeks; Switzerland, 2,903 weeks; Czechoslovakia, approximately 2,6 weeks; Holland, 0,047 week; Japan, 3,091 weeks. There are no figures in this list relating to the United States.

SPINDLES

A table showing the growth or decrease in the number of spinning spindles held in the chief countries indicates a generally stationary position at the end of this half-year as compared with July 31, 1929, but there was an increase of 360,000 spindles in Great Britain, of 10,000 spindles in Germany, and of 160,000 spindles in Russia. Japan increased its spindles by 307,000, and India by 103,000. In the United States there was a slight decrease. Great Britain is still the European country with the largest number of new spindles in course of erection, but new erections appear to be proceeding apace in Japan, China, and India.

The tables continue with elaborate details for each of the cotton spinning countries, and there is a final statement showing the progress of cotton spinning plant in all parts of the world over the period from 1913 to 1930. In these 17 years the total spindleage has remained practically stationary in Great Britain and Germany, and Russia, Holland, and Italy show large relative increases, but the three Asiatic countries have collectively more than doubled their productive power. Japan has nearly trebled hers. In the Western hemisphere the United States and Brazil show substantial increases. Over all, a growth of 5 per cent. in Europe compares with a world increase of 7 per cent.

Under the will of Daniel Cole, formerly a Channel pilot, the Corporation of Trinity House, London, have received a bequest of £800, the income on which is to supplement their charitable funds.

ROUND THE SHOPS

FRILLS AND FURBELOWS

The dress shows continue to attract large numbers of women. The variety of the clothes shown is great, but perhaps the outstanding feature is the frothiness of the dresses made from perishable materials with their innumerable frills, flounces, and furbelows.

Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-street, are showing their new collections of models throughout their departments, their buyers having returned from Paris and the Continental fashion centres with many lovely things in model gowns, hats, coats, and costumes. In the model millinery department there are some very becoming broad-brimmed models; one in black ballibuntal is trimmed with black and white mother o' pearl around the crown. Fine pedal straw has returned, and is seen in a brimmed hat by Marguerite Leonie, with the new sweeping line and a trimming of pale rose-pink faille brought to the back in a big bow. In a new straw called panama lacquer a model by Suzy turns up sharply in front and is trimmed with blue faille ribbon. Among the small hats is a charming close-fitting black hat in fine horsehair lace with a big choux of satin ribbon coming down to the shoulder. Another small black hat is in basket-woven jersey straw with bow ends of petersham. Many pretty brimmed hats are in shades of red which always appear at this time of year.

Reville's, Hanover-square, had dress parades on Tuesday in the morning and afternoon. Princess Helena Victoria was present at the afternoon one. The collection this year is particularly good, ranging from sports suits in light weight wool fabrics from Yorkshire, jersey fabrics from the Midlands, saxonies from the West of England, to lovely ankle-length frocks in flowered and plain chiffons, lace, satins, and marquisettes. An amusing coat with an Ulster cape was in a Scotch plaid in black, white, and red—a material which was recently selected by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York for golfing suits. The curved line was seen in all the long coats, and a feature of spring suits was the Eton bolero in many variations. The flowered chiffons for Ascot were in bold designs, with poppies and green leaves, was made sleeveless with a short shoulder cape and others in browns and blues with capes or short coats and many frills and flowers and godet panels on the skirts. Short coats or capes were part of all evening ensembles, and many were in velvet, some on old-fashioned dolman lines bordered in narrow fur, and others very modern with a big hem of fox fur. A graceful evening ensemble in pale beige lace on princess lines had a cape collar bordered with mink on its short coat which was of lace also and melted into the dress. Some of the skirts of marquisette evening gowns were on modified crinoline lines, while those in satin were moulded to the figure and tight over the hips, only finding freedom below the knee. Large transparent brimmed hats were shown with summer frocks—some in the new crinolines and others in tulle, panama lacquer, and natural Java and hemp straws. Amusing "peon" hats were shown with Lido and cocktail suits. The collection included some beautiful Court gowns, one in pink marquisette embroidered in silk for a débutante had a silver lamé train.

Burberry's, Haymarket, are showing new tailormades and top-coats suitable for Aintree and other fixtures where smart, plain dressing is needed. The Burberry, too, is a necessity on these occasions, and is now available in colourful designs, and its commodious pockets are useful for keeping race-cards. Among the new suits is a smart design, which has a coat a little longer than a jumper, and made with a standing collar; it is in one of the new Saxonies with a tweed effect. Another on somewhat similar lines has a cardigan with its edge bound with the reverse of the material. These suits are useful for wearing under top-coats, and their skirts show about 3in. increase in length on those of last season and have various arrangements of pleats. For town wear there are many neat worsted suitings in pastel shades which are tailored smartly in the fashionable browns and new colour mixtures. Big coats in Shetland tweeds made with stand-up collars are smart country wear, and there is a new fancy Shetland material with a crêpe weave in pastel tones which has been made up in plover's egg blue in an attractive wrap coat with a grey squirrel collar.

News in Brief

An anonymous gift of £1,000 has been received by the Duke of Northumberland, the chairman, in response to the £50,000 appeal for the Oak Hill Journalists' Home.

Eggs, tinned milk, and butter, valued at about £150, were in a motor-van belonging to Mr. F. J. Bloomfield, of Ripon-road, Plumstead, which was stolen in Tooley-street, S.E., yesterday.

The Duke of Portland has lent ground at Welbeck Abbey to the International Sheep Dog Society for their English National Trials on August 8 and 9. The Duchess of Portland, it is expected, will present the prizes.

Jewelry was stolen by a "cat burglar" from the bed-room of Lady Leon at Bletchley Park, Bletchley, on Tuesday night. Although there were servants in the house at the time none of them heard him.

The inquest on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hodges, killed in the air accident at Marden, Kent, on February 10, which was to be resumed at Staplehurst to-day, has been postponed until March 28. It is understood that two of the three injured Frenchmen have not yet fully recovered.

Sapper Wilson, R.E., and Signalman Colston, Royal Corps of Signals, who were stationed at Sheerness and doing temporary duty at Coal House Fort, near Gravesend, were killed near the fort on Tuesday night, when a motor-cycle which Wilson was driving, with Colston riding pillion, came into collision with a lorry.

The ceremony of driving the first pile of the new landing causeway for the training ship Warspite at Grays, Essex, was performed yesterday by Mrs. Phibbs, wife of Commander Bertram Phibbs, R.N., the Captain-Superintendent. The Marine Society has had a ship in the river for 144 years. The Warspite's removal from Kent to Essex is due to extension of trade in the port.

At the jubilee dinner of the Scottish Liberal Club, to be held at Edinburgh on March 31, Lord Rosebery will occupy the chair in which his father sat at the inaugural dinner 50 years ago, when Mr. Gladstone was chief speaker. Other speakers will be Lord Elgin, whose father was among the speakers at the inaugural banquet, Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., Sir Herbert Samuel, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.

Hilda Slade, 18, was sent to prison for three months with hard labour at Leicester on Monday, and her father, Ernest Slade, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, for neglecting two boys aged 12 and 8. A school attendance officer said they were the worst-kept children he had ever seen. An inspector for the N.S.P.C.C. said that there was a parrot on the kitchen table with hardly a feather on it.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Duke of York has consented to preside at the festival dinner of the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb at the Mansion House on April 2. (p. 1)

The whole or part of a diamond concession is for sale. (p. 1)

The Civil Service Commission announce various forthcoming examinations. (p. 3)

Offers are wanted for a model garden railway, valued at £350. (p. 2)

The Corporation of the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham are prepared to receive applications for the position of general manager of their omnibus undertaking. (p. 3)

The County Valuation Committee of the County Council of the Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, invite applications for the post of county valuer. (p. 3)

BRENT LODGE, HANWELL

Ealing Town Council considered on Tuesday a suggestion from Sir Montagu Sharpe that his house and grounds, Brent Lodge, Hanwell, should be acquired as an open space, and it was agreed to confer with him. The property, which Sir Montagu Sharpe is giving up, is situated on the banks of the Brent by Hanwell Church, and constitutes, with the churchyard and surrounding meadows, one of the most picturesque pieces of scenery in the suburban area. The house, originally a farmstead, dates from Tudor times, but additions were made in the 18th and 19th centuries.

MARMON

BIG EIGHT

SEE HOW THEY RUN!!

For more than 27 years Marmon has built fine cars; for more than four years every Marmon has been an eight. The crowning achievement is the new Big Eight. Spacious and beautifully appointed

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room): London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

OUR BIRTHDAY FRIENDS

By CALLISTHENES

A man's friendships do not grow before his eyes. They grow, as it were, behind a curtain. At intervals the curtain is raised and he sees that where he had thought there were dozens there are scores, where he had thought there were scores there are hundreds.

Our Twenty-first Birthday which we are celebrating all this week has been a time of the raising of the curtain. We had always known that this House had many friends. Each day brought proof of it. But this week has revealed to us that the numbers have been growing faster than we had even hoped, that we have many thousands more friends than we had thought. Shakespeare spoke of troops of friends as the glory and delight of old age. This House, we now see, has been given this reward at the dawn of manhood rather than its sunset.

Each hour has brought its revelation. We have had messages from new friends almost in the next street. We have had them from the farthest end of the country. We had word yesterday of two Scotswomen who usually make two journeys a year from the North to London, one in January and the other in August. This year they postponed their January journey in order that they might be in our Store during our Birthday Week. That almost alone would make our Birthday Celebrations worth while.

We have had letters and telegrams and telephone calls from many whom we had previously numbered among our friends but also from many whom up to this week we had scarcely known.

Not least, perhaps, we may mention friends among the newspapers. Fleet Street friendships are not lightly won; they are the more to be prized. It has, therefore, been a deep pleasure to find in all parts of the paper—news, features, pictures, editorials, generous words about this House and its achievements.

We need hardly say how this revelation of innumerable friendships quickens our sense of responsibility and endeavour. The impulse of pleasure and pride which every one of them has given us has passed immediately into a determination more than ever to be worthy of them.

All these messages of congratulation and appreciation coming on our Twenty-first Birthday though they are a reward are not the end of a phase. More even than a reward they are an inspiration. They make us think more of the future than the past. They rouse ambition more than satisfaction—ambition to do service in return for all the kindly services we have received this week.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

HUDSON SUPER 8
Lowest priced 8-cylinder Luxury for £360

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.
Goddard's Plate Powder
Sold everywhere 6d. 1/2 & 4/-

"THE MERRY WIDOW" FILM

ACTION FOR DAMAGES BY PRINCE DANILO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 12

An action by Prince Danilo of Montenegro against the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Film Company, producers of the film *The Merry Widow*, was heard to-day. Prince Danilo claims 500,000f. [£4,000] damages, and asks for the destruction of the film on the ground that the film is likely to bring him into public ridicule and contempt.

According to Me. Paul-Boncour, counsel for the Prince, the film made it obvious that Montenegro was intended by laying the scene of action in "Montebianco." A scene in which the prince of the film, after dancing on a table, collapsed in a drunken heap, was also taken exception to by Prince Danilo.

For the defence it was pleaded that the sensibilities of Prince Danilo were unnecessarily exquisite, and that, in any case, the character in the film represented, not an individual but a type.

Judgment was reserved.

GIFTS TO ROYAL PARKS

Mr. Lansbury has circulated the following list of gifts of flora and fauna to the Royal parks during the last 12 months, with the intimation that he is always pleased to receive such gifts and is extremely grateful for them:—

Mr. W. Waltz.—Two thousand daffodil bulbs.
Mr. Cuthbertson.—One hundred "Duchess of Athol" rose bushes.
The Duke of Bedford.—Six cygnets, 18 Magellinic geese, 12 Canadian geese, two pairs Egyptian geese, and 200 Amherst pheasants' eggs.
Lord Londonderry.—All-purpose deer.
Union of South Africa Public Works Department.—Two pairs Egyptian geese, four South African shelducks.
Admiral A. Walker-Heneage-Vivian.—Six silver pheasants.
Mr. Alfred Ezra.—One pair Egyptian flamingoes, one pair common shelducks, one pair Carolina ducks, 31 Mandarin ducks.
Mr. W. H. St. Quentin.—One pair Carolina ducks and one pair Falcated teal.
Mr. W. H. Cadby.—One pair grey Lag geese.
Messrs. McLean and Worrall.—Two white-eyed Pochard drakes.
Mr. J. Sydan Lewis.—Fifty-six Mandarin ducks.

In addition, gifts of nesting-boxes have been received from Mr. Alfred Ezra, Mr. J. Rudge Harding, and Mr. A. Holte Macpherson.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

NEW PLAY FOR THE EVERYMAN

One of the most interesting theatrical events of next week will be the production at the Everyman Theatre on Tuesday of *Fire in the Opera House*, which will be given in a translation from the German of Georg Kaiser, by Miss Winifred Katzin. This play, which has been extensively performed on the Continent, has not yet been seen in this country. It deals with a historical event, the burning down of the Opera House in Paris in 1763. The only woman's part, an intensely dramatic one of a reveller who has escaped from the flames, will be taken by Miss Sybil Thorndike. The play will be produced by Mr. Michael Orme, and others in the cast will be Mr. Deering Wells, Mr. Emlyn Williams, Mr. Leslie Frith, and Mr. Vernon Sylvaine, who recently appeared in the revival of *The Doctor's Dilemma* at the Court Theatre.

The management of the Duchess Theatre, where *The Intimate Revue* was produced on Tuesday evening, and of which a notice appeared in *The Times*, announced yesterday that the piece will be withdrawn until further notice for more rehearsal.

Ibsen's *A Doll's House* is to be given in English at the Arts Theatre next Thursday. It will be produced by Mr. Henry Oscar for the J. T. Grein Cosmopolitan Theatre, with a cast including Miss Mary Barton, Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Miss May Haysac, Mr. Frederick Lloyd, and Mr. Henry Oscar. On Sunday evening at the Arts Theatre there will also be a performance in the original Italian of *La Piccola*, by Massimo Bontempelli. Miss Viola Tree is producing, and the principal parts will be played by Mr. Esmé Percy, Miss Gabrielle Casartelli, and Mr. Emlyn Williams. The scenery for this production is being specially designed by Mr. Michael Weight. Among future arrangements at the Arts Theatre are *Magda*, by Hermann Sudermann, to be given in the original German; Mr. John Van Druten's play *After All*; and *An Object of Virtue*, an adaptation by Mr. Edward Percy of *Le Gendre de M. Poirier*, by MM. Augier and Jules Sandeau.

Ian Hay and Mr. Guy Bolton's new comedy *A Song of Sixpence* will be produced at Daly's Theatre on Monday, with Miss Olive Blakeney, Mr. Campbell Gullan, Mr. Ian Hunter, Miss Grace Wilson, Mr. Jack Lambert, and Mr. Edmond Beresford in the company. The entire action of this comedy is laid in Scotland, and the opening scene is rather a novel one, being the inside of a railway booking office. All the characters, with one exception, are Scottish. On the same day Mr. Charles Macdona will revive at the Court Theatre one of the wittiest of Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays, *Misalliance*, which has not been given in London since it was played at the Duke of York's Theatre in 1910. A very fine cast has been secured for this production: Miss Irene Vanbrugh will appear as the Polish airwoman, Lina Szczepanowska, Miss Rosalinde Fuller as Hypatia, Miss Phyllis Relph as Mrs. Tarleton, Mr. Esmé Percy as Gunner, the Socialist, Mr. Wilfred Lawson as Mr. Tarleton, and Messrs. Eric Portman, George Bancroft, Headley Briggs and Frank Darch as Joey Percival, John Tarleton, Bentley Summerhays, and Lord Summerhays respectively.

"MACBETH"

Monday will also see the production at the Old Vic of *Macbeth*, which will be performed there for three weeks. As an experiment, and on reasonable authority, it is stated, Act I., Scene II. (the "Bleeding Sergeant" scene) is to be omitted, together with the doubtful introduction of Hecate, and also the "King's Evil" speech. Mr. John Gielgud will appear as Macbeth, Mr. Donald Wolfit Macduff, Mr. Neil Porter Banquo, Miss Martita Hunt Lady Macbeth,Miss Margaret Webster Lady Macduff, and Miss Adele Dixon, Mr. Bremner Wills, and Mr. Powell Lloyd the three witches. *Macbeth* will be given in succession to *Androcles and the Lion* and *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets*. These two plays, by Mr. Bernard Shaw, will, however, be revived at the Old Vic on April 7.

Next week will be the last of Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte's season of Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Savoy Theatre. The final performance, for which the programme has not yet been fixed, will be given on Saturday, March 22, and will complete a 22 weeks' season. After a week's interval the company will open at Manchester, where a three weeks' season will be given, followed by a season at Birmingham. The Savoy Theatre will reopen on Wednesday, March 26, with *The Damask Rose*, a musical romance, of which the book and lyrics are by Mr. G. H. Clutsam. The music will be based on the works of Chopin.

The Three Musketeers, a musical play adapted from the novel of Dumas, will be presented by Sir Alfred Butt, in conjunction with Mr. Florenz Ziegfeld, at Drury Lane Theatre some time towards the end of this month. This new musical play, of which the book is by Mr. William A. McGuire, with lyrics by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse and Mr. Clifford Grey, and music by Mr. Rudolf Friml, will be produced by Mr. Felix Edwardes. Mr. Dennis King, an English actor, who played the part of D'Artagnan in New York, will appear in the same part in the London production. He will be supported by Miss Lilian Davies as the Queen, Mr. Arthur Wontner as Richelieu, Miss Marie Ney as Milady, Miss Adrienne Brune as Constance, Mr. Raymond Newell as Aramis, and Mr. Jack Livesey as Athos. Two *ballets*, picturesque features of the production, will be arranged by Mr. Anatole Bourman, with Miss Ula Sharron as the *première danseuse*.

The first London performance of Mr. W. B. Yeats's *Fighting the Waves*, which was produced some months ago at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, will be given at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, on Friday afternoon, March 28. Other pieces to be given at this *matinée*, which has been arranged by Miss Ninette de Valois, are *So Fair a Satrap*, by Mr. Gordon Bottomley; *Les Petits Riens*, a *ballet* in one scene with music by Mozart; and *The Picnic*, a pastoral *ballet* with music by Mr. Vaughan Williams. The cast will include Miss Beatrix Lehmann, Miss Peggy Calthrop, Mr. Robert Speaight, Mr. T. G. Saville, Mr. Hedley Briggs, Miss Ninette de Valois, and Mr. Stanley Judson.

Another special performance to be given at the Lyric, Hammersmith, will be a programme of *ballets* by Mme. Marie Rambert, who has included two entirely new items in the programme which she gave at the same theatre some weeks ago. The new pieces are a Brazilian dance, composed by Mr. Frederick Ashton to music by Darius Milhaud, and a burlesque, *Sur les pointes*, by Susan Salaman.

A dramatic reading of *Love's Labour's Lost* will be given by the British Empire Shakespeare Society under the direction of Mr. Robert Atkins at the Haymarket Theatre tomorrow afternoon. The cast includes Mr. Ion Swinley, Mr. Stanley Lathbury, Mr. Fewlass Llewellyn, Mr. Raynor Barton, Miss Dorice Fordred, and Miss Joan Buckmaster. The reading is open to the public, and students in parties of 12 or more will be admitted at half-price. Application for tickets should be made by letter or at the theatre at the time of the *matinée*.

REPERTORY AT CROYDON

A membership of over 3,000 has been attained by the Croydon Repertory Association, which was formed last July. The present season at the Greyhound Theatre will open on April 14, with Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's comedy, *On Approval*. In the list of other plays to be presented during the season are *Passing Brompton Road*, *The Thirteenth Chair*, *The Master Builder*, *Hay Fever*, *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney*, *This Woman Business*, *The Cat's Cradle*, *The Fanatics*, and *The Conflict*. Newcomers to the company include Miss Edith Sharpe, Mr. Philip Clowes, and Mr. Cyril Vernon.

The Institut Français, in association with the British Drama League, have made arrangements for two special performances by the Théâtre Classique Universitaire to be given at the Institut to-morrow afternoon and evening. Molière's *Le Médecin malgré lui* will be performed in the afternoon; in the evening will be given Molière's *Le Dépit amoureux*, each performance being preceded by a short play by Théodore de Banville or by Marivaux. The company of the Théâtre Classique Universitaire is composed of selected players from the Comédie Française, the Odéon, the Studio, and the Conservatoire, who are making a tour in this country. The performances at the Institut will be the only ones to be given in London.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-MORROW.—*Love's Labour's Lost*, Haymarket (matinée).
SATURDAY.—*The Artist and the Shadow*, Kingsway.
SUNDAY.—*La Piccola*, Arts.
MONDAY.—*A Song of Sixpence*, Daly's; *Macbeth*, Old Vic; Meetinghouse, Cairn.
TUESDAY.—*The Fire in the Opera House*, Everyman.
MARCH 20.—*A Doll's House*, Arts.
MARCH 25.—*Nine Till Six*, New (trans.); *Almost a Honeymoon*, Apollo (trans.).
MARCH 26.—*The Damask Rose*, Savoy.
MARCH 27.—*Cochran's 1930 Revue*, London Pavilion.
MARCH 28.—*Fighting the Waves*, Lyric, Hammersmith (matinée).
MARCH 30.—*An Object of Virtue*, Arts.
APRIL 1.—*The Co-optimists of 1930*, London Hippodrome.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE

"ENCHANTMENT"

By J. JEFFERSON FARJEON

Arthur Bowen	JACK HOBBS
Elsie Brown	MADELEINE CARROLL
Bill	CHARLES GROVES
Robert Benzer	EDWIN GREENWOOD
The Duke of Porthurst ..	RICHARD GRAY
Constance, his Wife ..	LYDIA SHERWOOD

It is a fantasy that is meant to be a little touching and more than a little amusing, but it somehow fails to be either. To an empty cottage in the heart of the country Elsie, an assistant in the ribbons department of a Tooting stores, brings enchantment. She is, she declares to the three men who are snowbound with her, Lady Ermyntrude. As the Lady Ermyntrude of her favourite novel would behave, she behaves, and the men, enchanted by her high-spirited sense of the occasion, fall in with her caprice. Arthur, who is probably a clerk, becomes Lord Marchester; Bill, probably a pickpocket, boasts the name of Charley Peace; and Robert, because he looks like a seedy Sherlock Holmes, consents to pass as Detective Blood. They ransack wardrobes, and the change of clothes helps the illusion.

At last the Duke and Duchess of Porthurst reach their country home and duly succumb to Elsie's magic. Now, we say, with the Duke and Duchess posed as 'Arry Jones and Sally Perkins, the fun, long promised, must begin. But the romantic solecisms of Elsie and Arthur which the Duke and Duchess blandly condone are a poor reward for the uninspired preliminaries. Mr. Farjeon's attempt to invest them with pathos is very half-hearted, and in a little while he sends several of his characters off to sleep. The dream shows us high life as romance-fed minds may conceive it, but the dinner party, with the Duke as a footman magnificently apparelled, is the tea party all over again. Detective Blood and Charley Peace also dream, and their affair is mildly amusing burlesque. Neither Miss Carroll nor Mr. Hobbs seems quite happy in this lame fantasy. The honours of the evening belong rather to Mr. Charles Groves by virtue of his humorous study of a born pilferer wrestling with temptation. Mr. Gray and Miss Sherwood, in less exacting parts, are excellent.

INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

SUCCESS OF NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME

The Council of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing met at 58, Victoria-street yesterday, SIR HAROLD BOULTON presiding.

Sir Harold Boulton was re-elected chairman and Colonel Sir William Hale-White vice-chairman for the ensuing year. Lady Georgiana Mure, Mrs. Bruce Richmond, Mrs. John Whitaker, Lord Aberdare, and Mr. D. F. Pennant were re-elected honorary secretaries; and Colonel F. W. Pixley, Mr. S. Russell Cooke, and Mr. A. J. Hugh Smith honorary treasurers.

The report of the executive committee and the report and statements of account for the year 1929 were presented by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR WARREN CROOKE-LAWLESS, and adopted. During the year six county nursing associations and 93 district nursing associations were affiliated, making a total of 58 county nursing associations and 1,472 district nursing associations throughout England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The total number of nurses in connexion with the institute on December 31 was 6,760.

In addition to the large number of nursing associations affiliated during the year, many of the existing nursing associations had enlarged their staffs to meet the increased demands upon them, and every effort was being made to increase the supply of Queen's Nurses, which at present was not equal to the demand.

The National Gardens Scheme had again been a great success, and had provided the sum of £7,765 for the institute and the nursing associations throughout England and Wales, an increase of nearly £1,000 on the amount obtained in 1928. Arrangements had been made for the opening of a larger number of gardens than last year.

Others present at the meeting included:—

Lord Forres, Sir William Hodgson, Mr. L. Currie, Mr. J. W. Flint, Mr. R. F. White, Geraldine Lady Mayo, Lady Kenmare, Lady Susan Gordon-Gilmour, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Lady Norcross, Lady Forster, Lady Gainsford, Lady Fitzgerald, Lady Venables-Llewelyn, Lady Thomson, Lady Phillips, Dame Hilda Swift, Mrs. Arkwright, Mrs. Charles Hilbertson, Mrs. Monk Gould, Mrs. Mandleberg, Mrs. Albert Pam, Miss Bright, Miss Milford, Miss Paget, Miss G. Pennant, Miss H. Wynne-Edwards, Miss A. M. Peterkin (general superintendent), Miss A. C. Low (secretary), and Miss G. H. Vaughan (nursing superintendent for England).

MERCHANT SHIPS AND THE R.A.F.

SCHEME FOR COOPERATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 12

A scheme has been put forward for closer cooperation between the coastal patrols of the Royal Air Force and ships of the merchant fleet. It has already been given a trial by the officers of large steamers sailing out of Southampton and by the Calshot air station.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT H. W. ST. JOHN, D.F.C., speaking to the members of the Southampton Master Mariners' Club, said that the first trials of visual signalling from the aircraft to liners had been fairly successful. The class of visual signalling received from the ships had been very good, and the way in which the lamps had been focused satisfactory. He pointed out that wireless would not provide the necessary secrecy in time of war, and that was why they were using visual signals. From the point of view of the special work of coastal reconnaissance, the closer liaison between the two Services was most desirable, and he suggested that super-flying-boats might in the course of time form part of the equipment of the shipping companies' fleets, so that the signal tests might prove of mutual advantage.

In the discussion CAPTAIN C. P. S. PEARCE said that it frequently happened that the officer signalling from the ship did not know whether the message was understood, and it had happened that a ship had had to go astern to avoid a collision with a seaplane. He suggested that it would be a good thing if there could be some method of letting the ships know more about the proposed operations of the aircraft.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT ST. JOHN, replying, said that the air pilots knew they had to keep clear of the big ships, and it was perfectly reasonable that a machine weighing about five tons and travelling at about 60 knots before taking off should make doubly sure of not hitting a big ship or getting into her wake. He was afraid, however, that they had not always realized that they were putting the big ships to any inconvenience; he would make representations on the point to the Commanding Officer at Calshot.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Huguenot Society of London, at the Hotel Russell yesterday, a paper was read by Mr. H. J. COWELL on "The Sixteenth-century French-speaking and English-speaking Churches in Frankfort." Mr. Cowell's paper was supplementary to one read by him in March, 1928, upon "The French Walloon Churches at Glastonbury, 1550-1553." The Walloon French-speaking refugees from Strasbourg who had found a temporary home at Glastonbury were ordered, on the accession of Queen Mary, to depart from England. Eventually they made their way to Frankfort. There the magistrates granted them the use of the Church of the White Ladies, and a community was set up with Valerand Poullain (who had been superintendent of the Glastonbury Church) as pastor. Afterwards other refugees of English nationality began to arrive. To these the magistrates granted the use of the same building for religious services, the two communities to agree among themselves as to their respective hours of worship. For a brief period John Knox was the pastor of this independent Calvinistic Church. The paper traced the history of the two refugee communities.

SIR W. H. CRUNDALL ON GROWTH OF DOVER

On his re-election as president of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, yesterday, SIR WILLIAM H. CRUNDALL alluded to the proposed extension of the hospital, and remarked that more accommodation would be wanted because of the increasing population. Sir William Crundall, who is also chairman of the Dover Harbour Board, said that they were expecting an immense amount of business at the harbour, and were receiving applications from all directions for space at the Admiralty harbour. He thought they would eventually find a large increase in trade, which would be good for the town.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE FINE ART SOCIETY

In looking at the sea pictures in oil and water-colour by Mr. Arthur Briscoe at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, artistic morality goes to the wall, though—as is often the case when morality is forgotten for positive reasons—it comes back none the worse. That is to say, Mr. Briscoe is a better composer than the acute subject interest of his pictures might allow one to perceive at a glance. His compositions are dominated by the way things happen at sea, and this gives them a momentum which is often lacking in the fruits of artistic calculation. Mr. Briscoe is a good instance of the artist created by a ruling passion outside art—if seamanship can be called anything but an art. He is a practical sailor, and most of the pictures in this exhibition are from sketches and studies made while taking a hand in the affairs of a Finnish windjammer.

Mr. Briscoe's attitude to the sea is clearly that of one who likes it in working dress. He has nothing to say to yachts and little enough to steam, and he would probably stare if you talked romantically about the "age of sail." For, though it is true that clippers are fewer, to anybody with the sea in his heart the age of sail survives as long as there is a stick upon the Channel. Basing his designs upon the rhythms of weather Mr. Briscoe shows how the whole fabric of the sailing ship, and the men who handle it, respond to these movements, so that every picture tells a cosmical story—though the actual title may be nothing more illuminating than "Fore T'Gallant Brace" or "From the Main Yard." It is noticeable that, though Mr. Briscoe knows every fibre in the anatomy of the ship, and though—from the necessities of construction—the anatomy is decorative in itself, his more diagrammatic designs are the least interesting. It is the ship in action, as in "Silence," the drawing out of sails to no sound other than the creak of a block, "Snugging Down," against a dark sunset, and "All Hands," that gives him his opportunity. Much as he loves the sea his work is completely free from imported romanticism, relying for its effect upon the poetry of the essential facts of seafaring.

At the same galleries there is an exhibition of engravings by Hans Sebald Beham and other German "Little Masters" of the 16th century. There are few forms of art in which the interests of design and workmanship are so evenly balanced and closely interdependent as this, and the collection of 106 proofs is a feast of artistic pleasures in little. The small scale of most of the proofs creates a kind of attention in which "great" art is forgotten, so that there is nothing to interfere with positive enjoyment. The quality of such proofs as run in series, such as "Christ and the Twelve Apostles," "The Seven Planets," and "The Recognition of God and the Seven Virtues," by Beham, and "The Small Wedding-Dancers," by Aldegrever, is remarkably even, and there are some very fine impressions of single subjects.

EARLY ENGLISH PORCELAIN

At the galleries of Messrs. Stoner and Evans, 3, King-street, St. James's-square, there is on view a small but choice collection of early English porcelain, lent by Lord and Lady Fisher. In looking at such wares it is necessary to dismiss from the mind the ideals of the Rast with which we are nowadays more familiar, and to accept the conventions of the "dainty rogue in porcelain." All the famous kilns, Bow, Chelsea, Lowestoft, Bristol, Plymouth, Worcester, and Loughton Hall, are represented, and some of the pieces—mostly ornamental figures, though the Lowestoft is in the form of mugs and jugs—are very rare. The Chelsea group, "Dancing round the Maypole," after Teniers, for instance, is not often seen. Chelsea, mostly of the red anchor period, round about 1750, is in the majority, and, with such charming things as "Cerces," "The Sportsman," "The Sportsman's Wife," "La Nourrice," and "The Cook," will probably gain most favour, but we confess to a thrill of surprise at the dignity of three Plymouth figures, including a "Diana." One of the Lowestoft mugs is decorated with an early cricket match.

GRAHAM GALLERY

Undoubtedly the "Fabric Pictures" by Miss Mary Ireland are the most interesting things in the present exhibition at the Graham Gallery, 72, New Bond-street. They are interesting, too, for strictly artistic reasons—pattern and colour—and not merely because they represent a new minor art. They are made on the principle of "cut paper" designs, except that the materials are fabrics of different textures. With excellent taste Miss Ireland employs the pattern of the stuff to suggest, but not to imitate, naturalistic detail, adapting the thickness of the material to different planes of distance with great skill. The landscape designs, such as "Crest of the Hill" and "Autumn Evening," make the best impression—partly because they rely most completely upon design—but "Pomona" and "Isolde" are good figure subjects. The other exhibitors are Miss M. Stuart Smithson and Miss E. B. Macdonald, who show small flower paintings and landscape sketches in oil. "A Shady Spot" and "Marigolds," by Miss Smithson, and "Summer" and "Anemones," by Miss Macdonald, can be praised.

COLOUR PRINTS

At the Macrae Gallery, 16, Fulham-road, there is an exhibition of 41 colour prints, published by The Forest Press, which was founded by Mr. Hesketh Hubbard in the New Forest a few years ago. The modest aim is to provide decorations for the small home at small prices. Without affording anything of striking originality or beauty in design, the general effect is pleasing, and simpler than is often the case in this kind of work. One is rather inclined to believe that keeping the price down has a good influence on the making of colour prints from wood, since it discourages the artist from attempting subtleties. After all, the history of the kind is "small profits and quick returns." "Mudeford," by Mr. Leslie M. Ward, "Wheelwrights," by Mr. Hesketh Hubbard, "Breton Fishing Boats," by Miss Dorothy Woollard, "Harbour Lights," by Mr. T. T. Blaylock, and "Wapping," by Miss Marjory Whittington, are some of the best decorations.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY

Mr. A. Baker Clack, who shows recent paintings of French landscape and still life subjects at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton-place, gives most pleasure when he reduces the picture to a decorative pattern in comparatively flat colour, trusting to direction of brushwork rather than changes of tone to give interest and variety. The impression given is that he does not yet know enough about the construction of things to paint strongly, and the big still life subject of "Flowers and Fruit" is incoherent in effect, though the objects themselves are well arranged. But some of the slighter landscapes, such as "The Edge of the Wood," in which everything is set down in vertical touches, are charming, and in most of the pictures the effect of light is well realized. "Through the Trees" is, pictorially, a very amusing water-colour, being worked out in a series of square touches of the scale of the roofs. Mr. Clack appears to have a talent for this kind of designing, of which there are traces in several other pictures. "Pink Peonies," in a grey vase, with an answering curl of decoration, and "Study in Blue" are two good still life paintings.

MR. AUSTIN FREDERICK

In all his work Mr. Austin Frederick, who shows drawings, etchings, and line engravings at the Twenty One Gallery, 15, Mill-street, Conduit-street, aims at a large, simple, and solid effect, for which he is to be commended, and his work is excellent on the technical side. Yet, somehow, the general impression made by his exhibition is rather dull, and the reason is probably that he does not sufficiently elaborate the interest of his designs. This is always the danger of the artist who is primarily a craftsman, because it is difficult for him to realize that what excites him does not necessarily excite other people. To make what may appear to be a nice distinction, it is not subject interest that Mr. Frederick lacks, for he touches life at many points, but interest of pattern—the way things happen on the paper. But his work has dignity and a feeling for movement, as in such drawings as "Ruth Gleaning," "Opening the Lock Gates," "Sheltering," and "The Tombstone Carver"; and the etchings of "Pig Killers," "The Wineshop," and "The Church Door"—one of his best efforts.

TROJAN EXCAVATIONS TO BE RESUMED

Miss Winifred Lamb, Keeper of the Greek and Roman Department of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, left London on Tuesday for Lesbos to resume, for a second season, the excavations of the early Trojan site at Thermi on behalf of the British School at Athens. The site was discovered by her two years ago, and consists of the remains of five superposed towns which date from about 3,000-2,000 B.C. The cultures are allied to those of the First and Second Cities of Troy. Barely a tenth part of the site has been cleared as yet, but it has already given such proof of its valuable archæological quality as to justify high expectations from this season's work.

DECORATION OF ROYAL GALLERY

COMMISSION'S CRITICISM SUPPORTED

The decoration of the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster is the principal subject dealt with in the fourth report of the Select Committee on the House of Lords Offices, issued yesterday as a White Paper (84, 2d. net). The history of the matter since Lord Iveagh offered to complete the decoration of the Royal Gallery at a cost of not less than £20,000, in July, 1925, is recounted. It is recorded that in July, 1928, the Royal Fine Art Commission raised no objection to the Peers' War Memorial statue being proceeded with independently of the scheme for the decoration of the Royal Gallery, which had not then been submitted, and the Select Committee's report proceeds:—

At their meeting on March 6, 1930, the Chairman of Committees drew attention to the above, and the Lord Great Chamberlain also informed the Committee of a memorandum which he had found among the late Marquess of Lincolnshire's papers dated November 9, 1927, and which the Committee desire to quote, as it seems material to present circumstances.

"The present Lord Iveagh accepts all his father's pledges and responsibilities, and, as agreed between the late Lord Iveagh and Mr. Brangwyn, in June, 1928, specimen finished pictures will be on view in the Royal Gallery for the inspection and ultimate acceptance or refusal by the House of Lords of the pictures.

"It is hoped that a vote of the whole House will be taken on the subject, after due inspection and deliberation.

"If the pictures are not accepted, the late Earl of Iveagh's offer of the redecoration of the Royal Gallery comes to an end, and the pictures will be the property of the Earl of Iveagh."

The Committee desire to repeat their sense of obligation to the late Earl and to the present Earl of Iveagh for the generous feelings that prompted them to make the offers which have now been so long under discussion. They have now received the observations of the Royal Fine Art Commission, which are contained in a letter to the Clerk of the Parliaments (printed as an appendix to this report), and, in accordance with the pledges previously given and the wishes expressed by the Earl of Iveagh, they have decided to submit these observations to the House, with an intimation that they concur in the views expressed by the Royal Fine Art Commission.

The letter from the Royal Fine Art Commission reporting against the permanent erection of Mr. Frank Brangwyn's pictures in the Royal Gallery, and setting forth the reasons for their view, is appended. It was fully dealt with in *The Times* of Friday last.

Seven Royal Academicians (Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton, Sir William Orpen, Sir William Boscombe John, Sir George Clausen, Sir John Burnet, Sir Aston Webb, and Sir Arthur Cope) in a joint letter to the Press urge that the House of Lords suspend judgment on the acceptance or rejection of Mr. Brangwyn's work until more of it is available for inspection.

We understand (they write) that much of the remainder is in an advanced stage, and we feel that perhaps a truer conception of the effect will be gained if the present blind panels are filled. We venture to suggest the wisdom of waiting a few more months before a decision is arrived at touching a work of such magnitude and importance.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

The following awards are announced by the Royal Academy of Music:—

Joseph Parker Prize (Composition).—Ethel M. Whitfield (London).
Phillip Leslie Agnew Composition Prize.—Norman Fulton (London). Yelland Richards being very highly commended, and Mary Cosser commended.
Goldberg Prize (Baritone and Bass).—Edgar Rimes (London).
W. A. Richards Memorial Prize (piano).—Florence M. Joseph (Llanelly). Manuel Treharne Thomas being commended.
Sternhold Bennett Prize (female pianists).—Zelda Book (Manchester). Margaret Chamberlain being highly commended, and Eileen Willmott, Margaret Good, and Constance Cox commended.

The Royal United Service Museum in Whitehall will be closed for cleaning and redecoration on Monday, March 17, and the three following days. It will be reopened on Saturday, March 22, with the addition of a series of dioramas illustrating British land battles.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

EXHIBITION OF ITALIAN ART
ROYAL ACADEMY
Last week. Open from 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission, 1s. 6d. Friday, 9.30 to 5 p.m., 5s.; from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., 2s. 6d.

PAINTINGS by BEATRICE LANGDON. Closing March 14th.
ARLINGTON GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-street, W.1.

BARBIZON HOUSE. PAINTINGS by ARMAND GUILLAUMIN and ALBERT LEBOURG now on view 10-6. Sats. till 1.—9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, IMPORTANT PAINTINGS by MODERN FRENCH ARTISTS. LTD. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

PORTRAITS, Still Life and Landscapes, by C. E. JAMES. Closing March 14th.
GIEVES ART GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-street, W.1.

GREATOREX GALLERIES, 14, Grafton-st. (1) ENGLISH GARDENS and the RIVIERA. Water Colour Drawings by BEATRICE PARSONS. (2) Etchings by Cain, Warlow, Briscoe, Austen, &c.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD., RECENT PAINTINGS by CEDRIC MORRIS. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

CONNELL'S GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-street, W.—On View, Exhibition of English Landscape and Portraits of Children, by ARTHUR E. YOKES.

M. KNOEDLER & Co., Inc., 15, Old Bond-street, W.1. Exhibition of Contemporary British Paintings. Daily, 10-6 (Sats., 10-1), until March 31.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. A. BAKER CLACK'S Recent Paintings of France. FRENCH PAINTINGS by MODERN MASTERS.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-st., W.1. Owing to request the EXHIBITION OF RUSSIAN BALLET DE CORPS will be continued till March 27. Admission 1s. Daily, 10-6, including Saturdays.

EXHIBITION of CONVERSATION PICTURES from private collections, by Gainsborough, Hogarth, Zoffany, Devis, Stubbs, and other painters. 25, Park-lane, London, daily 11 to 7 (Sundays, included). 5s. Lectures on the Exhibition on March 13 and 20, at 5 p.m.

CARDINAL AND HARFORD (LONDON and PERSIA), Ltd. (Estd. 1792.) COLLECTION of RARE PERSIAN CARPETS and RUGS of 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The largest and most unique collection in London. Inquiries and inspection invited. 108-110, High Holborn, W.C.1.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. 1. Oil paintings by V. Baginsky. 2. Drawings by Frank C. Medworth.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ART CLUB.
SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall Mall East. S.W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, Exhibition of Paintings. LTD. JOHN SICKERT, MATTHEW SMITH, DUNCAN GRANT, and PAUL NASH. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. ARTHUR BRISCOE, A.R.E. Sea Pictures in Oil and Water-Colours. 2. HANS SEBALD BEHAM—1500-1550. Engravings and other German "Little Masters." 148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free.

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-st., W.1. EXHIBITION of PICTURES. By Miss EVE KIRK. Daily 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission Free.

BOURDELLE.
Last 3 days of the Exhibition of this famous Sculptor's work.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST TWO WEEKS.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
THE MIKADO.
Fri., at 8.15 .. COX & BOX & THE SORCERER
Sat., 2.30 and 8.15 THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Mon., at 8.15 .. .. COX & BOX & PINAFORE
Tues., at 8.15 .. .. PATIENCE
Wed., 2.30 THE MIKADO. .. 8.15. PRINCESS IDA.

THEATRES

Imperial and Foreign News

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

SOVIET MANŒUVRES

Discussions on the Ottoman Public Debt between Mr. S. C. Wyatt, President of the Council of the Ottoman Debt, and the Turkish Finance Minister began in Angora on Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY)

The recent tendency of Turkish financial policy has caused uneasiness among her friends both in Turkey and abroad. After long negotiations, during which the foreign bondholders made great sacrifices, a settlement of the Ottoman Public Debt was reached in Paris in 1928. This settlement was ratified by the Grand National Assembly in Angora in December, 1928. By the terms of the settlement Turkey must pay £2,000,000 annually for the first seven years: after 1935 the annuities increase until they reach £3,400,000 in 1951.

During January the Turkish Government was credited with the intention of postponing payment on the Ottoman Debt. This caused the Debt Council in Paris to ask for a reassuring statement from the Government. An evasive reply was given, accompanied by an invitation to the Chairman of the Debt Council to visit Angora and discuss the whole matter.

There are two currents of opinion among Turks who interest themselves in financial affairs. Those who follow the first, and weaker, current maintain that Turkey should honour her signature and thereby enhance her international credit. But the second current is stronger: those who swim with it feel that the Ottoman Debt is too heavy a burden and that it is essential to obtain a five years' moratorium. This opinion is gaining ground, and has been encouraged by the visit to Angora in December, 1929, of Karakhan, the Soviet Commissar for Oriental Affairs. Republican Turkey has always been receptive to Soviet counsels, and Suritch, who has been Soviet Ambassador in Angora since 1923, has known how and when to proffer advice. At the moment Turkey is passing through a severe economic and financial crisis, and it is doubly important that the advice she receives should be disinterested. The Soviet wish to bring about an estrangement between Turkey and the Western European Powers, and to this end Karakhan and Suritch have advised the Turks to disregard the claims of their foreign creditors.

FINANCIAL CONTROL OPPOSED

This does not help foreign financiers and economists, who wish to assist Turkey in her work of reconstruction. The Turkish Government has declared repeatedly that it will not tolerate foreign financial control in any shape or form. Offers of foreign financial help have met with a cold reception. The Turks allege that foreign capitalists are anxious to obtain political advantages in return for their money. Although this allegation can usually be refuted, it is true that finance and politics have been known to go hand in hand in Western Europe. There are, however, groups and individuals who would be willing to help Turkey without any corresponding political benefits; but these groups naturally demand security, and the attitude of the Turkish Government on this point has so far been vague. In consequence Turkey has been floundering along on its own resources, and the State has grown poorer every year.

Of late the Government has realized that something must be done, and has devoted much time and thought to the study of possible remedies. The Prime Minister, Ismet Pasha, who is a convinced supporter of the policy of "Turkey for the Turks," has spoken in the National Assembly on the need of economy on the part of both the individual and the State. It is reported that economies amounting to £T.15,000,000 (1½ million sterling) have been effected in the Budget for the coming year. More than 33 per cent. of the Budget, however, goes to national defence, and it is unlikely that there will be any economies in this direction. It is doubtful whether Turkey can afford to spend so much money on her Army, Navy and Air Force.

WEAKNESS OF EXCHANGE

Meanwhile the Government appears to be under the impression that the recent weakness in the Turkish exchange is due to speculation; the Assembly has recently voted a law inflicting severe punishment on all those found guilty of speculating in exchange. It has imposed drastic restrictions on the purchase of foreign exchange by banks and business firms, and it is now difficult for a trader to change Turkish money. Such steps have both hampered trade and engendered a lack of confidence in commercial circles. One or two Turkish journalists have written articles containing some commonsense suggestions. Yunus Nadi Bey, a well-known Deputy, has written on "Agriculture first, agriculture next, and agriculture always." He points out that Turkey's future depends on the production of the peasants, and argues that it is necessary for the Government to extend all possible assistance to agriculturists. Many foreigners and Turks share his opinion, and it would be well if less attention were devoted to industry, for which the average Turk is quite unsuited, and more to agriculture. Another Deputy, Nedjmeddine Sadik Bey, wrote that security and confidence are the fundamental conditions of the solution of the problem of exchange.

It would appear that the Turkish Government will soon be called upon to make its choice between two methods. The first is the repudiation of its debts, after the example of Soviet Russia. The second is collaboration with Europeans and Americans, who have no other object than the peaceful reconstruction and eventual prosperity of Turkey. If Turkey belonged to the League of Nations it would be easy for her to obtain foreign capital and foreign advice. The Angora Government is, however, opposed to entering the League; and there are some good reasons for its attitude. In some quarters it is thought that no important change of policy, in either of the two directions mentioned, can happen so long as the present Government remains in power. New men will be required if a new policy is to be followed. But there are no signs that Ismet Pasha has lost the confidence of the President of the Republic. And it is the Ghazi alone who can bring about a change of Government in Turkey to-day.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR TASMANIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HOBART, MARCH 12

Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth Addison, formerly Under-Secretary, has been appointed Agent-General for Tasmania in London for a period of 12 months beginning from April 1, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Eccles Snowden.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AUSTRALIA

MR. SCULLIN'S STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 12

The Federal Parliament resumed this afternoon. After Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, had congratulated Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, on his appointment as Privy Councillor, Mr. Scullin made a statement of the Government's policy for the session. This was in the manner of a Speech from the Throne, no subject being elaborated, though finances were given unusual emphasis.

Mr. Scullin said that the Ministry's point of view was that the Commonwealth was suffering fundamentally from the effects of a world-wide depression accentuated by over-borrowing. The most stringent methods were demanded to rectify the trade balance, and the immediate problem was to decrease imports and increase exports. It would be a policy of despair to declare that production costs were too high to permit the extension of industries. Suggestions that wage reductions were essential for increased production could not be allowed to pass unchallenged. Employment was the barometer of prosperity, and production would be much increased if those now unemployed were placed in useful work.

Pointing out that the Ministry had taken part in the discussions on the wool and wheat industries, and had also increased the wine bounty, Mr. Scullin appealed for the wholehearted cooperation of all sections. "At the present juncture," he said, "Parliament might fittingly become an economic conference of representatives of the people meeting to discuss the general position." He claimed that last year's new tariff schedule had done much to arrest the growth of unemployment.

After finance, Mr. Scullin gave most of his attention to immigration in connexion with the proposed reorganization of the Development and Migration Commission. He revealed that the States had agreed in future to send their requisitions to the Commonwealth instead of to London, thus saving £19,000 a year. The total estimated saving for next year from the restriction on immigration was £124,000. A consultative committee would examine all projects under the £34,000,000 Agreement and advise the Government before work was begun on them. It would report also on development matters referred to it by the States.

Before sitting down Mr. Scullin gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce Bills for a referendum on the amendment of the Constitution to confer upon Parliament the future power of amendment, and for a referendum on an amendment to give Parliament greater power in industrial matters. Dr. Earle Page, leader of the Country Party, gave notice of a motion in favour of increased inter-Empire trade and urging a comprehensive system of reciprocal Imperial preference.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, W.A., MARCH 12

Mr. Collier, the Premier of Western Australia, in his election speech yesterday outlining his policy, vigorously defended the Labour Government's six years' administration and claimed that, notwithstanding small deficits, it had produced most satisfactory Budgets, though world-wide problems would make difficult the realization of the anticipated surplus for the current year.

Sir James Mitchell and Mr. A. Thomson, the leaders of the Opposition parties, had anticipated Mr. Collier in delivering their speeches on policy. Sir James Mitchell concentrated his attack on the Government's finance, contending that only the windfalls from Federal sources had made possible a reduction of taxation. He charged the Collier Administration with spending an excessive amount of money on work which gave no direct return, and blamed the Government for the extent of unemployment, promising that, if returned, he would find profitable work for all employable men.

ITALIAN ARMY ESTIMATES

MINISTER'S DEFENCE OF FIGURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 12

Speaking on the Military Estimates at this afternoon's sitting of the Chamber, General Gazzera, Minister for War, declared that the Italian figures could not be usefully compared with those of other nations, inasmuch as they were drawn up on a different basis.

"At this historic moment," he said, "when smoke screens and pacifist speechifying often serve to hide the real truth about formidable armaments, the real war Budgets here and there are being masked or artificially made to appear smaller. We, faithful to the principle of looking at the substance and not at the form of things, continue in accordance with tradition to leave in our Army Budget expenditure which abroad is included in other Estimates."

As examples of his contention General Gazzera mentioned the pensions and grants made to officers no longer serving, the expenditure on the upkeep of the carabinieri and on various non-military duties imposed upon the war services. The total expenditure for the Army, he said, came to 2,100,000,000 lire [approximately £23,300,000], of which 1,910,000,000 lire were ordinary expenditure for the maintenance of the Army and barely 190,000,000 extraordinary expenditure for mobilization, the construction of military buildings, and frontier works. These figures and no others could properly be used for the purpose of comparison with foreign expenditure.

THE MACEDONIAN OUTRAGES

A YUGOSLAV NOTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

BELGRADE, MARCH 12

The Yugoslav Government has instructed its Minister in Sofia, M. Neshitch, to call to-day at the Bulgarian Foreign Office and intimate that the Yugoslav Government hopes that the Bulgarian Government will deal promptly with the Macedonian organization since its complicity in the recent outrages has been proved by the material submitted by the Yugoslav members to the Bulgarian members of the mixed commission. It is hoped here that the intimations of this Government and those of the great Powers will compel the Bulgarian Government to take serious action against the Macedonian organizations.

SOFIA, MARCH 12

Very strong protests are made in the Press against the interpretation given in Belgrade to the report of the mixed frontier commission of inquiry into the recent Madedonian bomb outrages.

The Bulgarian delegates have issued a statement to the effect that the evidence supplied by the Yugoslav delegates constitutes not proof but merely an affirmation that the assailants came from Bulgaria and returned there after committing their crimes; the evidence, it is declared, must be submitted to minute investigation by the Bulgarian authorities. An official statement announces that the strictest measures have been taken to obtain the necessary information, and if it confirms the Yugoslav assertions the arrest of the guilty will follow.

In a statement to the Press, M. Liapitcheff, the Prime Minister, said that the decisions of the commission would be strictly carried out and the terms of the convention loyally applied, since Bulgaria desired peace along the whole frontier.

According to a message from Hanoi, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, a French military aeroplane fell in Chinese territory on March 6, and one of the occupants, Captain Anclerc, is being held to ransom by bandits. The fate of the pilot is unknown.

FRENCH CHAMBER AND EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 12

The Chamber spent the entire day in a debate on the future of free secondary education in France. As part of the bargaining to secure sufficient support for his Government, M. Tardieu had included in his programme an undertaking to give effect to the principle introduced by the Finance Committee as a subsidiary clause in the Finance Bill. M. Louis Marin had announced that he would move the previous question.

The subject being one which touches primary democratic principles, it had been expected that a lively debate would ensue and that the Radical and Socialist forces would rise in force to defend what they conceived to be a first principle of Republicanism. As opinion on this matter cut right across normal party divisions, the Government had decided not to make it the subject of a vote of confidence. Although there was thus no direct political issue at stake, the Chamber was crowded and leading Deputies from each party had put down their names to take part in the oratorical contest. The expectations of a passionate struggle were disappointed and although it was evident that some Deputies in both camps felt strongly on the subject, the proceedings showed that it is not now possible to revive the spectre of Clericalism on every occasion when education is discussed.

M. Marin based his objections on the grounds that a clause dealing with free secondary education was out of place in a Finance Bill, that the proposal involved a present of 50,000,000 francs to people who had never even asked for it, and that at the back of it all was the levelling desire of the Socialists to arrive at the single school system. Other speakers on the moderate side declared that the principle of "equality of opportunity" was a delusion, that the demand was more than met by the existing scholarship system, and that what was really aimed at was the extension of the class of officials whose ideal was to live at the expense of the State. The Socialists argued that it was the inherent right of every child, rich or poor, to participate in every grade of education the State had to offer. To this speakers on the Right retorted that the aim of the Socialists was to obtain a monopoly of education by means of the single school, and thus carry out the plans of the Grand Orient, the Secularists, the Communists and Moscow.

In between these exaggerations serious speeches by convinced and competent educationists, such as M. Herriot and M. Ducos, were listened to patiently. M. Tardieu was the butt of a good deal of satire as the parent of so unusual a measure, and one of the Deputies recalled his chaffing remark when the Government was threatened by the Left with a fresh defeat:—"Don't shoot—it is your baby I've got in my arms."

PARIS, March 12.—Just before midnight a division was taken and the section as amended by the Finance Committee was carried by 292 votes to 286. The Chamber thus rejected M. Tardieu's proposal.—*Reuter.*

MAWSON EXPEDITION'S RETURN

MARINE INVESTIGATIONS

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, MARCH 11

Wireless communication with Australia, which is now excellent, has not been affected during either of two evenings when luminescent auroral phenomena were visible in the southern sky. The Discovery is on a course direct from Kerguelen to the south-west corner of Australia, and to-night she is 1,100 miles distant from that corner. Shortly after we left Kerguelen the gales abated and since then much of the weather has been favourable for conducting the marine programme.

As already reported, we found a striking submarine ridge connecting the Kerguelen plateau with the Antarctic Continent, thus dividing into two compartments the deeper waters of the Southern Ocean south of the Indian Ocean. The hydrological work effected during the cruise south from Kerguelen greatly amplifies our knowledge of the western of these two basins, and supplies information as to the nature of the waters passing between them. The object of our present operations, which are being conducted at a series of stations between Kerguelen and Cape Leeuwin, is to define the character and movement of the waters entering the Eastern, or Australian, Antarctic basin along this front. This work, which is obviously important in the investigation of the Australian Antarctic basin, is progressing satisfactorily.

All are well on board the Discovery. Now that we have definitely turned towards civilization, among other pleasures to which all hands are looking forward is the approaching prospect of fresh vegetables. Our stock of fresh potatoes and onions, which kept well for a long time, notwithstanding adverse climatic conditions, gave out long ago. Though some individuals have increased their weight, no single person has lost weight during the expedition, nor has there been any case of sickness.

(World copyright reserved)

THE NEW REICHSBANK PRESIDENT

DR. LUTHER ON HIS TASK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 12

President Hindenburg has confirmed the appointment of Dr. Hans Luther as President of the Reichsbank for a period of four years.

In a statement to the semi-official Wolff Bureau on his conception of his new task, Dr. Luther lays emphasis on the stability of the German currency, which is protected against all possible dangers by the independence of the Reichsbank. Moreover, the home and foreign interests bound up with the stability of the currency are so great that they will overcome adverse forces and conditions. In the matter of foreign borrowing, Dr. Luther regards productivity as the decisive factor. In his opinion Germany's economic difficulties and the burden of the Young Plan must be met by proper application of the remarkable working energy of the German nation and by the pursuit of a broadly-conceived political programme which will create fresh confidence in the German State at home and abroad. An important factor is the amount of German exports that will be absorbed abroad. Dr. Luther regards it as principally a political task to bring about a reduction of interest rates sufficient to be of real benefit to agriculture and to stimulate formation of capital, but it is the business of the Reichsbank also to cooperate within the limits of its competence.

U.S. REPUBLICANS AND PROHIBITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 12

Yesterday, for the second time in a week, the administration in Washington was wounded in the house of its friends when it was disclosed that a poll of 1,800 members of the Union League Club of New York had resulted in a 90 per cent. vote in favour of repealing the Prohibition Amendment.

A week ago the National Republican Club, which, like the Union League Club, is a stalwart supporter of all things Republican, gave expression to a similar disapproval of the Eighteenth Amendment, although by a smaller majority. The votes of these two clubs are taken by political observers as widening the split in the Republican Party over prohibition, and seriously endangering the success of the Republican Party in the State elections this autumn. The so-called Hoover group has been supporting the "dry" group in New York in an endeavour to reorganize the Republican Party in this city.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

BILL IN ASSEMBLY TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 12

The general raising of the import tariff on cotton piecegoods from 11 to 15 per cent. will be effected in the pending Finance Bill. The Government's proposals of a special protective character will come before the Legislative Assembly in a separate Bill to-morrow. The measure provides that for three years the duty on non-British plain grey piecegoods shall be 20 per cent., or 3½ annas a lb., whichever is the higher, and on all other non-British piecegoods 20 per cent. The Bill also extends to 1933 the Act passed in 1927 providing for three years for the protection of certain classes of Indian yarn.

On the motion for the second reading Mr. R. K. S. Chetty (Nationalist, who in the general discussion on the Budget last week spoke in support of preference for Empire products if this were possible without financial sacrifice by India) will move his amendment substituting for the Government's proposal a provision subjecting plain grey piecegoods of British manufacture to a duty of 15 per cent., or 3½ annas a lb., whichever is the higher, and non-British plain grey piecegoods to a duty of 20 per cent., or 3½ annas, whichever is the higher, and subjecting other piecegoods of British manufacture to a 15 per cent. duty and those of non-British origin to a duty of 20 per cent. The effect of the change would be to impose a minimum duty of 3½ annas a lb. on British long cloth and shirtings and on British jaconets. The imports of British long cloth and shirtings are approximately 48,000,000 yards, and they would be affected more or less according to the difference between a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* and one of 3½ annas a lb. Imports of jaconets are approximately 81,000,000 yards, and they would not be affected. It is understood that the Government will accept this amendment.

MANY AMENDMENTS

The whole proposals will, however, encounter much opposition. Many amendments have been tabled, mainly by members of the Nationalist Party, led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. One amendment is for the postponement of consideration of the Bill for one year; another provides for its circulation for eliciting public opinion; a third would refer it to a Select Committee. One amendment proposes the omission of the clause imposing a protective 5 per cent., or 3½ annas, duty on piecegoods—an amendment which reflects the consumer interests, largely represented among members from agrarian provinces. Another proposes the omission of the clause extending protection to yarn, this championing the interests of the handloom weaver. Pandit Malaviya tabled an eleventh-hour amendment on behalf of the Nationalist Party providing for an all-round duty of 15 per cent., with a minimum of 3½ annas a lb., and wholly omitting the provision for the special additional 5 per cent. duty. This marks an effort to combine both consumer interests and hostility to any semblance of Imperial preference. The Independent Party to-night decided to support the millowners, who hope to see the Bill carried with Mr. Chetty's amendment.

The Assembly spent to-day in a desultory discussion of Appropriation Votes. Only six out of 83 demands for grants had been touched when the guillotine fell. The President, Mr. Patel, who left the Chair an hour before the end of the sitting, is said to be much disturbed over the imprisonment of his brother Vallabhai.

BRITISH CABINET'S APPEAL

The Government of India, departing from custom, to-day tabled in the Legislative Assembly the correspondence between it and his Majesty's Government in reference to the proposed increase in the tariff on cotton piecegoods. It consists of three documents. The first is a telegram from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy dated February 7, and reads:—

The Cabinet, with reference to the proposed increase of Indian cotton duties, resolved at a special meeting held this morning that it would not be inconsistent with the procedure governing the now well-recognized Fiscal Autonomy Convention to make at this stage the following representations to the Government of India—first, the probability that such an addition to the duty would be likely to raise the price of goods in India itself to the great detriment of the poorer classes generally in that country; and, secondly, the probability that such an addition to the duty would have a disastrous effect here at this moment, an effect which the Cabinet feels sure that you and your Legislature do not desire to create. From both points of view the Cabinet views with the gravest apprehension the proposed addition to the duty, and hopes that full weight will be given to the above consideration.

The Viceroy replied for the Government of India on February 12, putting forward the position as later outlined by Sir George Schuster in his Budget speech, and also stating that the Bombay mills were approaching a desperate position, which might affect the whole future of this important centre of Indian commerce and finance.

The Secretary of State replied on February 19:—

The Cabinet has received your telegram, and, recognizing the position of India under the Tariff Autonomy Convention, is precluded from offering any further comments on your proposals.

POPE AND SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 12

The Pope's recent letter on the anti-religious campaign in Russia has been reprinted in the form of a booklet entitled "Martyred Russia." The letter is followed by comment and by a large number of articles and illustrations dealing on the one hand with the Soviet campaign and on the other to the relief work of the Church. The publication also contains an article on the Orthodox Church.

N.S.W. COALOWNERS' OFFER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 12

The northern mineowners have decided to offer work to-morrow to former employees on the terms of the agreement of November 29 [providing for an average wage reduction of 9d. a ton]. No date is fixed for the resumption of work, that depending on the response. If an insufficient number of former employees apply it is understood that the owners will call for volunteers.

The announcement has taken miners' officials by surprise, and they are using every endeavour to induce the men to reject any compromise. It is suggested in many quarters that the call will meet with a generous response, as many of the miners realize that the industry cannot absorb all who are now idle. The first call to-morrow will be for enginedrivers, mechanics, and deputies. It is believed in union circles that the mechanics and deputies will respond, so that the outcome largely depends on the attitude of the enginedrivers.

THE FRENCH FLOODS

BAYONNE AREA INVADED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 12

Heavy and incessant rain in the south-west of France has now extended the flood area to the Bayonne district. Round Bayonne itself the Nive is rising 4in. an hour, and the quarters of St. Jean-pied-de-Port and Cambe have been vacated as a precautionary measure. At Salies-de-Bearn the River Saleys has overrun its banks, and the lower part of the town is under 5ft. of water. The inhabitants had time to escape, but the damage to property is serious. The Caronne is swelling at a disquieting rate between Marmande and the outskirts of Bordeaux. At Dax the Adour is rising rapidly. Rain is still falling. Further east the clearing of the stricken areas has been somewhat hampered by the rain, but no fresh floods are reported.

The work of clearance is, nevertheless, being continued with the greatest vigour, and good progress has been made. Every available unit of the military engineer corps has been set to work, and the inhabitants themselves are working like bees. In order to facilitate the task of reconstruction, the Minister of War has issued a decree relating to men from these regions, ordering the release from the Army by March 16, at the latest, of the contingent not normally due for release until April 1, the postponement until 1931 of the calling up of reservists due for training in 1930, and the granting of 15 days' leave to men on 18 months' engagement with the Forces.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs announces that the postal service has now been re-established in the affected areas, and that a limited system of telegraphic and telephonic communication is in operation. According to the latest list issued the national relief fund now stands at 11,000,000f. (£91,000). Entertainments, flag-days, and "drives" in aid of the sufferers are being organized all over the country. Many of the larger towns have "adopted" various afflicted towns, villages, and communes, and a proposal has been placed before the Ministry of Public Works for the extension, under official organization and patronage, of the system.

The world-wide expressions of sympathy received by France during the past few days continue to evoke grateful comment, but a great deal of bitterness has been caused here by the reproduction in the Press of a cartoon published by the Italian newspaper *Tevere*. The cartoon shows a homeless peasant staring gloomily at his house and fields deep in water; at his side stands a special correspondent of the *Temps* (which has upheld the French demands made at the Naval Conference) who is saying: "Don't you think that this increase in our territorial waters justifies our claiming additional tonnage in London?" On the other hand, there are many thousands of Italian workmen resident in France, and their representatives have hastened to offer their services in the work of reconstruction. Public opinion is fortunately setting an isolated instance of bad taste against this gesture of practical sympathy and finding the balance on the right side.

A CAPE TOWN message says that the Judicial Commission of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, reversing the decision of the Stellenbosch Theological Curatorium, has found Professor J. Duplessis, of the Stellenbosch College, guilty of heresy. Accusations were brought against Professor Duplessis by Fundamentalists, who declared that he held erroneous views as to the inspiration of the Bible. The case will now go before the full Synod.—*Reuter.*

BLACK-LISTING OF COMMUNISTS

NEW YORK PROFESSORS' PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 12

The New York Police Commissioner, Mr. Grover Whalen, has aroused a storm of criticism by his campaign to secure the dismissal from business organizations of employees on his Communist black list. Most of the criticism comes from radical organizations, but yesterday 18 professors of Columbia University Law School sent to the newspapers an emphatic protest against the Commissioner's course, which they denounced as a "flagrant violation of civil liberties." Black listing, said the protest, "is bad enough in any form. It is intolerable when practised by public officials. The reported action of the police threatens basic American liberties, and we protest against it."

Mr. Whalen last night modified his statement that there are more than 9,000 Communists in New York, saying that that is the number listed on the party records here, and that his "under cover men" have data concerning "some of them."

At a hearing to-day before a magistrate five Communist leaders, arrested last Thursday in connexion with the Union-square riot, were committed for trial to the General Sessions Court. Their bail was set at $5,000 [£1,000] each.

CHINESE-JAPANESE RELATIONS

THE TARIFF AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 12

The Chinese-Japanese tariff agreement initialled at Nanking must be approved by the Japanese Privy Council before ratification, but no difficulty is anticipated. The conclusion of a satisfactory tariff agreement opens the way to the conclusion of a new commercial treaty, negotiations for which are likely to begin soon.

The Nanking Government evidently desires to cultivate more friendly relations with Japan. Soon after the Japanese election, when the Minseito victory opened the prospect that Baron Shidehara would be Foreign Minister for the next two or three years, Chiang Kai-shek renewed representations for the elevation of the Japanese Legation to the status of an Embassy. He expressed a desire to see the two Governments on closer terms, and intimated that the raising of the Legation to an Embassy would enable Nanking to appoint as Ambassador in Tokyo an influential member of the Kuomintang.

No decision has yet been taken, but the *impasse* created by Nanking's refusal to receive Mr. Obata last December must be overcome somehow. The appointment of a Japanese Ambassador to China was sanctioned some time ago, but the change was deferred owing to British representations.

FRENCH ARMY'S RETURN TO THE KEPI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 12

It is officially announced that the képi is once more to be the headgear of the rank and file in the French Army. It will be horizon blue, or khaki, or dark blue, to match the uniforms. Regiments which already wear the beret or the tarbush will continue to do so. The forage cap will be abolished.

Telegrams in Brief

The King of Sweden, who was accompanied by Princess Ingrid, was received yesterday by the Pope.

A special mission appointed by the French Government has left for SYRIA to investigate the financial conditions of the country.

H.M. Stationery Office has published as a White Paper the International Convention relative to motor traffic signed in Paris in 1926 and ratified by Great Britain last year. (Cmd. 3510, price 9d.)

A woman who tried to commit suicide by gas poisoning at VINCENNES failed in her object, but caused the death of her husband and her three children who were asleep in the house.

The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa has consented to lay the foundation stone of the north transept of Cape Town Cathedral on the 25th inst., the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Soviet Press reports state that the Zeidi Imam Yahya of Sana' in the YEMEN has sent to the Soviet Government a present of two leopards and one monkey, which will be placed in the Zoological Gardens in Moscow.

Mr. Motherwell, the CANADIAN Minister of Agriculture, speaking at an agricultural conference, said that there had been a steady diminution of Canadian dairy exports for some years, which could be remedied only by better methods of production and marketing.

Italian troops in LIBYA on March 6 overtook the caravan of the chief Suleman Sef en Nasser. The chief was killed, together with one of his sons, while his wife and five other children were captured. His death removes one of the outstanding enemies of the Italian occupation of Tripolitania.

Peasant delegates from eight Soviet villages succeeded some days ago in getting through the Soviet lines on the LATVIAN frontier, and inquired of the Latvian guards under what conditions the Latvian Government would allow entire villages to come across the frontier. Receiving no encouragement, they retired.

The text of a convention between Great Britain, Iraq, and the United States, signed in London on January 9 last, is published as a White Paper (Cmd. 3503, price 1s. 6d.). By the terms of the convention the United States acquires in Iraq all the rights and benefits secured in that country to members of the League of Nations.

The Dutch Government has refused a visa to Mme. Kollontay, Soviet Minister in Oslo, who was to have attended the women's congress at THE HAGUE in connexion with the international conference for the Codification of International Law. Visas were granted to Soviet delegates attending the conference, which opens to-day.

SLUM PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

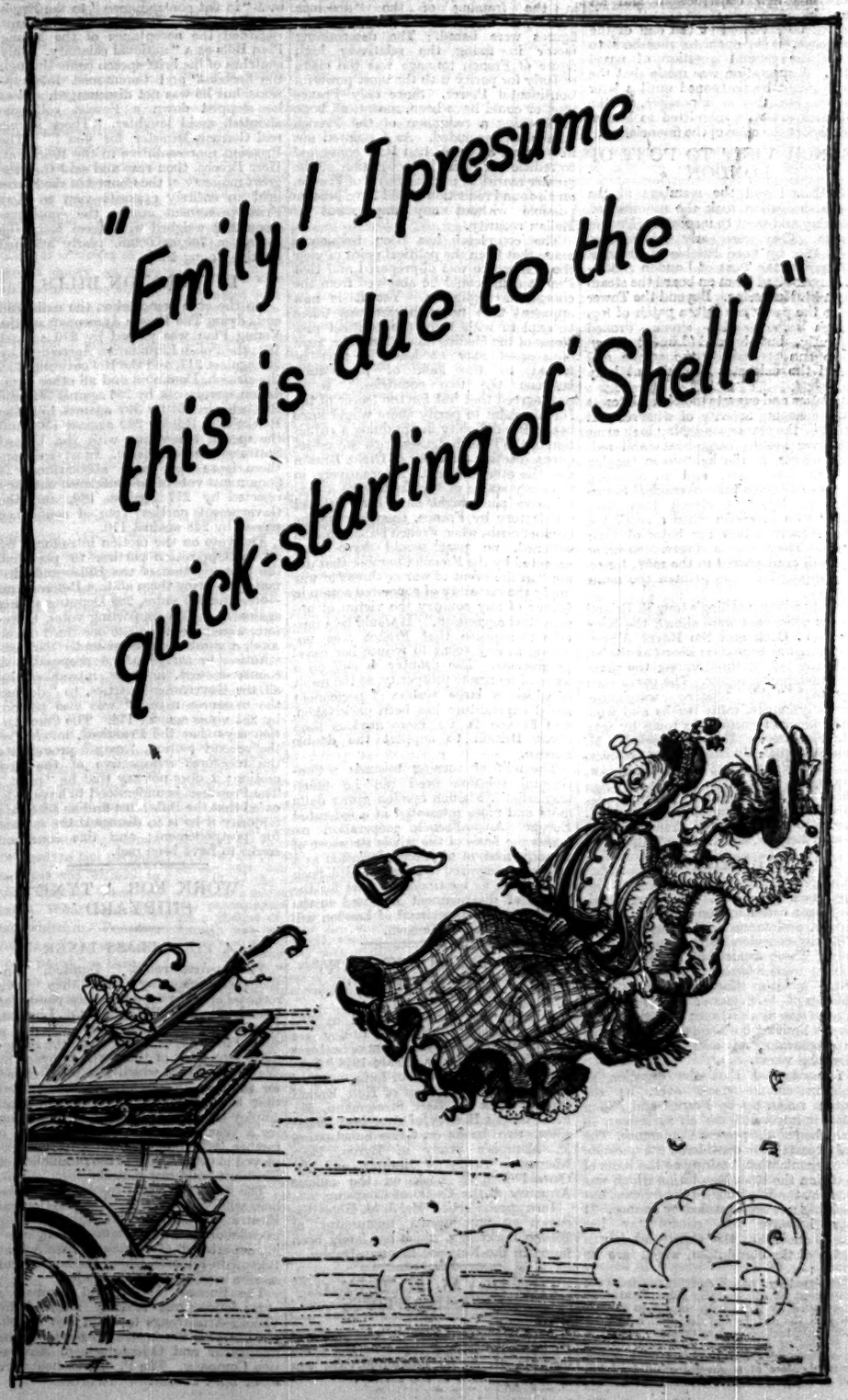
CAPE TOWN, MARCH 12

Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior, made a long statement on housing this afternoon in the House of Assembly. He said that the slums must go. The Government would make a loan to the municipalities of £500,000 over five years at 3 per cent., provided the municipalities will rebuild the slum areas on a "sub-economic" base.

This means that the municipalities must not receive more than 3 per cent. from house property built with loans so provided by the Government. The loans are to be conditional on municipal surveys of slum areas, showing what houses must be condemned, what can be rebuilt to advantage, and what can be allowed to remain. Plans for rebuilding slum areas are to be subject to approval by the Government Town Planning Board.

The slum problem in the big cities is urgent, for existing conditions are dreadful. But a loan of £500,000 in five years spread over three cities—Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Durban—will hardly touch the fringe of the problem, while the condition that a slum survey must be carried out, admirable as it is, obviously provides loopholes for municipal delays.

Other Foreign News on following page



THE TONNAGE INQUIRY

FRANCE WAITING ON ITALY

THE CLAIM TO PARITY

NO SUBMARINE AGREEMENT

The examination of the French tonnage figures to discover whether the basis on which they have been compiled may be regarded as strictly comparable with the British basis was continued yesterday.

Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and M. Dumesnil, the French Minister of Marine, with the help of their experts and of Mr. Dwight Morrow, had been at work until 9.30 on Tuesday evening, and the task was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Sufficient progress had been made by luncheon time to enable the heads of the American, French, and British delegations to meet in the afternoon as arranged. At this meeting there were present :—Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Henderson, of the British delegation; M. Briand and M. Dumesnil, of the French delegation; and Mr. Stimson, Senator Robinson, and Mr. Dwight Morrow, of the American delegation. They took up the examination of the tables of tonnage as collated and simplified by the earlier meetings. It is understood that the meeting was wholly concerned with figures and that political questions were not touched upon.

It had been expected that M. Briand would make a formal statement of the French case to the Press yesterday. He decided, however, to wait until this evening, but last night he received the representatives of the French Press only. It is understood that M. Briand, who has hopes that the Conference may be over in two weeks, postponed his formal statement mainly because he wishes to be perfectly clear, before he makes it, about the attitude of Italy, and M. Piétri, the French Minister for the Colonies, hopes to see Signor Grandi, the chief Italian delegate, to-day.

THE ITALIAN CLAIM

The French delegation insists that the Italian claim to parity with France is not justified. Why, it is asked, should Italy demand parity specially with France? If she makes her demand as a world Power she might as well ask for equality with Great Britain or Japan. If she is asking for parity on a Mediterranean basis, then why ask for full parity with France, who has three sea fronts to defend?

In his formal statement to-day M. Briand will, it is expected, deal with the proposals for a political pact. It is understood that there has been some informal discussion as to the possibility of holding the next meeting of the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission in June.

The House of Commons will have its first opportunity of discussing the work of the Conference on Monday if it so desires. The resolution to move the Speaker out of the chair on the Navy Estimates will be taken on that day and, though the Estimates contain no provisions for new construction and an undertaking has been given that the position will be reviewed at the end of the Conference, it is open to members to discuss the general question of naval policy. A suggestion was made that the debate might be postponed until a later occasion, but this is impossible, as the Estimates must be submitted to Parliament before the close of the financial year.

FRENCH VISIT TO PORT OF LONDON

M. Briand and the members of the French delegation took the morning off yesterday and went to inspect the Port of London. They were early welcomed at Tower Pier by Lord Ritchie of Dundee, chairman of the Port of London Authority, who invited them on board the steam launch St. Katherine. Beyond the Tower Bridge the party ran into a patch of fog, through which the sirens droned ominously, but beyond Limehouse an orange sun penetrated the smoke and showed the delegates a bleak but busy Pool.

Ministers and experts took keen interest in the changing activity of wharves and jetties, in the cranes stretching long arms aloft over heeling cargo-boats and red-sailed barges, in the lightermen tugging at their long oars, and in changing glimpses of the eastern riverside. Somewhere in Bugsby's Reach they were treated to a diversion when a small tug puffed fussily across the bows of their launch. They gave a discreet cheer as the small craft passed in the mist, for on her dripping hull was painted the name Rodney.

During a long morning's tour M. Briand and his colleagues were shown the King George V. Dock and the Royal Albert. Luncheon was served on board as the St. Katherine lay berthed among the giant liners undergoing repair. The party then inspected "M" tobacco warehouse, various granaries, meat berths and wine vaults before returning to town by way of London Dock. The party included M. François Piétri, Minister for the Colonies, and Mme. Piétri; M. Philippe Berthelot, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, and Mme. Berthelot; MM. Peycelon and Léger; Admiral Violette, Commander-in-Chief of the French Navy; General Requin, and Captain Daleuze.

SUBMARINES

The only outstanding question of any importance which the First Committee has under consideration is that of submarines, and there is no indication that so far any considerable progress has been made. Three aspects of the submarine problem were referred to the First Committee by the Conference—the total abolition of this class of vessel; its more humane use in war-time; and the possibility of limiting both the total tonnage of the submarine class and the size of the individual vessel.

It was agreed that the question of abolition should stand over, as the position taken up by France and Japan makes it impossible for an agreement to be reached at the present Conference. The legal experts have considered the question of "humanization," taking as the basis of discussion the Root Resolution which was passed at the Washington Conference, but which has not been ratified by France. It seems, however, that controversy has arisen concerning the third and fourth articles of the Resolution, which are as follows :—

> The Signatory Powers, desiring to ensure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destruction of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any Power who shall violate any of those rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy, and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any Power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found.
>
> The Signatory Powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the recent War of 1914-18, the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they now accept that prohibition as henceforth binding between themselves, and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

There are apparently differences of opinion as to how far these articles are applicable to conditions to-day, and it may be necessary to refer the whole matter back to the First Committee and to the Heads of Delegations.

The naval experts have had under consideration the size of the individual submarine; but here again it has not been possible to reach an agreement in view of the demand made by France that she shall be allowed to retain a specified number of "super-submarines" of more than 2,000 but less than 3,000 tons. A draft report has accordingly been prepared which merely indicates the views of the different Powers on the subject.

America and Great Britain suggested a maximum tonnage of 1,800, and Italy agreed to this figure as a basis of discussion. Japan suggested 2,000 tons in view of the depth of the water round her coastline, and America and Great Britain agreed to adopt this figure if unanimity could be obtained. France expressed no special view on either 1,800 or 2,000 tons, but asked for a sub-category of a fixed number of "super-submarines," to which the other delegations were opposed. There is no reason to believe that the different views on this point have been adjusted.

A meeting of the British Commonwealth delegation has been called for 11 o'clock this morning. At 3 p.m. the experts are meeting to put the finishing touches to their draft report on the tonnage of the individual submarine, and at 4 o'clock there is a meeting of the Heads of delegations to continue the examination of the First Committee's report on special ships.

A statement on the Naval Conference signed by 100 members of Parliament, nearly all of them Labour members, will be found on page 16.

FRANCE AND SECURITY

DISAPPOINTMENT AT U.S. DECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 12

The decision taken by the United States against the conclusion of a pact of guarantee as an incentive to further naval disarmament by France has been received here with disappointment and regret. It is taken to mean that the Conference cannot now accomplish anything approaching what it set out to do and that all further hopes must be deferred until the negotiations can be brought back to Geneva. Comment in the Press varies from the belief that something can be saved from the débris to the pessimistic proposal that France should withdraw and come to a European, or preferably Continental, solution.

All this is, of course, inspired by the fear, amounting to anticipation, that the responsibility for the ultimate failure of the Conference will be laid at the door of France. Yet there can never have been any real grounds for these fears from the moment when Italy claimed parity with France. At the very outset M. Briand, M. Leygues, and the French experts were careful to point out that France had never once regarded either the British or the American Navies as possible rivals. Both had been left out of view entirely in the framing of the "absolute needs" on which the French tonnage figures were based. The determining factor in fixing the relatively high figure of French tonnage was the claim of Italy for parity with the most powerful Continental Power. Since only France was, or could have been, meant, all hope of securing a reduction of the French figures was excluded. As I pointed out in a former dispatch, had Italy consented to reduce her claim in recognition of the greater maritime commitments of France, an all-round reduction would have become possible without any impairment of Italian security.

The complaint has been frequently made that from the political point of view the Conference was ill-prepared and that France alone could be absolved from the charge of negligence. Yet it is now apparent that no such care was taken to explore with Italy the political problems of the Mediterranean, and the want of success may at least in part be traced to the lack of preparation between the two countries. It is now agreed that but for the factor of the Italian claim to parity there would have been little difficulty in obtaining a reduction of the French figures, with the subsequent reaction on those of Great Britain and the other Powers. Alternatively, in the early stages of the Conference a consultative pact might have been deemed satisfactory by France, though after the Cabinet crisis, when French public opinion stiffened, no pact would have been accepted by the French Chamber that did not "in the event of war or threat of war imply the certainty of concerted action in favour of any country the victim of unprovoked aggression." It would be a mistake to suppose that France was unwilling in any event to reduce her naval programme. The country is still on a wave of economic prosperity, as the result of which a large system of permanent social expenditure has been undertaken, and France is no more anxious than Great Britain to support the double burden.

The talk of turning towards a Continental solution need not be taken tragically. Although opinion grows daily more and more interested in a federated Europe, Anglo-French cooperation remains the basis of the whole structure of the organization of peace. Isolation as a policy is recognized to be out of date. Such hopefulness as continues to exist for the future of disarmament is based on the belief that the experience of London will still be available at Geneva.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

Among the books reviewed in *The Times Literary Supplement* to-day are M. Elie Halévy's Rhodes Memorial Lectures on "The World Crisis of 1914-1918," Professor Chinard's Letters of Lafayette and Jefferson, a translation of Herr Rudolf Olden's book on Herr Stresemann, Mr. F. L. Mott's History of American Magazines, two books on Game Sanctuaries, M. Maurois's Study of Byron, Herr Niemann's Study of Brahms, and Mr. Oswald Trapp's book on the unique Armoury of the Castle of Churburg.

In a special article Mr. J. M. Hone discusses an unpublished manuscript of Bishop Berkeley's, which has lately been found in the National Library, Dublin.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

At a General Assembly of the Royal Society of British Artists held last evening, Mr. P. A. de László, M.V.O., was elected president of the society.

REICHSTAG AND YOUNG PLAN

BILLS APPROVED

CHANCELLOR'S APPEAL FOR GOOD FAITH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 12

The Reichstag finally approved the Young Plan Bills to-day by comfortable majorities. At noon the Chancellor, Herr Müller, began his speech before a crowded House, and for half an hour, assisted by a loud-speaker, he held his way steadily through a running fire of interruption from the Communist and Nationalist-Fascist flanks to the final chorus of sober applause from the Government Parties.

The Chancellor said that the new Plan was the result of 18 months of hard work, during which Germany's aim had been Rhineland evacuation and a new Reparation settlement. The Government stood by its work and expressly requested the simultaneous passage of all five measures. It was convinced that the new Plan was an advance, and it looked to the creditor Powers to fulfil the obligations devolving on them as honourably as Germany intended to fulfil hers. The Plan brought no burdens other than those provided for or left for future agreement in the experts' report signed in Paris. The experts' report gave Germany no clear claim to the liquidation surpluses, but the Government had tried hard to reclaim these, especially that from England, and deeply regretted its failure. The Government was often asked how long the Young Plan could be complied with. Nobody could in sincerity prophesy this. In reply to Fascist taunts, he said that he himself had once doubted the continued existence of Germany as a State if parts of her territory were wrested from her, but his fears had been deceived.

"All we can say," continued Herr Müller, "is that Germany accepts the Plan in the honest readiness to execute it and will do her best to fulfil it." He thought that the Plan was a step towards world peace, and besides its advantages to Germany—release from control, reduced Reparation payments, and Rhineland evacuation—he firmly hoped that the Saar would also soon be free. When the Plan had been accepted only one course would be open to Germany; to fulfil to the best of her ability the heavy obligations she had undertaken, not willingly, but in order to avoid worse things. The Government claimed the support of the Reichstag, which must not be denied if the German people were to be spared serious loss.

A FASCIST ATTACK

A People's Party deputy, in the name of the four main Coalition parties, then read a statement to the effect that the parties would only vote for the liquidation agreements with Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand because Great Britain would not ratify the new Plan otherwise. The parties "regretted that Great Britain, alone among the creditor Powers, should receive several hundred million marks of surplus liquidation proceeds and thus draw a supplemental Reparation income from private sources." They still hoped that this question would be reopened.

After several speeches from all sides of the House, the President of the Reichstag, Herr Löbe, gave the word to "the representatives in the Reichsrat of the Free State of Thuringia," and there was a storm of cheers from the Right and of jeers from the Left as Herr Frick, the Thuringian Minister of the Interior, appeared. Herr Frick, who took part in the Hitler Putsch of 1923, is the only Fascist Minister in Germany, and since his recent appointment has been busy ousting "All Quiet on the Western Front" from the schools. He declared that "in flat contradiction" to the Reich Government the Thuringian Government regarded the acceptance of the Young Plan Bills as a "national calamity." Only snatches of his brief speech came through the Socialist and Communist interruptions, but he was not discouraged, and as he stepped down a Fascist colleague shouted, amid laughter, "There is one real German Minister for you!" The Prussian representative in the Reichsrat, Herr Brecht, then rose and said that the great majority of the Council of the States held an entirely opposite view to Herr Frick, prominent among the considerations that weighed with them being the saving of 700,000,000m. yearly afforded by the Young Plan.

DIVISION ON BILLS

On the vote being taken the main Bill embodying The Hague Agreement on the Young Plan was passed by 270 against 192; the Polish Liquidation Agreement by 238 against 217, and the Bill covering this, the British, Dominion and all other liquidation agreements, by 256 against 142; the Reichsbank Bill by 307 against 150; the Reichsbahn Bill by 299 against 156; and the special agreement with the United States without a division. In no case were there more than eight abstentions. A Communist vote of no-confidence was then rejected by 277 against 169, and the Government parties' vote of confidence passed by 248 against 170.

The vote on the motion introduced by all the Opposition parties, to postpone the promulgation of the Bills—and ultimately to bring them all to a Referendum—received 173 votes, 289 Deputies voting against it. The supporting votes, therefore, were more than the one-third of the total, a number sufficient under the Constitution to carry such a proposal. A counter-motion, however, introduced by all the Government parties, to "declare the measures urgent" was also passed, by 283 votes against 174. The Constitution says that the President, in view of the second motion, "may" promulgate the measures irrespective of the first motion; it does not say that he "must." The President is understood to have indicated that the Bills must find an adequate majority if he is to disregard the motion for postponement; and this condition seems to have been met.

WORK FOR A TYNE SHIPYARD

A FIRST-CLASS LINER

Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, announced yesterday that they have received an order for a first-class passenger liner for Furness, Withy and Co., Limited, London. The placing of the order has a special interest, as it will mean the immediate reopening of the naval shipyard at Walker-on-Tyne, which has been closed for the past 18 months. It is estimated that the construction of the ship will employ an average number of 1,500 men for a year and a half, in addition to a further large number who will be employed in other works in the production of auxiliaries and raw material.

The main propelling machinery for the liner will be manufactured by the General Electric Company, of Birmingham, acting in collaboration with the marine engineering department of Vickers-Armstrongs, at Barrow-in-Furness, where the boilers and marine auxiliaries will be made.

The Furness, Withy and Company's order follows one recently received by Vickers-Armstrongs to build two 20,000-ton liners for the Australian service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The P. and O. boats are to be built at Barrow-in-Furness.

GANDHI MARCH BEGUN

REPLY TO VICEROY

"MY SACRED DUTY"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 12

In the early hours of a dark, cold morning Mr. Gandhi, accompanied by a chosen band of 79 volunteers, started from his *Ashram* [seminary] outside Ahmedabad to-day on the first stage of his civil disobedience march.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times of India*, describing the scene, says that at an early hour peasants were working in the fields in complete disregard of their saviour's imminent march. Yet their indifference was certainly not the fault of the volunteers, who have been scouring the countryside for support, ordering that the villages through which the procession will pass shall be swept clean, and generously distributing Gujarati pamphlets. [Pamphlets apparently produced at Gujarat Vidyapith, Mr. Gandhi's "university."] One pamphlet demands gifts because one "was soon to ascend the Cross like Jesus Christ," and the appeal for money has been not unheeded. The Correspondent discovered Mr. Gandhi in the

densest part of the procession looking old and cold, and it was difficult to believe him equal to the strain. Behind him came a motor-lorry carrying a mass of home-spun cloth, and in the rear was a horse, which Mr. Gandhi later intends to ride.

In Bombay the Provincial Congress Committee and the Youth League organized demonstrations, which in their early stages passed off uneventfully, except that the band of the volunteers, unaccustomed to the Congress atmosphere, played "God Save the King," which was immediately stopped. Later a large crowd of schoolboys became disorderly and broke some shop windows and four windows of the *Times of India* offices, but was dispersed after scuffles with the police.

Mr. Gandhi, in to-day's issue of *Young India*, criticizes the Viceroy's reply to his letter.

"On bended knee," he writes, "I asked for bread, but received a stone instead." He says the Viceroy represents a nation that does not easily give in and does not easily repent. "Entreaty never convinces it. It readily listens to physical force, and can witness with bated breath a boxing match for hours without fatigue; can go mad over a football match in which may be broken bones, and goes into ecstasies over blood-curdling accounts of war. It will listen to mere resteless suffering. It will not part with the millions it annually drains from India in reply to any argument, however convincing.

"The Viceregal reply does not surprise me. But I know the salt tax has to go, and many other things with it, if my letter means what it says. The reply says I contemplate a course of action which is clearly bound to involve a violation of the law and a danger to public peace. In spite of a forest of books containing rules and regulations, the only law the nation knows is the will of the British administrators, and the only public peace the nation knows is the peace of the public prison. India is one vast prison house. I repudiate this law, and regard it as my sacred duty to break the mournful monotony of compulsory peace that is choking the nation's heart for want of a free vent."

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH

AHMEDABAD, March 12.—Mr. Gandhi gave his "message of salt" to Aslali and the neighbouring villages at a meeting at Aslali [the first halting place of the marchers] this evening, when he said that the salt tax was collected stealthily and, therefore, amounted to theft. For the removal of the salt tax, he said, they must be prepared for the worst, even for death. The Government, he said, had arrested Vallabhai Patel for his intention to address a public meeting, and added, "Let the Government arrest me for actually doing so." Mr. Gandhi said he was addressing them possibly for the last time.—*Reuter.*

DELHI, March 12.—Orderly demonstrations on a moderate scale, limited mainly to the hoisting of the Nationalist flag and speech-making in various parts of Upper India, have marked the first day of Mr. Gandhi's campaign. At Delhi a public demonstration was organized this evening by the Youth League, and passed off peacefully, little or no extra police precautions being taken. Virtually no demonstrations have been made in Lahore, Amritsar, or Rawalpindi. At Rawalpindi, however, the president of the local Youth League has been arrested on a charge of sedition.—*Reuter.*

OVERSEAS TRADE IN FEBRUARY

DECLINE IN VALUE

The returns of our overseas trade for February show a decrease, as compared with a year ago, of £2,640,231, or 2.9 per cent., in impotrs; a decrease of £3,740,957, of 6.7 per cent., in British exports; and a decrease of £1,654,076, or 16.0 per cent., in re-exports. In considering this decline it must be remembered that the general level of wholesale prices is about 12 per cent. below that of a year ago.

An unfavourable feature of the returns is an increase of £2,690,000 in imports of manufactured articles. The greatest increase in this section was £668,054 in iron and steel, while machinery increased by £285,489 and electrical goods and apparatus by £254,990. Imports of raw materials declined by £2,979,000, and food, drink, and tobacco by £2,727,000.

The reduction in British exports was due chiefly to a fall of £3,172,759 in articles wholly or mainly manufactured. Cotton yarn and manufactures declined by £1,833,328, woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures by £646,501, and iron and steel by £847,265. Electrical goods rose by £120,000. Exports of raw materials increased by £235,565, which was due to an advance in the export of coal of £1,008,654 in value and 946,000 tons in quantity.

The apparent adverse balance of trade for February was £27,639,000, as compared with £24,885,000 in February, 1929, and £35,417,000 in January last. For the two months of this year the apparent adverse balance was £63,057,000, against £64,743,000 in 1929 and £60,295,000 in 1928.

An analysis of the returns will be found on page 22.

BUDGET OUTLOOK

£25,000,000 IN NEW MONEY NEEDED

ARMY ESTIMATES LOWER

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Army Estimates for the coming financial year, which were issued yesterday, amount to £40,500,000, a decrease of £45,000 compared with the Estimates of a year ago, and a decrease of £605,000 compared with the total amount voted for the Army during the present year, including Supplementary Estimates. The Estimates have shown a progressive reduction since 1922, when they stood at £62,300,000.

The publication of the Army Estimates enables the public to obtain some idea of the problem which faces Mr. Snowden in preparing his Budget, which he is to present to the House of Commons on Monday, April 14, as the Estimates for the Navy, the Air Force, and the Civil Departments have already been issued. The estimated expenditure on the Supply Services amounts to £417,909,208, an increase of £54,845,449 compared with the Budget figures of last year. This total, of course, does not include the Post Office, which is a self-supporting service. The details of the Estimates are as follows:—

	£	£
Navy	51,739,000—	4,126,000
Army	40,500,000—	45,000
Air Force	17,850,000+	1,650,000
Civil Depts.	295,685,558+	56,800,224
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	12,134,650+	566,225
Total	417,909,208+	54,845,449

The position, however, is not quite so serious as it appears on the surface, as there will be a saving of £15,000,000 in Consolidated Fund charges owing to the discontinuance of the payments which have been made in the past to the Local Taxation Account. Under the new system of Exchequer grants to local revenues this charge is now transferred to the Civil Estimates, so that it is merely a transfer of the amount from one set of figures to another. A further £15,000,000 is attributable to the local government and derating measures, and this expenditure will be met from the Rating Relief Suspense Account, which has a balance of about £20,000,000. Deducting these amounts, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will still have to find nearly £25,000,000 of new money from some source which has still to be revealed.

It is impossible to present a final statement of the position until the amount required for debt services is known, and this figure is never disclosed until Budget Day. It has been stated, however, that there will be a saving of £15,000,000 on the Local Taxation Account, and assuming that the other Consolidated Fund Charges are the same the Budget figures will be as follows:—

	£	£
Debt and Sinking Fund Charges	355,000,000	No change
Other Fund Charges	8,900,000	–15,000,000
Defence Services	110,089,000—	2,521,000
Civil Depts.	295,685,558+	56,800,224
Revenue Services excluding Post Office	12,134,650+	566,225
Total	781,809,208+	39,845,449

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

In his memorandum which accompanies the Army Estimates, Mr. Tom Shaw, the Secretary of State for War, points out that they include provision for the employment of additional troops in China which has hitherto been met by Supplementary Estimates. The number of men on the establishment, exclusive of India, is 148,900, a decrease of 1,600. On the withdrawal of the troops of the British Army of the Rhine the two brigades have been incorporated into a division at Catterick Camp. The force in China has been reduced by one battalion, enabling Gibraltar to be brought to its normal establishment. The two battalions temporarily transferred from Malta to Palestine will remain there for the present. The conversion of the 12th Royal Lancers in Egypt into a Cavalry Armoured Car Regiment will be completed during the year and the policy of mechanization is being gradually extended as experience suggests and money permits.

At the beginning of the new financial year the strength of the British Army, including the British troops in India, will be approximately 10,000 below establishment. The recruits obtained during 1929 may not exceed 26,000, against 30,000 in 1928. For 1930 an intake of 28,500 has been allowed for, but this will not suffice to make good the deficit.

CAUSE FOR DISQUIETUDE

Mr. Shaw expresses the opinion that the position gives cause for some disquietude as the lowering of the dental and height standards, which will have admitted some 3,000 men into the Army during the year, cannot be carried farther. The strength of the Army Reserve on April 1 will be approximately 125,000, an increase of over 16,000 during the year. The strength of the Supplementary Reserve will be about 16,000 and may reach 20,500 by the end of the year. During 1929, 2,193 soldiers passed through the Army Vocational Training Centres and 76 per cent. obtained employment immediately they had completed their training. Efforts are being made to improve the machinery for placing ex-soldiers in civil employment. Owing to the suspension of assisted passage schemes to Australia oversea settlement of ex-soldiers has received a setback. The health of the Army has been satisfactory despite the influenza of the earlier months of the year. There is still a regrettable dearth of candidates for Regular commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The strength of the Territorial Army (exclusive of permanent staff) on January 1 of this year was 6,864 officers and 129,066 other ranks, a decrease of 68 officers and 3,378 other ranks compared with a year ago. The various training experiments which have been carried out during 1929 are to be continued with certain modifications in organization in accordance with experience gained.

The War Secretary's memorandum and the General Abstract of Army Estimates for 1930 are printed on p. 9.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated early yesterday that Lord Coventry, who is lying seriously ill at Croome Court, Worcestershire, passed a better night. It was reported last night that his condition was unchanged.

A bulletin issued yesterday stated that Lord Balfour's condition remained unchanged. He had had a restful night, with more sleep. Last night he was said to have had a quiet day, and to have made satisfactory progress.

Last night it was stated that the condition of Lord Wittenham showed no change.

THE ITALIAN EXCHANGE

ALL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 12

After this morning's meeting of the Cabinet the announcement was made that it had been decided to issue a Royal Decree freeing the monetary exchange and cancelling all the restrictive measures now in force. Under the system now revoked it was forbidden to an individual to take currency out of the country and to buy foreign currency to a value greater than 10,000 lire.

This decree (the official *communiqué* declares) closes a troubled period of restrictive measures. The restrictions originated in the difficulties experienced by the Treasury in providing for payments to be made abroad for war supplies during the second half of the Great War. Foreign currencies derived from the exportation of silks were first given to the Treasury, and then those derived from exports which were authorized to Spain—a country at that time with an exceedingly high exchange. In 1917 a general measure was adopted—namely, that of the control of the exchange, which remained in force until the spring of 1919, when on the cessation of hostilities the United States Treasury ceased to place at the disposal of the Italian Treasury the means for maintaining the level of the exchange on New York. . . . On the defeat of speculation to the prejudice of the lira, the Fascist Government, with the reform of December 21, 1927, re-established the power of the lira in relation to gold in such a way that our currency was placed in a position to defend itself, like all other currencies resting on a granite-like basis of gold and on a durable exchange. Prudence counselled allowing a further period to elapse before also returning to the normal in the delicate sphere of the exchange. The measure adopted to-day is the best proof of the growing firmness with which the monetary future of the country can be considered. All the restrictive measures now in force are repealed.

The *communiqué* proceeds to state that the decree restoring the freedom of the exchange is accompanied by two important decrees which supplement it. The first revokes the present prohibition on the export of coin and on Italian bonds payable in gold abroad. The second extends for three years, that is, until the end of 1933, the validity of the decree law of March 28, 1929, granting special fiscal facilities for loan operations and for placing bonds abroad.

The decision of the Cabinet was, as usual, kept so secret that it has taken the banking world very largely by surprise. One prominent banker declares that the decision indicates the confidence of the Government in its ability to maintain the lira at its stabilized figure. This view seems also to be held on the Stock Exchange, since the principal Italian securities to-day were strong and Italian Government securities in particular tended to rise. The second supplementary decree law is thought to indicate a desire on the part of the Government to encourage borrowing abroad for productive enterprises.

Italy's improved financial position is also illustrated by the figures of estimated revenue, just published, for the forthcoming financial year. These figures are given as 20,023,172,317 lire, and represent for the seven categories of taxation an increase of 892,623,500 lire, as compared with the estimate for the current financial year. The estimated revenue for the forthcoming year shows an excess over expenditure of 5,304,584 lire.

COAL OUTPUT

GOOD EXPORT TRADE IN FEBRUARY

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended March 1 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-Earners
	Tons	
Northumberland	295,800	49,400
Durham	815,900	142,200
Yorkshire	980,900	171,800
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	440,800	91,300
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester	696,700	118,500
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	409,200	76,900
South Wales and Monmouthshire	1,025,600	181,800
Other English districts*	128,700	25,300
Scotland	716,700	102,300
Total	5,510,300	959,500

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 5,551,300 tons, and the number of wage-earners 958,500.

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The output of coal in February was 22,150,000 tons, which was 672,200 tons more than in February last year. The Board of Trade returns show that the improvement was due entirely to an increase in the demand for export. In quantity the February exports were 4,735,800 tons, or 846,000 tons more than in February of last year, an increase of 22 per cent., and the value of these exports was £4,059,775, an increase upon February of last year of £1,008,600. The average value per ton of the coal exported last month was about 9 per cent. higher than in February of last year, and the total increase in the value of the coal exported was 33 per cent. These are gratifying figures. It has also to be borne in mind that the Board of Trade returns do not treat bunkers on foreign bound ships as exports. The bunkers shipped last month amounted to 1,277,600 tons, the total of exports and bunkers being 6,013,200 tons. There have been rather ominous indications of late of the accumulation of stocks of coal on the Continent, but quite evidently they did not interfere with British trade last month.

AIRMAN V.C. KILLED

A telegram from our Ottawa Correspondent, published on page 19, announces that LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. G. BARKER, V.C., the Canadian airman, was killed in a flying accident there yesterday, when his machine crashed on the thick ice of the Ottawa River. Colonel Barker, who was 35 years of age, was officially credited with having brought down 52 enemy aeroplanes in the War.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear on our City pages:—

British Metal Corporation.
City Savings Bank of Budapest.
King Line.
Law Land Company.
Scottish Provident Institution.

POLITICAL NOTES

TO-DAY'S DEBATE ON SAFEGUARDING

UNANIMOUS REPORT ON PALESTINE

Ministers will have the support of the Liberals this afternoon when Mr. Baldwin moves the Conservative vote of censure regretting the refusal of the Government to declare their intentions as to the future of the safeguarding and McKenna duties. Mr. Snowden, who will follow the Leader of the Opposition, will no doubt adhere to his determination not to anticipate the Budget statement, and as the feeling among Conservative members on the matter is very strong an interesting debate is expected. In the absence through illness of Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel will be the chief speaker for the Liberals, and the debate will be wound up by Mr. Churchill for the Conservatives and Mr. Wedgwood Benn for the Government. The Prime Minister is not expected to take part. There are two unofficial Labour amendments, but it is not thought that either of them will be pressed to a division. An official Liberal amendment was tabled last night by Mr. Mander, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. J. Scott, and Major Dudgeon expressing the view that a bold policy of national development and re-equipment should be immediately adopted as a remedy for the present industrial depression.

Next Thursday has been fixed as the final day for the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill, but it is by no means certain that one day only will be sufficient to dispose of the large number of amendments that still remain to be considered. Many difficult points have yet to be dealt with, and it is probable that both Conservatives and Liberals will divide against the Government on the price-fixing arrangement which forms part of the scheme for dealing with district selling. The amendment on which the Government may expect serious trouble stands in the names of two Conservatives, Sir Ernest Shepperson and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister; and two Liberals, Mr. Ernest Brown and Mr. Kingsley Griffith. Its object is to omit the provision which would empower the owners to fix minimum prices below which coal produced in a district may not be sold. It is understood that Ministers regard this part of the Bill as of much greater importance than the central levy, on which they were defeated.

It is understood that the members of the Palestine Commission held a further meeting yesterday, when their Report was signed. There had been rumours during the last few days that there would be a Majority Report, signed by the chairman, Sir Henry Betterton, and Mr. Hopkin Morris, and a Minority Report, signed by Mr. Snell. There is reason to believe, however, that the Report, which is to be presented to Lord Passfield without delay, is unanimous, but that Mr. Snell has made certain reservations.

THE PRINCE'S HOLIDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

KAMPALA (UGANDA), MARCH 12

The Prince of Wales attended a dance at Government House, Entebbe, last night. To-day he leaves for Masindi, *en route* for his hunting grounds in the Lake Albert and Nile Area. The Prince will be accompanied by the Governor (Sir William Gowers), Colonel Piers Legh, Captain Aird, Captain Finch-Hatton and Dr. Marshall. Captain Salmon, the Game Ranger, meets the Prince in camp.

NAIROBI, MARCH 12

On the point of his departure for Uganda there was brought to the notice of the Prince a telegram from the Toronto *Star* addressed to the editor of the *East African Standard* stating that, following an appeal on behalf of Toronto children, the newspaper has decided to present two zebras to the Zoological Gardens. It was suggested that the Prince might care to select two animals, if such were available in Nairobi. The Prince expressed his willingness to be associated with the selection, adding that he was pleased that Empire zebras were being secured.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 17)

OPERA

Savoy	THE MIKADO	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MAN AND SUPERMAN	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS AND ANDROCLES AND THE LION CARMEN	2 , , 7.45
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA	8.15
Queen's Hall	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY	8
Wigmore Hall	MESSRS. ZOLTAN SZEKELY AND PAUL HERMANN	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace 10 to 10
Tussaud's 10 to 10
Zoological Gardens 9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	THE COMPULSORY HUSBAND	12 to 11
Astoria	THE SKY HAWK	12.45 to 11
Avenue	AN ITALIAN STRAW HAT	1 to 12
Capitol	LONE STAR RANGER	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE
The Workers of Germany—I. From Our Berlin Correspondent .. .. 15 & 16
The Ottoman Debt 13
The Tackle Season 17
Illustrations :
National Hunt Steeplechase 18
Correspondence :
The Referendum (Sir Austen Chamberlain, M.P.) 15
Betting on the Totalisator (Lord Hamilton of Dalzell) 15
"News" on the Screen (Mr. W. B. Franklin) 15
Prayer for Russia (Professor C. C. J. Webb) 10
Disraeli and Suez Canal (Sir Sidney Low) 10
Age for Motor Cyclists (Sir Harold Bowden) 10
Investments Abroad (Mr. J. M. Keynes, Brigadier-General A. M. Asquith, and others) 10
Women in Engineering (Lady Moir and Miss C. Haslett) 10
Memorial to Dr. Page Roberts (Duke of Wellington and others) 10
Price of Railway Coal (Secretary to the G.W.R.) 10
Broad-Gauge Engines (Mr. J. Phillimore) 10
Control of Hoardings (Mr. R. T. Lang) 10
Early Butterflies 10
Points from Letters :—Motor Traffic in Oxford; Unemployment; Persecution in Russia; A Tribute to Tax Officials; The Fifty Cruisers; Disraeli and the Film; Collection of Tithe; the Gentlemen in Velvet; The Speed Limit; Southwark Bridge Approaches; The Price of Bread 10

Arrangements ..	17	Naval, Military, and Air Force ..	9
Art Exhibitions ..	12	News in Brief ..	11
Auction Summary	25	Obituary	19
Broadcasting ..	20	Parliament ..	8
Court Circular ..	17	Political Notes ..	14
Crossword Puzzle	7	Round the Shops	11
Ecclesiastical ..	17	Sale Room ..	19
Estate Market ..	25	Sporting ..	6 & 7
Finance ..	21-25	State of the Roads	20
Home News ..	11	Theatres	12
Imperial & Foreign	13	*The Times* of 1830	20
Law Notices ..	5	Univerality ..	16
Law Report ..	5	Wills & Bequests	17
Mails & Shipping	20		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-west, light or moderate; bright intervals, local wintry showers; rather cold, frost at night.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled, with further snow locally, especially in the North. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The First Lord of the Admiralty and the French Minister of Marine and their experts, with Mr. Dwight Morrow assisting, yesterday continued their examination of the tonnage figures put forward by France at the Naval Conference. It is expected that M. Briand will deal with the French demand for a political pact in a formal statement of the French case to the Press to-day. (p. 14)

The Army Estimates for 1930 amount to £40,500,000, a saving of £605,000 compared with last year. (p. 9)

The programme of intended Army reliefs between stations at home and abroad during the year 1930-31 is announced. (p. 9)

According to a report issued yesterday by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, the world's cotton mill consumption for the half-year ended January 31, 1930, was 13,202,000 bales, an increase of 334,000 bales over the corresponding period of last year. (p. 11)

Mr. Baldwin spoke last evening at the celebration, at the Drapers' Hall, of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of Children's Play Centres. (p. 16)

An order for a first-class passenger liner received by Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, will give considerable employment at Walker-on-Tyne and elsewhere. (p. 14)

The trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, for the alleged murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last, was opened at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday. (p. 11)

The Archbishop of York presided at a conference of Bishops and clergy held yesterday in London to consider the possibility of a concordat in the Church of England with regard to the doctrine of the Real Presence. (p. 19)

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Royal Literary Fund yesterday that, on his 70th birthday on May 9, Sir James Barrie would preside at the Fund's anniversary dinner. (p. 19)

The Rev. R. T. Davies has been elected Senior Proctor and Mr. C. M. Bowra Junior Proctor at Oxford for the ensuing year. (p. 16)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday debate arose on the question of debts due to British bondholders by certain States of the Federal Union of the United States of America. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Overseas Trade Supplementary Estimates and other Estimates were voted in Committee of Supply. (p. 8)

Dealing with the Budget prospects, our Parliamentary Correspondent points out that, on the figures at present available, Mr. Snowden will have to find about £25,000,000 in new money. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi began his civil disobedience march to the coast early yesterday. In a reply to the Viceroy he says he regards it as "my sacred duty to break the mournful monotony of compulsory peace that is choking the nation's heart." (p. 14)

The Reichstag yesterday finally approved the Bills to ratify the Young Plan and attendant agreements by majorities sufficient to make any delay in promulgation unlikely. (p. 14)

The election campaign in Western Australia has begun with speeches by the Premier and the leaders of the Opposition parties. (p. 13)

Eighteen professors of the Columbia University Law School have protested against the action of the Police Commissioner of New York in seeking to secure the dismissal of Communists from their employment. (p. 13)

A decree has been issued in Rome renoving all restrictions on the monetary exchange. (p. 14)

Owing to heavy and incessant rain in the South-West of France the floods have now reached the Bayonne district. (p. 13)

It is expected in Tokyo that after the ratification of the Chinese-Japanese tariff agreement, which has been initialled at Nanking, the way will be opened to the negotiation of a new commercial treaty. (p. 13)

On the opening of the Australian Parliament yesterday Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, made a statement on the Government's economic policy. He said that stringent measures would have to be taken to rectify the trade balance. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Mr. J. H. Whitney's Sir Lindsay, ridden by Lord Fingall and trained by J. Anthony, won the National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham yesterday by five lengths from Possible, with Austrian Star third. (p. 6)

The Civil Service beat the Royal Air Force in a Rugby football match at Halton yesterday by 11 points to 6. (p. 7)

The Rest beat England in an Association football international trial match at Liverpool yesterday by six goals to one; The Arsenal beat Manchester United in a Championship match at Highbury by four goals to two. (p. 7)

The Dulwich Covered Court Lawn Tennis Tournament was continued yesterday. (p. 6)

L. Steeples made a break of 354 in his match against S. Lee in the semi-final round of the Amateur Billiards Championship, which is a record for the competition. (p. 7)

Middlesex beat Bedfordshire in a hockey match at Southgate yesterday by seven goals to two. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Trade Returns; North Metropolitan Electric Issue; Wireless Telephony Tests; Argentine Railway Dividends; Fall in Bank Deposits; Two Indian Bank Reports; Hydro-Electric Corporation's Results; East Rand Progress; and Grain and Freight Market Depression. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street money was still in keen demand; discount rates were unaltered. The German exchange again moved against sterling, closing at 20.38m. Swiss francs were cheaper. The Buenos Aires rate again declined, and there was a fall in the Rio exchange. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per ounce and silver 3-16d. to 19½d. (p. 22)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds continued firm, but the Home Railway group was heavy. Support was given to Brazilian Government bonds. Oil and Mining shares showed firmness, but a better tendency in the Industrial market was checked by declines in the American group. (p. 21)

DEADLOCK IN THE CONFERENCE

M. BRIAND has postponed till to-day his promised explanation of the case for further guarantees for security, as the indispensable condition for any reduction in the naval tonnage contemplated in the French programme. His statement—following as it does on the American refusal to become a party to any political pact and on MR. MACDONALD'S definite pronouncement against "entangling military alliances"—will, it is generally assumed, bring the Conference to a deadlock; and indeed some of the Paris newspapers are already writing its obituary. In that perhaps they are a little premature; but it can be no secret that the negotiations have now reached a crisis which may easily prove fatal. It may be taken for granted that M. BRIAND will say what he has to say in the most tactful and conciliatory manner possible; but in substance it is bound to be a repetition of the case which the French put forward at the very opening of the negotiations and from which they have never deviated. It was clearly indicated in the French Memorandum which was sent to the British Government in accepting the invitation to the Conference; it has since been reiterated more or less fully on more than one occasion; it has been the burden of the French Press comment on the negotiations; and only yesterday it was set out at length by our Paris Correspondent. Briefly put it is that France, with her recent experiences still fresh in her memory, is unwilling to run even the slightest risk of repeating those experiences, and that she will not consent to abate her armaments unless and until she is in possession of formal and binding guarantees that other Powers will come to her assistance if she is attacked. She is willing to admit that security can be promoted by the cultivation of the spirit of peace and good will; that the Covenant of the League is some safeguard against sudden aggression; that the Locarno Treaty lessens her anxiety about her eastern frontier; that the Briand-Kellogg Pact, though provided with no sanctions, has its value as a moral bulwark against unprovoked attack. But she argues that none of these gives her that assurance of absolute security which she feels would alone justify her in taking serious steps towards disarmament. That is not the British view nor the American view. It is, if so much may be said without offence, a short-sighted view. But it has all along been declared to be the French view; and M. BRIAND, it may be taken for granted, will repeat that declaration in his statement to-day.

There can be no excuse any longer for misunderstanding the French position. In this country at all events it will be understood and appreciated; though its effect on the naval negotiations will be none the less unfortunate. Up to the present the British delegates had hoped that it might be possible to find some middle way between the French demand for guarantees and the American determination to avoid any political commitments; that some formula giving substance to the Kellogg Pact might be devised which the American delegates could justify to the Senate and public of the United States, and which would give France the desired assurance. Even now these hopes are not entirely abandoned, though they have become very faint in view of the refusal not only of the French but also of the American delegation even to consider any modification of their diametrically opposed views. Just as the French have made their point of view clear, so have the Americans. They will not assent to any political pact, even of a purely consultative character, and they have so informed M. BRIAND. This determination to enter into no commitments whatever with regard to future unforeseen developments is as easily understandable, and is as well understood, in Britain as is the French desire for guarantees. If her position in Europe, affected by every change of European relationships, enables Britain to appreciate the French view, so does her position as the centre of a world-wide Empire, largely disinterested in European affairs, enable her also to appreciate that of the United States. It was just this dual position, enabling Britain to understand both sides, which justified the British delegates in hoping that they might be able to bridge the divergency and to discover a middle course along which all the Powers could progress together towards the goal of disarmament. There remains the suggestion that, even though the United States declines to join in any political assurances, France might be content with some promise of support from Great Britain in case of aggression from a third Power. But it hardly needs pointing out that, with the United States inevitably standing aloof, any such project becomes impossible from the British point of view and very much less satisfactory from the French. Until definite proposals have been made and considered it would be premature to discuss this suggestion offhand; but it would be misleading to hold out any hope of a solution in that direction.

Until M. BRIAND has actually made his promised statement the hope will persist that so astute and experienced a negotiator may yet be able to suggest a formula acceptable to all. Even if he should be unable to do this, and there were no longer any prospect of political arrangements with Great Britain and the United States which would enable France to reduce the tonnage figures she has put forward, it would still not follow that the Conference is doomed to failure. It is certainly the hope and wish of all the delegates that it should not be allowed to fail. In spite of marked and apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion there has been no break-down of good will on the part of any of the delegations. The difficulties have been caused by lack of preparation, not on the technical side, where there has been plenty, but on the political where—there is no escaping the conclusion—sufficient care had not been taken beforehand to pave the way for a reconciliation between the well-known desire of France for political guarantees, Great Britain's equally well-known determination not to be drawn into entangling military alliances, and the traditional aversion of the United States from any, even purely non-military, commitments in extra-American affairs. The crux of the whole difficulty, and the reason why France is so insistent on guarantees for her security, is to be found in the rivalry of French and Italian interests in the Mediterranean and in the Italian demand for parity with France. Even at this late moment it is not, perhaps, quite out of the question, though it is extremely unlikely, that the whole situation may be eased by a direct understanding between France and Italy. Even if this faint hope should prove illusory, the Conference is not likely to separate in despair without accomplishing anything. Its main objects may prove unattainable for the present, but it has reached valuable agreements on a number of points of considerable importance, and some of the Powers have even succeeded in coming to tentative understandings as to their future programmes. These results cannot in any case be allowed to lapse.

Army Estimates

By cutting down supplies, transport, stores, and works the SECRETARY OF STATE for WAR has effected a saving of £605,000 in the Army Estimates for 1930. In 1924, when a Labour Government first came into office, the reduction on the previous year amounted to £7,000,000. On that occasion the bulk of the Estimates had already been framed by the Conservative Government, and were accepted by their successors. MR. WALSH, who was then Secretary of State, was able to satisfy himself that they had been prepared with due regard to efficiency and economy. This year MR. SHAW has had ample time at his disposal for a searching review of the needs of the Army, and, although the votes for which he asks may fail to provide the full extent of the economies which would be agreeable to the rank and file of the Labour Party, they will be accepted by the country at large as the irreducible minimum consistent with its security. By continuing the policy of annual retrenchments which has reduced the Estimates from £52,000,000 in 1923 to £41,105,000 last year MR. SHAW has now brought the figure down to £40,500,000. He is fully justified in claiming that the saving of £605,000 is the measure of the care with which each item of expenditure has been scrutinized by the Army Council, and of the economies achieved by their collaboration. The task has not been easy. This year's Estimates include for the first time a provision for the excess cost due to the employment of additional troops in China, an expense which has hitherto been met by Supplementary Estimates. On the other hand MR. SHAW has had to do without the former receipts in connexion with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, as well as the contribution from the Government of Egypt towards the cost of the maintenance of British troops in that country. From the point of view of national economy it is distinctly to his credit that, in spite of these financial obstacles, he has succeeded in still further reducing expenditure which has already been pared almost to the bone.

In the explanatory memorandum issued with the Estimates it is stated that there is a total reduction of 8,700 men in the strength of the Territorial Army. MR. SHAW points out also that at the beginning of the financial year the strength of the Regular Army, inclusive of British troops in India, will be approximately 10,000 below establishment. The first of these reductions is due to the decrease in establishment consequent on the reorganization of infantry battalions which was foreshadowed in last year's memorandum and takes effect this year. The second deficiency, which is almost entirely in the Infantry of the Line at home, is attributed to the abnormal outflow in 1928 and 1929 and to the small intake of recruits during the preceding twelve months. The position, says the memorandum, gives cause for some disquietude, since the lowering of the dental and height standards, which will have admitted into the Army some 3,000 men who otherwise would have been rejected, cannot be carried any further. This regrettable falling off in the number of recruits, coupled with the present disinclination of boys from the public schools to enter the Army, is probably connected with the apparent lack of interest shown by the public generally in Army matters. In any case it cannot be regarded as the fault of the Government, and it can only be hoped that before long there will be a change for the better. Nor is there any reason for fearing that the present Government are inclined to under-estimate the value of the Territorials. On the contrary it may be said that they seem properly disposed to uphold the status of the Territorial Army as the framework for national expansion, even if for the moment the framework which it provides can hardly be regarded as adequate to the country's needs. The conclusion of the whole matter is that MR. SHAW and the Government acknowledge the necessity of maintaining the total strength of the nation's land forces at the standard of half a million adopted as the basis of all recent Estimates. They have resisted the temptation to cut down the Cavalry and Infantry, either in obedience to the more extreme of their own supporters or in deference to the opinions of the machine school, and they show no disposition to consent to any reduction of the Army in India or to any material alteration in the numbers serving in Egypt and in Colonial stations. Possibly they may be influenced by the reflection that, although the Army needs machines for fighting, it is more often and more pressingly in need of men for the policing of the Empire. Or, again, they may have come to the salutary conclusion that if the cruiser strength of the country is to be reduced, then it is all the more necessary to maintain adequate military forces in its defensive outposts. But, whatever their motives, they may fairly claim that, so far as these Estimates are concerned, they have not lost sight in their zeal for economy of the country's urgent need of an efficient Army.

A Trivial Check

The Government have suffered their first defeat in the House of Commons, and have correctly estimated its bearing upon their legislation and their position. The question at issue was in no sense whatever what is called in certain foreign Legislatures a question of confidence, and the Government would have been quite unjustified in regarding their defeat as anything but a trivial check. The proposal, which the House of Commons has rejected, was that any levy which the central council of the colliery owners should decide to impose on the production of coal, in order to facilitate the sale of certain classes of coal, should be enforceable at law upon the colliery owners in the several districts. It would have been an interesting experiment in this country, upon the same lines as experiments already tried in other countries for unloading on the foreigner that amount of production which may threaten the stability of prices at home. Much the same idea has inspired, for example, the creation of the Federal Farm Board and the German practice of subsidizing exports of cereals. There can be no doubt that a similar use of a levy on coal in this country would have been far more probable than the alternative, which MR. GRAHAM skilfully suggested during the debate, of subsidizing coal to be used by British heavy industries. But the statutory sanction of a national levy was not generally or persistently demanded even by the colliery owners themselves; it formed no essential part of any agreement which may have resulted from the negotiations between them and the Government before the introduction of the Bill; and the taxation of the home consumer in order to provide a bounty for exports is a highly questionable expedient. Its elimination, therefore, is a good thing in itself and leaves the main plan of the Bill quite unaffected. That plan, it must be repeated, is that the colliery owners should be allowed to run their own industry, subject to certain general directives towards a quite usual form of rationalization. The systems of organization and of production originally contemplated remain unaltered, and the dropping of the power to impose a compulsory national levy does not prevent the colliery owners from agreeing to impose a voluntary levy, as has already been done under the so-called Five Counties scheme, if the case for so intrinsically undesirable a step should become temporarily overwhelming. The Government for their part have been relieved from the equivocal position of having to send a spokesman to Geneva to protest against bounty-fed exports from other countries on the morrow of having themselves organized bounty-fed exports from these islands. In the circumstances the only interesting point is why they invited defeat by insisting on a proposal not essential to their Bill and diametrically opposed to their own fiscal principles.

The defeat therefore threatens the existence neither of the Bill nor of the Government; and that is probably the very reason why it took place. In any case it is not significant of any change in the attitude of the House of Commons towards the present Administration. The PRIME MINISTER permitted it to be understood at the beginning of this Parliament that there would be issues upon which, while not allowing a free vote, he would not regard defeat as involving resignation; and it was clear that this was just such an occasion as he had then contemplated. Such an attitude is the only one possible for a minority Government, and it will be remembered that the same Government in 1924 submitted to ten defeats before it met with one which it considered intolerable. No surprise therefore need be expressed that this was the first time when Conservatives consented to attend and Liberals to compose their differences enough to defeat the Government; and no exaggerated inferences should be drawn from the fact. The House of Commons was merely taking at its face value the PRIME MINISTER'S invitation to act as a Council of State. The tone of the Liberal criticism of the Government's unemployment policy on Monday, and the restricted character of the vote of censure to be moved by the Conservatives to-day, are the best proofs that the Opposition is still directed by a wise caution in manifesting the power of the combined majority which they possess.

"Pearls in Glue"

A chance Latin word in an unusual form of crossword puzzle has brought us more than one letter of thanks from correspondents who were induced by it to renew acquaintance with one of the less read Roman poets. The satirist PERSIUS, in whose composition "Olim Marl-"buriensis" finds, in the candid language of an old English schoolboy, a good deal of glue, has always been regarded as a stiff writer; but the "pearls are there." It is a frank piece of criticism of the sort in which professional commentators seldom indulge, but it is admittedly difficult for a bookish young gentleman who wrote when ST. PAUL was in Rome to retain nineteen centuries later the hold which he had on his contemporaries. Yet he was one of a brilliant set, who knew LUCAN and SENECA well and even parodied, it is said, a poetic effusion of the artist emperor NERO; a handsome youth of exemplary Stoic manners, who lived, like GRAY, virtuously with his mother and his aunt; and there is no doubt that it was his love of virtue that attracted to him the Englishman who of all his subsequent readers has perhaps made the best use of him. This was MILTON, in whose writings, Latin and English, there are several references to PERSIUS. What is possibly his finest pearl now lies embedded in "Paradise "Lost." It is where Satan saw "virtue in her "shape how lovely, saw and pined," a thought which PERSIUS himself in his studied manner worked up from a phrase in Ovid: so do learned poets build upon one another.

Apart however from his niche in the scholia on MILTON, PERSIUS may still be thought to have claims on us. The age is busy with studies of the society in which Christianity first spread, and the friends of SENECA are not far off from the Acts of the Apostles. That PERSIUS was familiar with the Jews in Rome is plain from his mention, among other things, of their celebration of HEROD'S birthday, with the lamps smoking in the windows; and a pearl has been long recognized in his term for "this sinful "flesh"—a stronger and more contemptuous expression than might be expected from Roman lips unless they had caught it from the preacher. Prim, difficult, and allusive, and one who packed as much meaning as anyone ever did into a few words, PERSIUS, *per tai difetti, non per altro rio*, seems to be fated to live on in a literary limbo analogous to that in which DANTE places him.

THE REFERENDUM

FROM 1910 TO 1930

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Jebb is quite right in stating that I greatly regretted Mr. Balfour's acceptance, on the very eve of the second General Election of 1910, of Mr. Asquith's challenge to apply the Referendum to Tariff Reform—though the speech from which he quotes is one among many in which I loyally defended a decision in which I had reluctantly acquiesced. At the moment when the decision was taken I was carrying out a series of public engagements in Scotland, and I was taken wholly by surprise by an announcement for which I had been quite unprepared by anything that had happened before I left London. I believed then—and I continued to believe up to the time of the abandonment of the food duties by Mr. Bonar Law at the close of 1912—that by a courageous and straightforward campaign upon this subject the prejudices aroused by bad history and worse rhetoric could be once for all overcome.

But I was in a minority with Mr. Jebb and a few others, and, reluctantly and lest worse should befall, I accepted the decision of my leaders supported by the great majority of the party. We cannot unmake history. What happened in 1912 has left its mark on all subsequent stages of the controversy, and that which might then have been carried by a single resolute effort now calls for a more gradual approach.

I am a convinced Parliamentarian. I am no advocate of plebiscitary government in general, nor of its substitution for our Parliamentary system in particular; but there are occasions when the Referendum may be useful, and indeed the only way of making progress. The difficulty which has hitherto confronted Tariff Reformers has been that they have had to face all the prejudices and objections which surround the imposition of food duties without being able to announce in clear and definite terms the advantages which would be secured in return for them. We have been obliged to argue upon a hypothesis the proof of which could only be offered after acceptance of the taxes. The price to be paid was certain—the advantages were open to dispute. On the one side certainty; on the other uncertainty. The handicap was severe.

From this dilemma we were rescued by the Referendum jointly proposed by Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook. For my part I am grateful to them both for the manner in which their discussions were conducted and for the result which they have reached. We shall now be able to examine the whole field of inter-Imperial trade without let or hindrance; and the voters, when they are called upon for their final decision, will have both sides of the account before them and be able to judge upon which side the balance of advantage lies.

I will only add that further reflection and a subsequent change in the law have convinced me that it would not be possible to treat the introduction of this great reform as part of an ordinary Budget.

As I look back on the events of 1910 I see no inconsistency between my attitude then and now; but in any case I am not concerned to defend my consistency. As we grow older we tend to become more conservative; but I am not yet so old that I cannot recognize new facts or adapt the methods by which I pursue a great policy to the altered conditions of the day.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.
2, Morpeth-mansions, S.W.1, March 12.

BETTING ON THE TOTALISATOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am abroad and *The Times* of March 7 has just reached me. In a letter from the Bishop of Stepney and others my name is mentioned as that of one who is engaged "in propagating social evil" in connexion with betting.

I deny that I have any such activity. The duty entrusted to the Racecourse Betting Control Board is that of setting up an alternative and, as I believe, more wholesome way of carrying on this general practice. The main evil which results from betting—and I would be the last to deny its existence—is the loss of money by people who cannot afford it. This will be minimized and not increased if they are given a fairer chance of winning than they now have.

I shall never oppose those who endeavour to wean people from a foolish and unprofitable pursuit. I ask in return that my motives shall not be misrepresented; and express a hope that we are not to see a renewal of the unnatural alliance between those who share the Bishop's aims and those who seek to maintain the monopoly of the bookmakers which provided much of the opposition to the Racecourse Betting Bill when it was before Parliament two years ago.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON OF DALZELL.
March 9.

"NEWS" ON THE SCREEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The days when condemned men appealed to the assembled populace from the steps of the scaffold have apparently returned, but, unfortunately, in a more powerful and degrading manner, since those who now listen to the words of the condemned man are numbered in millions, whereas in former days they could be counted in hundreds.

I chanced to visit the "talkies"—horrible word, but none the less a fairly accurate description of what purports to be a representation of the human voice—last Saturday, and during the exhibition of the "Weekly News Budget," also all-talking, there appeared upon the screen, to my horror and astonishment, the picture of an unfortunate woman who was recently sentenced somewhere in the United States of America to imprisonment for life for shoplifting. The purpose of this letter to you, Sir, is naturally not to criticize the severity of the sentence, which would be both presumptuous and impertinent on my part, but to protest against the methods adopted by the cinematograph producers to create and foster a morbid interest in such things. The scene was photographed inside the prison, as one could get a glimpse of other unfortunate inmates peering through iron bars and also warders walking about. The woman was obviously reading from a manuscript, which had presumably been prepared for her. Needless to remark, an appeal was made to her hearers against the harshness of her sentence and the horror of her lifelong incarceration, duly interspersed with tears and sobs.

Surely nothing could be more revolting or degrading, quite apart from its value as an entertainment or educational episode, to the millions who go to the cinema. Presumably, if the authorities in America permit cinematograph operators to film convicted persons, the time may come when we shall run the risk, should we continue to patronize the cinema, of witnessing an appeal by a man on his way to the electric chair!

We cannot prevent pictures such as this being made, but we surely can and should take adequate steps to see that they are not exhibited here. Mr. Bernard Shaw recently drew your attention to the banning of a film by the Film Censor which was conceived and created for the sole purpose of enlightening and helping certain classes of the community against the perils of big cities, and I venture to suggest to the Censor that, instead of prohibiting the exhibition of that film, he would merit the thanks and congratulations of countless film-goers were he to prohibit the exhibition of such a film as the one I have described. In so doing he would in no way interfere with the pleasures of those who enjoy an exciting and even bloodthirsty detective story, yet still shrink from the idea of being voluntary listeners at a public execution, where a speech is delivered by the condemned man.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. B. FRANKLIN.
5, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C.

THE WORKERS OF GERMANY

I.—RUHR LABOUR EXCHANGES

EARNING THE DOLE

(From Our Berlin Correspondent)

During the last four years Germany has had on her hands an average of over 1,000,000 unemployed persons with a claim to relief. There have also been at any given moment some hundreds of thousands whose temporary or permanent resource was the Poor Law, now known as Welfare. A cautious estimate of the total would be 1,350,000. The necessity of handling such numbers, with their disconcerting fluctuations, has stimulated the invention of new methods of relating unemployment to the open labour market and of providing makeshift occupation for the less fortunate people. Employment exchanges, since they were placed under central administration in 1927, have been developed with the keenness and energy characteristic of German local government, and the same qualities have been devoted to those productive relief schemes with which the Welfare authorities are experimenting.

At present, however, such schemes as are described in the booklets issued by Düsseldorf and other municipalities touch only the fringe of a vast undertaking which is nothing less than the rationalization of labour. About three-quarters of German unemployment relief depends upon the centrally administered labour exchange and unemployment insurance machinery. Workers are divided into 11 groups according to their wage rates, which range from eight marks a week for the members (mostly apprentices) of the first group to 63 marks a week for the skilled workers of the 11th group. Unemployment benefit varies correspondingly from six to 22 marks, with allowances for dependents. Thus, an apprentice with a widowed mother draws six marks 40 pfennigs; a skilled worker with a wife and four children, 37 marks 80 pfennigs.

The removal of administration from local authorities to a Reichsanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung, with headquarters in Berlin, has resulted in a reduction of labour offices or exchanges in the Reich from 900 to 360. In view of the self-supporting nature of the system, the Reichsanstalt regards itself less as a part of the bureaucratic machine than as a business enterprise; and in more than one Arbeitsamt (labour office) this feeling finds expression in the use of stationery as unlike official notepaper as could be imagined, and in the distribution of attractive advertising leaflets. But the labour offices had already, under municipal control, conceived bright ideas for the treatment of unemployment, which were so incorporated in the Insurance Act as to give the new administration wide scope for further experiment.

TO DISCOURAGE ABUSE

The Düsseldorf Arbeitsamt is probably the best equipped in Germany, and, unlike those of some cities, has the advantage of being housed in a fine building. On entering an Arbeitsamt an applicant for relief must first register himself or herself, and if work is immediately found, the matter ends there. Otherwise the applicant proceeds to another room where he has to prove by discharge papers that he has qualified for benefit. The qualification is six months' employment. If he has not qualified he is entitled to a much lower rate of dole relief from the local Welfare authorities. Six months' employment entitles him to six months' benefit, which depends on his reporting every day at the labour exchange. He does not receive payment at once; there is a waiting period ranging from a fortnight for persons under 21 without dependents, to three days for a married man with four children. If, at the end of 26 weeks, work has not been found for the applicant, he goes on the Welfare dole and is not entitled to insurance benefit again until he can prove another six months' employment. But for a number of trades regarded as especially hazardous additional protection is provided in the form of extended benefit (known as Crisis Relief) for another 13 weeks. In these trades, too, the qualifying period of employment for insurance benefit is 13 instead of 26 weeks. The Reich contributes four-fifths and the municipalities one-fifth of the extended benefit fund, which is quite separate from the insurance system, though administered by the Reichsanstalt.

A recipient of benefit may not refuse work offered through the labour exchange, except on specified grounds, which diminish the longer he draws benefit. If, having taken work, he gives it up without good reason, or if his behaviour justifiably brings about his dismissal, he cannot return at once and draw on what benefit may remain due to him. There is a penalty of at least four weeks' delay carefully calculated to discourage abuse.

THE ART OF PLACING

For each trade or group of trades the employment exchange has a placing expert who keeps an elaborate record of every registered man or woman. When a demand comes in for, say, a dozen workers of a particular trade, the placing expert does not necessarily choose the first dozen on his list, but selects his men from consideration of the kind of factory they have previously worked in. As one expert remarked, placing unemployed is as much a business as any other; it is like salesmanship: you must "deliver the goods," the right goods, and when required. Particular attention is paid to the placing of "intellectual workers," musicians, actors, and music-hall artists. A determined effort, too, is being made to prevent the clumsy forcing of square pegs into round holes from the school-leaving age onwards. Every Arbeitsamt has a vocational advice department, to which young persons on leaving school must apply under the education laws unless work has been arranged independently. Many applicants are subjected by the Provincial Labour and Vocational Research Institute to an examination which includes tests of intelligence, general knowledge, manual dexterity, and characteristics as a worker. The examiners say they can decide confidently, for instance, whether a boy who wants to be a carpenter would make a good carpenter or whether he would make a bad carpenter but a good mechanic. Such advisers can be consulted also by older workers who may want to change their occupation.

Everything possible is done to prevent idle waiting on insurance benefit, especially where young people are concerned. These may be deprived of benefit if they refuse to occupy themselves with the means of education that are provided. They must be saved from street lounging, Communist influence, and atrophy of the will to work. The Arbeitsamt at Düsseldorf has six big class-rooms and workshops in which courses for more than a thousand young people at a time are held. Half the courses are for clerical workers and half for manual workers. The Arbeitsamt makes a point of employing good instructors. All unemployed under 21, and many between 21 and 25, are forced to put in 24 hours a week at these courses if they want to receive their unemployment pay. Examinations are held, and pupils who fail, unless they get work in the meantime, are kept back for a second course. According to the latest reports, the tendency to shirk classes because enough money may be forthcoming at home is diminishing. In the

turnover of the Arbeitsamt the benefit payments saved by the defection of shirkers go a good way towards covering the cost of the courses.

Since Poor Law became Welfare Relief (Wohlfahrtsfursorge) it has been subjected to a change of theory. The Wohlfahrtsamt of a municipality is bound to assist all persons who, being out of work, have no claim to help elsewhere; and the law directs that in suitable cases the dole may be made to depend upon work of value to the community. With the aid of this provision and ingenious legal juggling, certain cities, notably Essen, worked out a scheme for providing employment at wages in excess of the Welfare dole and getting it recognized by the Arbeitsamt as requalifying work for insurance benefit.

The amenities of Essen, already an attractive city for the centre of a "black country" area, have been much improved by the work of the Welfare unemployed. Permanent values have been acquired at a cost not very much in excess of the Welfare doles, which would have had to be paid in any case. Never have the streets, parks, and other public grounds been so well tended. The cleverest transaction was that by means of which the city secured a People's Park for next to nothing. Last year a big Garden Exhibition was organized, known as the "Gruga," and the preparation of the grounds kept some hundreds of the Welfare unemployed pretty busy. The "Gruga" was a great success; its site has now been turned into a permanent Volkspark, and Essen claims that the cost has been covered, or virtually covered, out of the exhibition.

SELF-RESPECT

From 1926 to September last 40,329 unemployed passed through the hands of the Essen Welfare Office, and of these 38,186 were given work. About 2,000 refused the work and lost their dole. At first only 24 hours' work a week was provided, and the pay was but slightly above the daily dole rate, so that the authorities often had to add a small sum at the end of the week. Afterwards, however, the wages paid were those prevailing in the navvy class and were raised, as the prevalent rate rose, to the present rate of 81 pfennigs an hour. The number of hours was also increased to 48 a week; but this arrangement proved to be mistaken. A scale of wages and hours (24 for single men and 36 for married men) has now been put in force, which makes Welfare employment more attractive than the dole, while it leaves ordinary work more attractive still.

The social results of the policy are considered satisfactory. The Welfare unemployed are content to be earning more than the dole; they maintain their self-respect and the habit of working. Of the first 10,000 at Essen who either found outside work or requalified after six months for insurance benefit, it was found that 77.7 per cent. never applied again for Welfare relief, 19 per cent. only once again, and 3.3 per cent. twice. The deduction is that on the whole the men were not disposed to take advantage of the various means of shirking re-employment through the exchanges, and that many must have found work for themselves. As the unemployed who come on the Welfare dole are, in view of the circumstances which bring them to it, men for whom it is particularly difficult to find suitable employment, or may even be of the type regarded as almost unemployable, it is felt that the Welfare relief work must not only have kept them from deteriorating, but often have increased both their will and capacity for work.

(To be concluded)

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

STATEMENT BY 100 M.P.s

A statement signed by 100 members of Parliament, insisting on the "absolute necessity of the Naval Conference reaching a successful conclusion by the achievement of a definite reduction and limitation of naval armaments" has been sent to members of the delegations. The signatories urge the British Government to impress on the British delegation the following considerations:—

BATTLESHIPS.—The delegation is urged to propose the abolition of the battleships within a fixed period, and that further construction of warships should be limited to 10,000 tons. Failing this every effort should be made to secure—(*a*) scrapping within 18 months down to the level of 10:10:6 for Britain, the United States, and Japan, rather than to the level of 15:15:9; (*b*) general agreement as to the postponement of all replacement programmes pending further discussion in 1935.

CRUISERS.—The proposals before the Conference would involve an increase of fighting strength and of total tonnage for all the five Powers and an increase of numbers for all except one of those Powers. It is urged that there should be a progressive decrease in the number of British cruisers, that 50 should be the maximum British strength, and that the question of reduction of this maximum at an early date should be kept to the fore.

SUBMARINES.—The signatories "doubt whether it is worth while troubling to devise rules for the polite conduct of warfare whether by submarines or other weapons." The delegation is urged to press for an agreement to abolish submarines, and in any case to reduce their number. A reduction of submarines will mean a reduction of destroyers.

GUARANTEES.—The Conference should "take into greater consideration" the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, and the Locarno treaties, and they should aim at "giving practical effect to the security provided thereby."

It is recommended that the British delegation should "come to an agreement on these points with as many Powers as possible, even if the adherence of all the Powers represented cannot now be obtained."

The statement is signed by:—

J. Arnott, W. Aylen, J. Barr, J. Beckett, T. N. Bennett, W. Bennett, C. Benson, A. Bevan, J. W. Bowen, C. W. Bowerman, F. A. Broad, W. Brooke, W. J. Brown, A. G. Cameron, W. Carter, G. Dagger, R. J. Davies, T. Dickie, E. Edwards, W. H. Egan, F. Freeman, B. Foran, J. P. Gardner, A. G. Gossling, F. Gould, T. Griffiths, M. A. Hamilton, S. Hastings, A. W. Haycock, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, jun., W. Hirst, P. C. Hoffman, Sir Joseph Hoult, W. John, M. Jones, F. W. Jowett, W. T. Kelly, J. M. Kenworthy, J. Kinley, G. Lang, A. Law, W. Lawther, W. Leach, T. Lewis, F. W. Lindley, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacNeill, J. J. McShane, C. Malone, G. Mander, W. Mansfield, J. Marley, L. W. Matters, F. Messer, J. E. Mills, D. V. Mort, G. Mosley, G. Muff, H. T. Muggeridge, G. H. Oliver, P. M. Oliver, E. Picton-Turbervill, M. P. Price, D. G. Pole, E. F. Rathbone, B. Riley, F. F. Riley, J. Ritson, A. Salter, A. L. Shepherd, G. W. Shield, J. E. Shillaker, C. J. Simmons, G. Sinkinson, A. Smith, R. Soresen, J. Stewart, J. Strachey, G. R. Strauss, W. Thorne, E. Thurtle, B. Tillett, J. Tocle, D. J. Vaughan, H. W. Wallace, E. C. Wallhead, J. C. Watkins, W. Wellock, F. E. Wells, Wilfred Whiteley, E. C. Wilkinson, D. Williams, J. H. Williams, T. Williams, C. H. Wilson, G. E. Winterton, E. T. Wise, W. Wright, R. S. Young.

Mr. Mander and Mr. P. M. Oliver are Liberals and Miss Rathbone is an Independent. The others are all Labour members.

£10,000 JEWEL ROBBERY

Jewelry valued at £10,000, the property of the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Filmer, was stolen yesterday afternoon from a house at Hill-street, W. The stolen property included rings, bracelets, brooches, gold pins, and pendants.

As far as can be ascertained the thief gained access to the house without breaking in, and made a thorough search of several rooms. The house is owned by Lord Blandford, who is away in Paris, and is being occupied temporarily by Mrs. Wilson-Filmer, eldest daughter of Lord Queenborough. She married Mr. Arthur Wilson-Filmer, of Leeds Castle, Maidstone, a well-known collector of antiques, in 1925.

BURGLARY AT AUDLEY END

A man suspected of being concerned in the burglary at Audley End, the mansion of Lord Braybrooke, on March 3, will appear at Saffron Walden (Essex) Police Court this morning. The man was arrested in Bow, London. An Essex policeman who accosted and chased two men on the night of the burglary visited the police station, and the man was taken to Saffron Walden. When the men were stopped by the policeman they dropped bundles they were carrying, which were found to contain most of the stolen property.

CHILDREN'S PLAY CENTRES

MR. BALDWIN'S APPEAL

Mr. Baldwin and Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, attended last evening the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of Children's Play Centres, which was held at the Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street. They appealed for support on behalf of the movement. But perhaps the strongest appeal was made by 200 children whose performance was a vivid demonstration of what the play centres mean in many of the crowded areas of London. These children, whose ages ranged from five to 14 years, came from the Isle of Dogs, the Mile End, Stepney, Battersea, Hoxton, Lambeth, and other centres. Some were in fancy costumes and all were bright and enthusiastic. They skipped, danced, and sang, and gave a dramatic representation of "The Market Square" for the sale of "All British" goods.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN paid a tribute to the work of the late Mrs. Humphry Ward, the founder of the Children's Play Centres.

Mr. BALDWIN said he thanked them for the opportunity they had given him of leaving, if only for a few moments, his own revels in exchange for theirs. (Laughter.) In the life of a politician, and especially a politician of his unfortunate temperament, there was so seldom anything that one could praise with a whole heart, and so often there was so much to be said for this and against that, that they could imagine what a relief it was when one was asked to say a few words on something that one could commend to them with a whole and a full heart. (Cheers.)

He had had the inestimable benefit of having been brought up in the country. The country was the child's natural playground. The natural upbringing of a child was where he or she could breathe in the morning the scents of the hawthorn and the lilac, and where the first sound that was heard was the crowing of the cock. These things were all strange to children in the towns, and they had to provide for them artificially what they had been denied and what ought to be their birthright in happier circumstances. And so it was that a band of enthusiastic, good people, under the banner of Mrs. Humphry Ward, started this movement, which had spread throughout the country. It was to get children away from their crowded homes, away from the streets, where death lurked for them around every corner, into a place where a boy for a short space in the day might be a pirate king and where a girl might be a queen of the fairies.

He was extremely pleased to be there to commend the movement to them. There could be no worthier cause; and when they breathed the fragrance of the country it would be pleasant to feel that they had, at least, made it possible for some child, or some children, to escape, if only for a few moments, from a drab life into the realm of playland and of imagination, into a new and different world. (Cheers.)

L.C.C. PLANS

Mrs. WORSTHORNE, chairman of the Special Services Sub-committee of the L.C.C., said the London County Council had decided to increase (subject to the Board of Education) the annual grant for the next three years from £6,500 to £7,500. That did not include the £1,400 a year the Council had to pay schoolkeepers for extra work caused by the centres. The London County Council had also decided to give Mrs. Trevelyan a sum, not exceeding £1,000 a year, for her magnificent scheme of work on the Foundling site. (Cheers.)

Mrs. G. M. TREVELYAN, chairman of the executive committee and hon. treasurer, who presided, said that since their number had risen to 41—not counting the Foundling site—the part friends had to defray was £4,150. They were now within three weeks of the end of their financial year and still had £400 to raise to meet their expenses.

MR. BALDWIN AND LORD BEAVERBROOK

"A COMMON POLICY"

Mr. Baldwin was the guest last evening at a house dinner at the Junior Constitutional Club. LORD SALISBURY presided over a company numbering over 250.

In the course of his speech in reply to the toast of his health, Mr. BALDWIN said:—"There has been a lot of nonsense talked about Lord Beaverbrook's surrender to me and my surrender to him. When Lord Beaverbrook asked to see me I gladly consented, because our aims are identical, and it would have been nothing short of a tragedy to have pursued separate courses, with the inevitable risk of dividing the Unionist vote.

"As a result of the frank and friendly conversations between us, in which he made the suggestion of the Referendum, a proposal to which my mind had already come along independent lines, we were able to agree upon a common policy which served to bridge the gaps that had hitherto divided us with regard to the methods to be adopted to reach the common goal.

"I am glad, speaking to-night in a Conservative club, to pay tribute to Lord Beaverbrook's public-spirited action and to the initiative which he displayed in putting his views before me, which led to the happy results we all know. We Unionists also owe a debt of gratitude to Lord Beaverbrook for having brought the whole Imperial question before the country with such vigour and success."

Among those present were:—

Mr. D. H. Borgis-Rolfe (chairman), Mr. G. P. Engelbach (vice-chairman), Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Lord Howe, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., Colonel Sir Assheton Pownall, M.P., Sir P. Richardson, M.P., Mr. W. P. Topping, Mr. G. H. Edwards, Mr. H. J. W. Hallett, Mr. G. H. Hellbuth, Major G. N. Dodworth, Mr. F. Stapleton Harris, Mr. R. P. C. Cunningham, Dr. E. C. Thompson, Mr. J. H. Clement Reach, Canon A. F. Evans, Mr. A. R. Taylour, Mr. H. W. Collins, Mr. T. A. Shephard, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gordon Brew, Mr. R. C. Blundell, Mr. Gordon H. Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Sorel, Mr. J. Fraser Piggott, Captain A. Instone, Mr. F. F. Smith, Mr. Wilfrid D. S. Taylor, Mr. H. B. Walton, Mr. K. V. Dolleymore, Mr. J. B. Burbury, Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. D. E. Price, the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason, Mr. A. Loftus Brown, the Rev. C. S. Gray, Mr. A. J. Sell, Mr. E. T. Dottridge, Mr. E. Barnes, Mr. C. A. Whittington, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Preston, Mr. C. Solomon, Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, Mr. A. G. England, Major Leslie Thorne, Major R. B. Burney, Colonel W. D. Sanderson (secretary).

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND ON COAL BILL

"INTENDED TO MAKE COAL DEARER"

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, speaking at Kettering last night, said the defeat of the Government was significant. It was a defeat on the Coal Bill—the most important measure of this Session.

"I hope," he said, "it is the shadow 'cast before' other events which will not be long in coming. . . . For more than three centuries in this country we have kept in view one great national policy—the maintenance of our power upon the seas. And the principal reason for that policy has been because we have realized that as an island our oversea trade, a luxury to some nations and a convenience to others, is a vital necessity to us. With the one exception of coal, there is not a single raw material—not a single article of food of prime importance—of which we can produce sufficient for our needs. We must buy what we need from overseas and pay for it with our exports."

It was becoming clear that our share in the post-War recovery of international trade was less than it should be. We were gradually falling behind in the competition of great nations for the world's commerce. That fall would have been still greater had it not been for the preferences given to British goods by the Dominions. Even so, it was probably the most serious feature in the industrial problems of to-day. It was folly and worse than folly, therefore, to choose this of all moments to add to the burdens on industry and hamper our export trades still more in their competition in oversea markets. Yet this was what the Government had done.

The Coal Bill was the crowning act of folly—or would be if it were not eclipsed by the Unemployment Insurance Act which had just been passed. What folly, then, to clog our businesses by additional burdens! Yet let them note the record of the Government. Twenty-five million pounds of fresh burdens in the coming year. More millions already were pledged for next year. The repeal of the safeguarding duties, if carried out, would increase unemployment, while it would mean a loss of £11,000,000 in revenue, which would have to be replaced by other taxes. And then, on top of all, the Coal Bill. It would make coal dearer. It was intended to make coal dearer. Witness the speech of Mr. Thomas on Monday evening. He did not want to interfere with the prices of any other raw materials—only with coal, to make it artificially dearer. Yet it entered into the weekly budget of every one of us, and into the expenses of the manufacturer striving to sell his goods in competition with our rivals overseas.

THE INSTITUTE OF METALS

PRESIDENT ON NEEDS OF INDUSTRY

DR. RICHARD SELIGMAN, in his presidential address yesterday at the annual general meeting of the Institute of Metals held at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey-gate, S.W., asked if it were not possible that industry of to-day, and still more industry of to-morrow, might call for different services from those they had given it yesterday.

In his opinion it would. The grouping of industries in great national units equipped with means of carrying on research, the formation of research associations and the initiation of cooperative research on international lines were completely altering the perspective in which the subject would have to be viewed.

"It seems that, if not to-day then to-morrow," he said, "the industrialists will call upon us more and more to devote our resources to the publication of the results of pure research rather than of the practical details of his art."

The report of the Council of the Institute outlined a scheme which is on foot for the erection of a joint building to house the scientific and technical societies at present scattered in small offices in London. The scheme was originated with the idea that the principal metallurgical societies should be accommodated in one building, but it now embraces a considerable number of other societies, including a group of chemical societies. It is hoped by the council that a site will be bought very shortly.

THE MASTER OF SEMPILL AND AIRCRAFT

DR. SELIGMAN was in the chair at the 22nd annual dinner of the institute held at the Hotel Metropole last night.

COLONEL the MASTER of SEMPILL, President of the Royal Aeronautical Society, proposing the toast of "The Institute," said there was room for a very close collaboration between that body and the Aeronautical Society, for which they had already done so much. They looked to that institute to produce new metals which would enable aircraft to carry a lower percentage of structural weight. The question of aircraft pay depended on the payload which could be carried. Among the matters calling for research were the rust-resisting qualities of metals and the corrosion of light alloys. When they considered the aeroplane engine there was no doubt that the type of engine in use to-day would have died long ago, so far as aeronautical conditions were concerned, but for the valuable work done by members of that and kindred institutes in producing new metals which enabled them to supercharge those engines to such an extent that they were now appreciably near the ratio of 1lb. per horse-power.

The PRESIDENT, in replying, mentioned that that day they had received an invitation to hold a meeting in Switzerland, and a few years hence they hoped to meet in Canada and the United States.

Those present included:—

Dr. Walter Rosenhain, F.R.S., Sir Arnold Wilson, Sir James Lithgow, Mr. Longmaid Pendred, Commander Sir Dennis Burney, R.N., Sir Harold Carpenter, F.R.S., Engineer Vice-Admiral N. W. Shelford, Sir Joseph Petavel, F.R.S., Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., Professor T. Turner, Mr. F. H. Wagstaff, Professor J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S., Dr. phil. C. Masing, Professor D. Hanson, Dr. W. H. Eccles, F.R.S., Mr. H. S. Wimperis, Dr. C. E. Smith, F.R.S., Mr. Wesley Lambert, Mr. H. T. Tizard, F.R.S., Dr. H. Lavinstein, Dr. F. Körber, Mr. Charles Tv. Seligman, Mr. D. Owen Evans, and Mr. W. R. Barclay.

MR. THOMAS ON OUTLOOK IN INDUSTRY

EFFECTS OF UNCERTAINTY

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal, speaking at the Derby Chamber of Commerce dinner last night, referred to unemployment. He said that if he wanted to make any complaint it would be that there was too great a tendency to look to the Government for help, a tendency which was not limited to the workers or anyone else.

What was happening industrially was due to a whole series of world reactions, and the failure to face facts such as that there was a world over-production of raw commodities. On behalf of the Government he had to say they were not unmindful of the difficulties and handicaps facing industry, and they did not intend further to embarrass or harass it in competition with the foreigner. "If you ask me what I consider is wrong," he said, "I would say the experience of running a great business knowing that some Government action could destroy all your forecasts. That is the evil of protection. Nothing is more ruinous to business, nothing destroys confidence more than uncertainty. The danger of tariffs is that they leave business men wondering every 12 months what is going to happen through the mere pronouncement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"I have up to this moment struck a pessimistic note, but I am certain we are going to pull through to a better time. Wool and tin have struck bottom, and cotton, I believe, is near bottom. Immediately you reach stability in raw material there will be a tremendous rebound in the other direction. That is why I am not pessimistic."

TREATMENT OF A DOG

ALLEGATION AGAINST ANIMALS' DISPENSARY ATTENDANT

At the Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday, GEORGE PLANTON was summoned by John Keast, an inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for causing cruelty to a dog by treating it in an unskilful manner.

Mr. John Flowers, K.C., and Mr. Edward Marjoribanks appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Arthur Henderson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Flowers said that Planton was employed at a depôt of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals at Camden-mews, York-road, N. The dog in question was a nine-months-old Yorkshire terrier bitch. On December 14 it broke a foreleg and was taken to the mews, where the leg was put in plaster of paris. On January 6, the owner, for the first time, saw the defendant, who was employed as an assistant at the depôt. He took the plaster of paris off and told Mrs. Trachsel, the owner, to take the dog away and massage it. She found the dog could not use the leg, and on January 9 again saw the defendant. He then said the bones had not set properly and might have to be broken again, scraped, and re-set. The dog was left and returned with the leg in rough splints. It was in a state of terror and distress. It turned out afterwards that the rough splints had been put on without any material inside. It so remained until January 18. Mrs. Trachsel taking it to the depôt on alternative days. The splints were removed and matters found to be worse. After the defendant had left the depôt, Mr. Hope was seen, and the splints removed. An open safety pin fell out from inside.

Counsel said he was not there to attack the P.D.S.A., but it was a fact that they did not employ veterinary surgeons. The dog had since been seen by a veterinary surgeon, and was very well indeed now.

Mrs. Trachsel gave evidence and the dog was produced.

Mr. S. Porg adjourned the case.

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE TO LITHUANIA

The Postmaster-General announces that a telephone service, available from all parts of this country (including Northern Ireland) to Kaunas and Klaipeda, in Lithuania, will be opened next Saturday. It will be extended as soon as possible to other parts of Lithuania.

The charges for a three-minute call to Kaunas or Klaipeda will be as follows:—

	Day (8 a.m.-7 p.m.)	Night (7 p.m.-8 a.m.)
From 1st British zone ..	17s.	10s. 3d.
,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,	19s.	11s. 6d.
,, 3rd ,, ,, ,,	20s. 6d.	12s. 3d.

Subscription calls at half the day charges will be obtainable between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. on the usual conditions.

PROCEDURE ON PRIVATE BILLS

Mr. Robert Young, Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, giving evidence yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the practice and procedure of the House with a view to facilitating proceedings on private Bills and lessening the expense at present incurred, said:—The present arrangement whereby Bills had to be deposited on a given date once a year should be abolished and Bills adjowed to be introduced at any time, and if not disposed of before the end of the Session they should be carried over to the next. If that were not possible they might have two dates, say April and December as in Scotland, on which to deposit petitions for Bills. The Committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

ELECTION OF PROCTORS AT OXFORD

OXFORD, MARCH 12

The election of Proctors for the ensuing year took place to-day. The Rev. Reginald Trevor Davies, M.A. (non-collegiate), was elected Senior Proctor, and Mr. Cecil Maurice Bowra, M.A. (Wadham), Junior Proctor.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 12

The following are the dates of the Congregations to the end of June:—

Friday, March	14, at	2 p.m.	
Tuesday, April	29,	2.30 p.m.	(For Honorary Degrees.)
Saturday, May	3,	2 p.m.	
Friday, ,,	16,	2 p.m.	
Saturday, ,,	31,	2 p.m.	
Thursday, June	5		(For Honorary Degrees.)
Friday, ,,	13,	2 p.m.	(Recitation of Prize Exercises.)
Saturday, ,,	21,	10.15 a.m.	(Presentation of Supplicats.)
,, ,,	21,	11.45 a.m.	(General Admission.)
Tuesday, ,,	24,	9.30 a.m.	(Presentation of Supplicats.)
,, ,,	24,	11 a.m.	(General Admission.)
,, ,,	24,	2 p.m.	(General Admission.)

Professor O. H. Prior, chairman of the Faculty Board of Modern and Medieval Languages, announces that Don Joaquin Casalduero, Doctor en Filosofia y Letras of the University of Madrid, has been appointed teacher in the Department of Spanish for two years from October 1, 1930.

The examiners on this occasion consider that the following essays submitted by candidates for the Smith's prizes and Rayleigh prizes are of distinction:—

W. R. Andress, B.A., Trinity College, formerly of Manchester University—"General Solutions of Einstein's Gravitational Equations"; E. E. A. C. Paley, B.A., Trinity College, formerly of Eton College—"On Weierstrassian Non-differentiable Functions" and other papers; J. A. Todd, B.A., Trinity College, formerly of Liverpool Collegiate School—"Grassmanian Varieties"; R. van der R. Woolley, B.A., Gonville and Caius College, formerly of Cape Town University—"Theoretical Contours of Absorption Lines"; L. C. Young, B.A., Trinity College, formerly of Lausanne, Freiburg, and Munich—"Integrals in Higher Space."

The Smith's prizes are awarded (in alphabetical order) to R. E. A. C. Paley, B.A., Trinity College; J. A. Todd, B.A., Trinity College. The Rayleigh prizes are awarded (in alphabetical order) to W. R. Andress, B.A., Trinity College; L. C. Young, B.A., Trinity College. All these were Wranglers with marks of distinction in their year.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

CONDEMNATION BY FREE STATE SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MARCH 12

In the Free State Senate to-day the following resolution was proposed by Sir Thomas Esmonde:—"That the Senate desires to place on record its condemnation of the religious persecution which is at present being carried on in Russia." The resolution was passed unanimously.

Sir Thomas Esmonde said that he thought it the duty of all good Irishmen to protest against religious persecution. Catholic, Protestant, and Jew were agreed that there was persecution in Russia, and the people of Ireland ought to unite with the other civilized peoples of the world against it.

SENATOR CONNOLLY, of the Fianna Fail Party, said that he agreed with the idea of the resolution, but held that its scope should be extended to cover all religious and political persecution everywhere. He had lived through religious and political pogroms in Northern Ireland, and he felt strongly that the Senate's protest should apply to persecution of this kind.

SENATOR JOHNSON, of the Labour Party, said that he approved of the sentiment of the resolution, but doubted its wisdom. He did not want the Senate to appear futile. What would be the next step? Did they expect that the Free State Government would ask the British to undertake a world crusade against Russia or to break off diplomatic and trade relations? What would the workers of Cork think of it all? [A large proportion of the output of Ford tractors which are manufactured in Cork are exported to Russia.]

INTERCESSION AT THE ABBEY

The day of prayer for the Christians of Russia will be observed at Westminster Abbey next Sunday. There will be a special remembrance at the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and a solemn Litany will be sung in procession at 6.30 p.m. At this service the nave will be open to the public as well as the transepts. No special seats will be reserved.

L.C.C. (GENERAL POWERS) BILL

LORDS COMMITTEE AND THE ALBERT HALL

The London County Council (General Powers) Bill was further considered yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by LORD LYTTON.

Mr. Montagu H. Cox, clerk to the L.C.C., gave evidence in support of the clauses giving the Council control of halls used for boxing contests. He said there were 47 buildings in the metropolitan area which were used for boxing. Of these, 14 were municipal buildings and 14 were under the authority of the War Office or Admiralty. The Bill would apply to 30 or 35 halls.

Mr. P. Callinan, senior inspection surveyor of the London Fire Brigade, said he considered that crowds attending boxing displays were more difficult to control than audiences at musical entertainments. On the occasion of the Carnera-Stribling fight at the Albert Hall in December last he noticed that various exits were obstructed by wooden gates placed outside. He saw several doors inside secured by non-automatic fastenings which could not be opened by pressure. There were obstructions on the staircases, and the secondary system of illumination was not maintained.

Sir William Bull, president of the council of the Royal Albert Hall, gave evidence in opposition to the Bill. He said the proprietors of the hall wanted to remain in the position they had been in for 60 years. They feared they would be at the mercy of the L.C.C. if the Council obtained the powers they were asking for. The Council would be able to refuse to license the hall for boxing unless the proprietors did certain things.

Mr. R. Harker, K.C., for the L.C.C., said he might say at once that his clients were only concerned with the safety of the public.

Sir William Bull.—The L.C.C. are ambitious. They once tried to seize St. Paul's School, which is in my borough of Hammersmith.

The CHAIRMAN asked what Sir William feared would happen if the L.C.C. regulations were made applicable to the Albert Hall.

Sir William Bull said he feared the proprietors would be called upon to incur unnecessary expense. When the Albert Hall first came under the jurisdiction of the L.C.C. they demanded an expenditure of £25,000, and the proprietors had already spent £18,000.

Mr. C. B. Cochran, manager of the Albert Hall, said he had known the hall cleared in as short a time as 2½ minutes. The hall was well suited for boxing displays, because of the accessibility of the seats and the numerous exits. There was no difference in the arrangement of exit doors and fastenings on the occasion of boxing displays, and no complaint had been received from the L.C.C. The spectators at a boxing display represented all classes, but the great majority were well-to-do people. He thought they were more easy to manage than concert audiences.

The Committee adjourned until this morning.

ASWAN DAM CONTRACT

The contract for all the ironwork and machinery for the Aswan Dam has been given to Ransomes and Rapier, Limited, Ipswich. The contract for the masonry work had previously been given to Sir J. Norton Griffiths and Co., Limited.

The Aswan Dam on the Nile is to be heightened by several feet. The order that has now been given to Messrs. Ransomes will include the manufacture of the sluice gates and accessories and will be worth about £335,000. The ironwork will be made at the company's works at Ipswich and will give employment for 24 years.

THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

A private meeting of the committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association which is studying "The Affairs of the Colonies and Mandated Territories," was held in the rooms of the association, Westminster Hall, yesterday, when SIR WILFRID WOODS, Colonial Treasurer, Ceylon, delivered an address upon "The Economic and Constitutional Position in Ceylon, with Special Reference to Impending Changes." Dr. T. DRUMMOND SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was in the chair, and a number of members of both Houses were present.

DEBTS OF SOUTHERN U.S. STATES

LORDS AND BRITISH CLAIMS

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

In the Lords, LORD REDESDALE revived the question of the debts due to British bondholders by the defaulting Southern States of the United States of America. The total of the British share of the loans repudiated was £78,000,000, and the validity of the claim had been upheld by the Courts. It could not be pressed in the Supreme Court of the United States owing to the financial independence guaranteed to individual States by the Eleventh Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The United States Government had, however, been able to recover their share, and he suggested that they should be asked to pay out British claimants and then recover from the individual States.

LORD LIMERICK supported him in an able speech in which he estimated the accumulated debt at $1,000,000,000 (£200,000,000), and pointed out that the only excuse given for repudiation was that the specific enterprises on which the money had been spent had been unremunerative. The repudiators were now abundantly prosperous, and should surely be able to raise themselves above the moral level of Russia, the only other State which had repudiated its debts.

The suggestion of linking up this question with the British repayment of War debts to the United States did not appeal to LORD PONSONBY, who pointed out the difference between debts incurred by one Government to another and debts incurred by a Government to individuals. In the latter case the individuals had taken their own risk, and the Government could not save them from the consequences. Moreover, the debts were contracted some 90 years ago, and when the matter was raised in 1911-12 it was found impossible to draw up any accurate or complete list of bondholders. The United States Government had no power to make the defaulting States pay, and no inclination to assume liability for them.

LORD CUSHENDUN gave official Unionist support to the Government's view, and denied any parallel between these debts and either War debts or the debts of Tsarist Russia. Finally LORD REDESDALE rather reluctantly withdrew his motion for papers.

WEST RIDING RATES

INCREASED ESTIMATES ADOPTED

The West Riding County Council, at their meeting at Wakefield yesterday, approved budget estimates that will necessitate a rate of 11s. in the pound as against 5s. 9d. last year. The increase of 5s. 3d., Alderman F. W. Mallalieu, chairman of the Finance Committee, said, was largely accounted for by the transfer on April 1 next of the Poor Law administration from the boards of guardians to the county council, and by the taking over by the county council from the town and district councils of further responsibilities in highways' maintenance. The rates of the local councils would be correspondingly reduced, and the districts ought not to suffer. The net increased expenditure upon services for which the council had hitherto been responsible was equal only to a rate of a fraction over a penny.

Alderman Lomas-Walker moved an amendment that the estimates be reduced by 5 per cent.; but this was defeated.

WINDOW CLEANERS AS BURGLARS' SPIES

A HEAD CONSTABLE'S CHARGE

The allegation that window cleaners were used by burglars for spying out the land was made by Mr. J. A. Wilson, Head Constable of Cardiff, in evidence before the Local Legislation Committee at the House of Commons yesterday. The Cardiff Corporation were asking for power to require all window cleaners to obtain a licence.

Mr. Wilson said that there were about 70 window cleaners in Cardiff. He had found that housebreaking and safebreaking took place almost entirely on information supplied by window cleaners. Under the present circumstances any person of bad repute might clean windows.

"You cannot," he declared, "arrest a man for loitering with intent to commit a felony when that man protests that he is about to clean windows. There are people who lend out window-cleaning materials, so that they are not difficult to get hold of. Window cleaners have been convicted. Of the 70 window cleaners in Cardiff there are 10 who have been convicted of felony, two of housebreaking, and one of safe-breaking."

Sir Ernest Holderness (representing the Home Office) said that this was quite a new form of regulation, and asked when the trouble started.

Mr. Wilson.—I have known of it as a *modus operandi* for the past two years as a result of something said by men convicted, who remarked that they got their information from window cleaners.

Sir Ernest Holderness said that the records of his Department showed nothing of this, though possibly Scotland Yard would be able to enlighten them.

Mr. J. H. PALIN said that the window cleaner was in a different position from the man who posed as a telephone inspector and carried out his thefts that way. The householder could demand credentials from a man who asked to inspect his telephone, but there was no such thing possible in the case of the window cleaner.

The committee decided to delete the regulations requiring window cleaners to obtain a licence. They suggested that a clause requiring window cleaners to register, no charge being made by the corporation, should be inserted later.

FIRE IN GOSWELL-ROAD WORKROOM

CHARGE AGAINST YOUNG TRADER

The trial was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of ALEC COHEN, 17, gown manufacturer, on bail, on the indictment charging him in the first count with on December 14, 1929, setting fire to premises in Goswell-road, E.C., with intent to defraud, and in the second count with setting fire to certain accumulator cases and a number of dresses in such circumstances that, if the building had been thereby set fire to, the offence would have amounted to felony. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. G. B. McClure and Lord Carnock appeared for the prosecution; Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., and Mr. A. H. Marlowe defended.

Witnesses were called for the defence.

The jury found the defendant *Not Guilty* on the first count, but *Guilty* on the second count which charged him with setting fire to certain accumulator cases and a number of dresses in the building in such circumstances that if the building had been thereby set fire to the offence would have amounted to felony.

MR. JUSTICE ACTON said he had a strong impression that the defendant had been made a cat's-paw by others.

INSPECTOR COLES said he thought the defendant owed his position to his having come in contact in business with "long-firm" men and fraudulent traders. He had been employed by firms where the police had refused to accept two reported burglaries as genuine.

MR. JUSTICE ACTON adjourned the case until to-morrow.

F.B.I. AND MCKENNA DUTIES

The Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries have forwarded to Mr. Snowden a resolution, which was passed at a meeting yesterday, in which the Federation declare:—

"That the removal of the McKenna, silk, and safeguarding duties in the present economic and industrial position of the country, with the consequent necessity of finding some alternative source of revenue which must ultimately be borne by industry, would be most damaging."

THE WEATHER

BRIGHT TO SHOWERY; COLD

Meteorological Office, March 12

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—Pressure is lowest over Norway. Secondary depressions moving south-eastward will maintain unsettled conditions with local precipitation, but there will be bright intervals in most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W., WALES, IRELAND, N.E.—Wind north-west, light or moderate; bright intervals, local wintry showers; rather cold, frost at night.

ENGLAND, S.W., IRELAND, N.W., S.E., S.W.—Wind north-west or variable, fresh at times locally; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; rather cold.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled, with further snow locally, especially in the north.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL AND IRISH SEA.—Wind N.W., light or moderate; variable sky, local showers, local coastal morning mist; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—North-west to west winds, 2-10 m.p.h. at surface, 10-20 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable amounts of cloud, occasional local showers of rain, or perhaps of sleet in Holland. Visibility 500 yards locally early, improving to 4-6 miles generally.

Sun rises, 6.22 a.m.; sets, 5.58 p.m.
Moon sets, 6.16 a.m.; rises, 4.15 p.m.
Full moon, 6.58 p.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 6.28 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.36 a.m. and 1.6 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 12, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,000.6mb. (29.53in.), steady; temp., 45.4deg.; humidity, 70 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, cloudy.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 31deg.; rainfall, nil.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 48deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.0hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, 1; Clacton, 3½; Lowestoft, 3; St. Andrews, 1; Southport, 1½; Torquay, 2½; Ventnor, 3.

CIVIL SERV

P&O
A Cruise in May

The cruise of the s.s. Rawalpindi from London on May 8th offers a widely varied survey from end to end of the Mediterranean. Visits will be made to Athens, Rhodes, Cyprus, the Holy Land, Egypt, Malta etc., and the cruise will afford a delightful spring holiday, for, at this season, climatic conditions should be perfect. The ship is luxuriously furnished and most efficiently staffed to ensure for passengers of all ages the maximum of pleasure and comfort. The cruise will occupy 26 days, ending in London on June 4th. Fares from 50 guineas. Descriptive picture handbook on application as below.

By VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons.
May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO.
14 days; fares from 25 guineas.
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA.
13 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA.
13 days; from 24 guineas.
Other cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN and the MEDITERRANEAN.

EASTER HOLIDAY VOYAGES
15 Days: Gibraltar, Morocco or Marseilles. From £13 to £25 10s.

For descriptive picture handbook, cabin plans, and reservations apply
P. & O. CRUISES
F. H. Grosvenor, Manager,
14, Cockspur St., London, S.W.1.
Telephone Regent 6960.
Or P. & O., 130, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
Telephone Avenue 5514.

ORIENT LINE
PLEASURE CRUISES

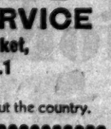
SPRING CRUISE
in the
MEDITERRANEAN
visiting
PALESTINE, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, SICILY, &c.
S.S. "OTRANTO," 20,000 tons
17th APRIL - 36 days
Shorter Cruises in May.
WRITE FOR PROGRAMME.

Managers:
ANDERSON, GREEN & CO., LTD.
35 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.

OBERAMMERGAU
from
nine guineas — 6 days
Inclusive charges with seat at play.
to
ninety guineas—37 days
Through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and Holland, including a visit to the play.
Our special Oberammergau booklet describes many other interesting tours of varying length and cost—write for it.
PICKFORDS
TRAVEL SERVICE
53-54, Haymarket, London, S.W.1
(Regent 8021)
Over 100 branches throughout the country.

BRANKSOME TOWER HOTEL
BOURNEMOUTH
ONCE a fine old country seat, this Hotel stands in a position which has won it the title of "The Cap Martin of England." The excellent appointments, cuisine and service set a standard of luxury nowhere surpassed. There are ten acres of grounds, abounding in wooded walks which lead directly to the private cliffs, promenade and foreshore. The finest squash racquets court in England: hard tennis courts and putting course. Lift to all floors. Garage for 90 cars.
Write for illustrated booklet to T. LOUIS, Manager.
Telephone: Visitors 4000 Management 415
Telegrams: Branksome Tower Bournemouth

The **REMBRANDT ROOMS**
Phone Kens. 8100.



Hotel Rembrandt, Thurloe Place, SW7
Opposite Brompton Oratory and Brompton Parish Church.
One of London's most selected Suites for
Wedding and other Receptions, Banquets, Dances, etc., etc.
The Rooms are self-contained with own imposing entrance. Capacity, 500 Guests: Banquets, 300. Rooms divisible for small assemblies. (CAR PARK.)

Ask for
Apollinaris
NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 12

Air Vice-Marshal Tom Webb-Bowen had the honour of being received by The King this morning, upon his appointment as Air Member for Personnel, Air Council.

Brigadier B. D. Fisher (Aide-de-Camp to The King) represented His Majesty at the Funeral Service of Major-General Sir Walter Lindsay (Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery), which took place at Brompton Parish Church to-day.

The Princesse de Bragance, Duchesse d'Oporto, left Cannes yesterday for New York.

The Marchioness of Downshire will give a small dance at 43, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on Friday, May 2, for her niece, Miss Eve Foster.

The Earl of Bradford is expected at 1, Grosvenor-crescent to-day from Vernet-les-Bains. He will leave for Weston Park, Shifnal, on Saturday.

The Countess of Ellesmere has left Bridgewater House for the country.

The Dowager Countess of Harewood returned to 13, Upper Belgrave-street yesterday from Goldsborough Hall.

Lord and Lady Ampthill and the Hon. Phyllis Russell have arrived at 51, Princes-gate, S.W.7. (Telephone: Kensington 1177.)

Lord Revelstoke has returned to 26A, Bryanston-square from Lambay Island, Donabate, Co. Dublin.

Lady Congleton gave birth to a son at Minstead Lodge, Lyndhurst, on March 11.

The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme has returned to 41, Grosvenor-square from Yorkshire.

Sir John and Lady Gilmour have gone abroad till after Easter.

The Hon. Claud Lambton and Miss Angela Lambton will leave 102, Lancaster-gate on Saturday for Malaga and Gibraltar. They will be away for several weeks.

The Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy Stewart will leave 5, Ovington-gardens on March 21 for Weymouth, where she will remain for five or six weeks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gilbert and Lady Heathcote, who have been on a cruise to South America, will arrive in England on March 28. They will leave immediately for Bighton Wood, near Alresford, Hants.

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen will arrive at Southampton to-morrow in the Berengaria from New York.

Sir John and Lady Buchanan-Jardine have returned to 24, St. James's-place from Italy and Paris.

Sir James Currie will leave Southampton to-morrow in the Windsor Castle for Cape Town, where he will remain for four or five months.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Moyra Loyd will leave Southampton to-morrow in the Arandora Star for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wignall are sailing in the Alcantara on March 14 for Buenos Aires, returning to Cheshire at the end of April. No letters can be forwarded.

Princess Helena Victoria presided at the council meeting of The King's Royal Rifle Corps Ladies' Guild held at 32, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, on Tuesday, March 11, at 12 noon.

The Countess of Iveagh, the Mayor of Paddington, and Sir Leslie Wilson will speak at a Pound Day in aid of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, which will be held in the Out-Patient Department on Thursday, March 20. The Mayoress of Paddington will receive purses.

Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray were unavoidably prevented from being present at the memorial service for Viscount Gladstone.

Lord Ebbisham will preside over the 174th Annual Court of Governors of the Marine Society, Training Ship Warspite, to be held at the Royal Society of Arts at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 1.

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes will preside at the Zeebrugge-Ostend St. George's Day dinner, to be held at the May Fair Hotel, on Wednesday, April 23.

A bridge tournament to help the Conservative cause in the poorer London constituencies will be held at 49, Belgrave-square, S.W. (by permission of Sir Otto Beit), on Wednesday, April 2, from 3 to 6 p.m.

LUNCHEON

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday:—

The Bishop of London, Lord Askwith, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. G. C. Turner, Master of Marlborough College, Canon C. S. Woodward, the Rev. E. T. R. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Bagallay, Miss Irene Thompson, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Mr. S. Richards, the Rev. F. W. Cobb, Mr. G. R. Grainger, Mr. G. S. Burge, Dr. L. W. Irvine, and Sir William Soulsby.

DINNERS

MR. P. HANNON

Mr. Patrick Hannon, M.P., entertained the Lord Privy Seal at dinner at the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. The guests included:—

Lord Kylsant, Lord Wargrave, Sir Robert Horne, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Beharrell, Sir Edwin Stockton, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir Gilbert Vyle, Sir Harry McGowan, Sir Halkerd Hosiers, the Hon. Henry Mond, M.P., Mr. R. Purbrick, M.P., Colonel A. Hacking, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. Peter Bennett, Mr. Julian Piggott, Major Beaumont Thomas, M.P., Mr. Henry Bond, and Sir Edward Manville.

2ND CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT

Colonel Lord Wakefield and Lady Wakefield were entertained at dinner last night by the officers of the 2nd City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), at the headquarters of the regiment, Tufton-street, Westminster. During the evening Lord Wakefield, who is honorary colonel of the regiment, was presented by the officers with a silver inkstand, in commemoration of his recent elevation to the peerage. The dinner was followed by a dance. Among those present were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. E. Whalley (commanding), Colonel and Mrs. J. Attenborough, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Fryer-Jones, Major and Mrs. W. F. Grey, Captain and Mrs. J. F. Kellett, Captain J. E. French, Captain and Mrs. A. F. Sterckx, Captain and Mrs. E. M. D. Mackie, Captain and Mrs. M. J. Hurndall, Captain and Mrs. S. Firth, and Captain H. O. Ellis.

RECEPTION

SUSAN DUCHESS OF SOMERSET

Susan Duchess of Somerset gave a second at home yesterday at 35, Grosvenor-square. Mme. Emilia Conti and Signor Sideli, accompanied by Mr. Gerald Moore, sang during the afternoon, and Mrs. Knatchbull played the piano. Among the guests were:—

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, Alberta Marchioness of Blandford, the Marchioness of Sligo, Lady Edith Drummond, Lady Winefride Elwes, Countess Jellicoe, Lady Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Lady Flavia Gifford, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, Lady Alexander, Lady Wyld, Lady Monson, Lady Swansea, Lord Leigh, Lady (Henry) Wilson, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Ingenhell, Lady Dallas, Lady Maude, Lady Hawkings, Viscountess Sandhurst, Mrs. St. John Hornby, the Countess of Perth, Lady Blanche Conyngham, Mrs. French Brewster, Lady Vincent, Miss Prinsep, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Gosling, Mrs. Ernest Makins, Mrs. Sievekingh Smyth, Mrs. Powell, and Miss Hutchins.

TEA PARTY

THE EGYPTIAN CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

Dr. Hamed Mahmud, Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires, on behalf of the King of Egypt, yesterday handed to Lord Moynihan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Insignia and Brevet of the Grand Cordon of the Most Noble Order of the Nile. The ceremony was followed by a tea, at which were present:—

Lady Moynihan, the Acting High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Allward, Mr. R. F. Rowlands, Mr. C. H. Page, Sir George Newman, Colonel Sir Charles Gordon-Watson, Mr. W. Sampson Handley, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. O'Neill, Mr. Hurtt Last, Miss Rose Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Armour, Mr. Donald Armour, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Tanburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Welmar Cross.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. C. H. HARDCASTLE AND MISS MUIRHEAD

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in London, between Mr. Charles Henry Hardcastle, Consul for Finland at Bombay, only son of Captain and Mrs. F. E. Hardcastle, of London and Bombay, and Miss Hazel Isobel Muirhead, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Muirhead, of Ashfield, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

MR. E. LL. GIBBS AND MISS M. WYLDBORE-SMITH

The marriage arranged between Mr. Evan Llewellyn Gibbs and Miss Monica Wyldbore-Smith will take place at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Monday, April 28, at 2.15.

CAPTAIN E. KING-KING AND MISS HEYGATE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain Eustace King-King, of Cabalva, Whitney-on-Wye, Hereford, formerly of The Queen's Royal Regiment, and Mary Ursula, elder daughter of the late Major R. D. Heygate and Mrs. Heygate, of Oaklands, Leominster.

DR. J. T. GRAY AND MISS BAKER

An engagement is announced between Dr. John Talbot Gray, of Little Haven, Ealing, son of the late Dr. J. A. Gray and Mrs. Gray, and Miss Doris Irene Baker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clemant Baker, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MR. J. A. VLASTO AND MRS. C. W. POLLOCK

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on April 17, between Jack Anthony Vlasto, of 37, Ormonde-gate, Chelsea, and Christian (Kitty) Winifred Pollock, of 63, Burton-court, Chelsea.

MR. D. R. ALBERY AND MISS H. M. RODWELL

The engagement is announced between Douglas Richard, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Saxby Albery, of Upper Cumberland-walk, Tunbridge Wells, and Hilda Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Rodwell and Mrs. Rodwell, of Lydeard, Tunbridge Wells.

MR. M. C. BARNICOAT AND MISS HUGHMAN

The engagement is announced between Malcolm Charles, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Barnicoat, and Catherine Ivie Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrison Hughman.

MR. N. E. TRAVELL AND MISS W. K. COOPER

The engagement is announced between Norman Eric, younger son of Mrs. A. E. Travell, of Rempstone and Nottingham, and Winifred Kathrine, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cooper, of Magdala-road, Nottingham.

MR. J. H. HAMBRO AND MISS E. T. DE KNOOP

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between John Henry Hambro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Charles Hambro, of The Hyde, near Luton, and Elizabeth Theresa, third daughter of the late Captain Jersey de Knoop and Mrs. de Knoop, of 31, Rutland-gate, S.W.

FUNERALS

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER LINDSAY

The King was represented by Brigadier B. D. Fisher at the funeral service for Major-General Sir Walter Lindsay, K.C.B., D.S.O., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, which was held yesterday morning at Brompton Parish Church. Prebendary Gough officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. L. Hughes.

The coffin, which was draped with the Union Jack, was borne to the church on a gun-carriage. The string band of the Royal Artillery played during the service, and Last Post and Reveille were sounded at the end. Major and Mrs. Gerald Torrey (son-in-law and daughter) were the chief mourners, and others present included:—

Mr. Ian Lindsay Stewart, Sir Douglas Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Mr. Alec Ramsay, Mr. C. E. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Nuttall, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, Major-General Sir Edward Perceval, Sir Malcolm Ramsay, Major-General Sir Thomas Gallwey, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Major Sir Frederick Wodehouse, Major-General Sir James Brunker, Lieutenant-General Sir William Thwaites, Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, Lord Turnour, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Ramsay, Colonel E. French (representing the 59th West Lancashire Division), Lady Boynton, Major-General Sir Arthur Scott, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Jeudwine, Brigadier-General Edgar Lambart.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Leslie, Major-General Geoffrey White, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Ward, Major A. V. Hay, Mrs. MacGregor, Miss Macgregor, Commander Neville Rolfe, Brigadier-General Hans White, Brigadier-General H. E. T. Kelly, Mr. R. C. Ramsay, Colonel F. Heath, Colonel V. Napier, Brigadier-General Marsden Newton, the Rev. W. T. Thorpe, Major Alfred Meadus, Colonel Spencer Pratt, Miss Gerald Martin, Brigadier-General Ravenhill, Colonel W. E. L. Balfour, Colonel Bedford Pym, Captain and Mrs. Edgar Koecher, Mr. John Wharry, Mrs. H. O. Bentley, Mrs. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsts, Mrs. Towsey, Mrs. Courtney Welch, Colonel C. N. Simpson, Mr. Neville Rolfe, Mrs. Robert Oldham, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. H. A. Cockburn, Mr. W. A. MacGillivray, Mr. R. F. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Walter Baker, Mr. W. Baker, Mrs. Lendon, Miss May, Mrs. Kemp, and Miss Love.

The burial will take place to-day at Heacham, Norfolk.

LADY ELLIOTT

The funeral of Lady Elliott, widow of Sir Charles Elliott, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, took place at St. John the Baptist Church, Old Malden, yesterday. The Rev. J. Murray officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. P. Fyne-Clinton, vicar of Old Malden. The mourners included:—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. H. A. V. Elliott, Mrs. H. V. Elliott, Mr. C. E. M. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. D. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Radice, Mr. E. Radice, Mr. J. M. Gaussen, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Gaussen, Mr. and Mrs. Birch-Reynardson, the Maharajah of Burdwan, and Sir Henry and Lady Watkis.

Others present included:—

General F. Cunliffe, Colonel and Mrs. H. R. B. Donne, Colonel and Mrs. Rowan Hamilton, Air-Commodore W. F. MacNeece Foster, Captain G. V. W. Carey, R.N., the Rev. C. F. and Mrs. Aharnett, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Seton Watson, Mrs. Gerald Carey, Mr. C. de Lisle Brock, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Percy M. Walker, Mr. Dennis Eason, Mr. H. Marshall, Mrs. Watson, Miss Large, Mr. C. E. Lyall, Mr. W. Price (headmaster) and Miss E. Hewetson (headmistress), representing the Elliott Central School, Wandsworth; Miss F. L. Giber, headmistress, St. Mary's Hall, Brighton; Mr. Philip James, hon. treasurer, Old Elliotonians, and Mr. Tom Bennett, formerly headmaster of Merton-road School.

MRS. FRANCIS BLUNDELL

The funeral of Mrs. Francis Blundell ("M. E. Francis," the author) took place yesterday at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Little Crosby, near Liverpool. There was a large gathering of tenants from the Crosby Hall estate, where requiem mass was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Baron, of Mold, by special desire of Mrs. Blundell. He was assisted at sanctuary by Canon Clarkson and Canon Walmsley, while other clergy present were Father Sherin, Father Huxtable, Father Odo Blundell (nephew), and Father Holden (Parish Priest). The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Blundell, Miss M. and Miss A. Blundell, the Misses Sweetman, Mrs. Josephine Blundell, Mr. Francis Weld, Mr. John Weld-Blundell, and Mrs. Petre. Others present included:—

Mr. and Mrs. Formby, Colonel and Mrs. Dorgan, Mr. Edrick Weld, Mr. Mallard Beade, Mr. William Hodgson, Dr. Ludovic Hill, Mr. J. Allen Jones, Mr. John Rainford, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Yates, Mr. E. H. Poole and Mr. R. E. Hasterlaer (representing Ormskirk Conservative Association), Mrs. K. K. Sharman (chairman), Mrs. M. J. Mercer, and Mrs. M. Wyse (representing Blundellsands and Crosby Women's Unionist League), and scholars from St. Mary's Schools, Little Crosby.

MR. C. WHIBLEY

The funeral of Mr. Charles Whibley took place yesterday at Great Brickhill, Bletchley. The Rev. B. H. Phillpotts officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. Boddington. Mrs. Whibley (widow) was the chief mourner. Among others present were:—

Lady Cynthia Asquith, Sir James Barrie, Captain Ralegh, Sir Frederick Macmillan, Mr. E. W. Blackwood, Mr. J. H. Blackwood (representing the Royal Literary Fund), Mr. Arthur Gray (Master of Jesus College, Cambridge), Mr. E. L. Manning (Bursar of Jesus College, Cambridge), Dr. Nairne, Dr. Holmes, Sir Everard and Lady Pumenfort-Duncombe, Mrs. Vaughan Harley, Miss Harley, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Ats.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

SIR MATTHEW INGLE JOYCE

A memorial service for Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce will be held in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn to-morrow at 4.30.

MR. E. G. STRUTT

The memorial service for the Hon. Edward Gerald Strutt will be held at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, S.W., at 2.45 p.m., to-morrow.

STATE APARTMENTS OF WINDSOR CASTLE

The Lord Chamberlain announces that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed to the public to-day until further notice.

NATIONAL HUNT MEETING

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT

There was an exceptionally large attendance yesterday for the second day of the National Hunt Meeting at Cheltenham.

After a sharp frost and a mist early in the morning the sun came through in time for the first race but clouded over later. It was the first opportunity for women to appear in their new spring tweeds. These were mostly in all shades of brown and blue, with hats of the same material.

Lord and Lady Manton were walking together in the Paddock, the latter in a blue and beige three-quarter coat and a hat to match; and Lady Ainsworth wore a soft royal blue and grey coat and skirt, a silver fox fur, and a felt hat to match, with a diamond and sapphire brooch pinned in it. Major and Mrs. Maurice Kingscote, the latter in a blue and beige coat and skirt with a beige hat, were together with their party in their box; Mrs. J. de Pret was also in a beige and blue coat and skirt, and was in the Stand with her sister, Miss Jean Garland. Vicomtesse de la Chapelle wore a beige and blue check suiting coat with a beige charmeuse skirt and felt hat; and Mrs. Lloyd Thomas, in a black and white pin-striped coat and skirt, with a silver fox fur and a cornflower-blue straw hat with a black petersham band, was in the Paddock with Mrs. R. Gooch, who chose a black and white heavy tweed coat and skirt and a small upturned hat of the same material. Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Gilbey, the latter in a blue and grey tweed coat and skirt, arrived with friends from London. The Hon. Wilfred Egerton was with his wife, who chose a beige cloth coat with a cape and a nutria collar and elbow-length cuffs, and with his brother, the Hon. Francis Egerton. The Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Greenall wore a bottle-green leather coat and a felt hat to match; and Mr. Sidney Ben was in the Paddock with Mrs. Gibbs, who wore a beige tweed coat with a nutria collar and a prune-red hat. Captain P. Whitaker brought his daughter, who was dressed in bottle green.

Boxes were taken by the following:—Mr. W. J. Gresson, Major A. W. Huntington, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield, Captain C. T. Scott, and General Wiggin.

Others present were:—

Sir Lionel and Lady Darell, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Londesborough, the Hon. Robert Watson, Sir William House-Boughton, Lord Grimthorpe, the Hon. Arthur Somerset, Mr. John Whitney, Major Hartwell, Mr. Frank Hartigan, Mr. A. W. Carr, Mr. R. Jenkinson, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Mrs. M. Rayson, Captain H. A. C. Graves, Major R. Barratt, Lord Seymour, Lord Digby, Colonel Geoffrey Brooke, and the Hon. Osmond Hastings.

There was a large attendance at the Race ball, held last night in the Town Hall, Cheltenham. The committee responsible for the arrangements were Lord Sherborne (chairman), Rear-Admiral Marten, M.F.H., Colonel Lloyd Harford, Captain D. Mitchell, Captain Frank Balfour, Mr. F. H. Cathcart, Mr. W. N. Weech, and Miss Maud Kelley (hon. secretary). Among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. F. H. Cathcart, Mr. R. Hamilton Browne, Colonel Knight, Mrs. C. Ratcliffe, Mr. G. S. Whitfield, Mr. T. Matthews, Captain Brain, Mr. S. Wilkinson, Mr. C. Cromwell Rogers, Captain Graves, Mr. Blair, Miss Watts, Miss Cator, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grundy, Mr. W. R. Hebblethwaite, Mrs. Ballantyne, and Miss Mitchell.

OLD MARLBURIANS

LORD MAYOR AT SPECIAL SERVICE IN THE CITY

Over 100 Old Marlburians were present at a special service at the Church of St. James, Garlickhithe, yesterday. The LORD MAYOR (Sir William Waterlow), an Old Marlburian, attended with the Lady Mayoress and read the lesson. College hymns were sung, led by Dr. J. W. Ivimey, the school organist. The RECTOR (the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston) conducted the service, and the BISHOP OF LONDON preached a sermon adapted from one delivered in the school chapel during his years at school, entitled "Launching out into the Deep." They were at Marlborough, he said, to build thorough clean planks into their ships. When he saw the distinguished old boys at the dinner recently given by the Lord Mayor he could say with truth that they did not build badly in the old Marlborough days.

The congregation included:—

Mr. G. C. Turner, M.C. (headmaster), Lord Askwith, Mr. Percy Mott, Mr. E. M. Konstam, K.C., Sir Francis Aglen, Sir Alexander Butterworth, Brigadier-General E. M. Paul, Canon Woodward, Canon E. S. Woods, Mr. A. Dowdall Hampson, Mr. E. B. Bagallay (secretary of the Old Marlburian Club), the Rev. A. F. W. Thomas, and the Rev. B. M. Kitson.

After the service the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House:—

The Bishop of London, the Rev. E. T. R. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Bagallay, Dr. Ivimey, Lord Askwith, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. G. F. Bourne, Mr. G. C. Turner, Mr. C. E. Grainger, the Rev. F. W. Cobb, Canon Woodward, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Miss Irene Thompson, Sir William Soulsby, and Mr. S. Richards.

Last evening the Lord Mayor was installed Master of the Old Marlburian Lodge, 3533, at the Mansion House, the installing Master being Mr. F. Coston Taylor, his predecessor in the office, who was afterwards presented with a Past Master's jewel.

The officers appointed were:—

Mr. H. Mordaunt Jones and Mr. H. M. Yeatman, Wardens; Mr. T. Dudley Cocke, Treasurer; Mr. Treke D. Williams, Past Assistant Grand Registrar, Secretary; Mr. S. F. Larkworthy, D.C.; Mr. J. Barnett and Mr. A. E. Rogers, Deacons; Dr. J. W. Ivimey, Past Grand Organist, Organist; Mr. V. B. Rogers, Inner Guard; Mr. C. F. Howard, Mr. P. L. Mott, and Mr. J. M. C. Fox, Stewards; Mr. J. L. Smith, Tyler.

A large number of Grand Lodge Officers were present, including Colonel C. W. Napier-Clavering, Provincial Grand Master for Northumberland, and the Grand Secretary, Sir Colville Smith.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CENTRAL CHURCH FINANCE

Earl Grey (chairman) presided at a meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England held at Church House, Westminster, yesterday.

The Joint Committee of the Church Training Colleges Capital Fund reported that Whitelands College, Putney, would be ready for occupation by the autumn term. It was further reported that the building of Warrington College had been finished, and that Lady Salisbury would perform the opening ceremony in June. It was announced that the London, Liverpool, Gloucester, and Ripon Diocesan Boards of Finance had intimated their intention to take up debentures to the total value of about £20,000 in the near future.

The Finance Committee reported that there was an unappropriated balance of £5,526 to the credit of the Central Church Fund and the Board resolved that £3,724 of this should be devoted to extinguishing the 1929 deficiency on the Church Assembly Fund and that the remaining £1,802 should be devoted in equal parts of one-third each to dioceses with special needs: to the Sponsors Scheme; and to the reduction of the accumulated deficiency on the Church Assembly Fund brought forward from previous years.

It was agreed that a grant of £100 from the Central Church Fund should be made towards the expenses of the Continuation Committee of the Lausanne Conference. The total annual expense of this committee, of which the Archbishop of York is chairman, is £8,000, which is borne by the Churches represented on the committee, the largest share being paid by the Episcopal Church of the United States.

The secretary informed the board that, as a result of Earl Grey's recent appeal for Sponsors, 14 candidates had been adopted and others were being daily considered.

"FAITH AND ORDER"

The committee which was appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, at the request of the Church Assembly, in July, 1928, to consider the findings of the Conference on Faith and Order held at Lausanne in 1927 has now presented its report. The report, together with a number of memoranda on various aspects of Reunion by Bishop Palmer, Bishop Gore, the Bishop of Gloucester, and others, will be published by the Press and Publications Board of the Church Assembly on March 28.

NOTES

The REV. A. S. DAINTON, curate at St. George's, Headstone, Pinner, has been appointed vicar of Holland Fen, Lincolnshire.

The second of a series of addresses by different speakers on "The Church and the Modern World" will be given in St. Stephen's Church, Shepherd's Bush, on Sunday at 6.30 p.m., by Dr. Ernest Bullock, organist of Westminster Abbey, who will speak on "The Church and Music."

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LADY MONCK

The RIGHT HON. EDITH CAROLINE SOPHIA, VISCOUNTESS MONCK, of Charleville, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, who died on August 2, widow of the fifth Viscount Monck, left unsettled personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £2,818. She left:—

One year's salary to her maid, Mary Glover, if in her service at her death.

Mr. HAROLD ARTHUR LOWTHER, of the Wellington Club, Grosvenor-place, S.W., of Bicester, Oxon, and of the Northfields Ranch, Montana, U.S.A., who died on December 20, aged 65, brother of Viscount Ullswater, left estate in his own disposition valued for the purposes of the English grant at £96,014, with net personalty £77,390. He left:—

£1,000 to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers; £500 each to the London Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, and St. George's Hospital, S.W.; £100 to John W. Bradshaw, of Wykeham, Banbury, if still in his service; and his horses in England, racing and hunting kit, &c., and certain personal effects to John Martin Longe.

The REV. AGATHANGELOS MOSCHOVAKIS, Archimandrite of the Orthodox Greek Church, Bayswater, W., died on December 23, aged 67, leaving £2,062, with net personalty £1,982. He gives:—

£50 to the Greek Church of Aghia Sofia, Moscow-road; £100 to the Greek Patriarchate of Jerusalem, that is to say, the Monastery of the Holy Sepulchre; £50 to the Church of the Resurrection of the said monastery; the income from the sum of 614 roubles deposited in 1878 with the Imperial Bank of Russia, Tarnarog branch, to the Hospital of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; £50 and his religious books to the School of Theology of the Holy Cross, "as a token of gratitude for the education I received therein"; £50 each to the Greek School for Girls at the village of Alatzata and the Greek School for Boys, Alatzata; a silver-gilt cross mounted with diamonds and other precious stones to the Rev. G. N. Vassilakis for life, and then for the School of Theology of the Holy Cross, and a silver-gilt cross to the Convent of St. Nicholas at Alatzata.

Mr. HENRY LANE ENO, of Montacute House, Yeovil, Somerset, and of Bar Harbour, Maine, U.S.A., largely interested in the Fifth Avenue Building Company of New York, who died at Yeovil on September 10, 1928, domiciled in the United States, left English estate now valued for probate at £1,058, in addition to property in America sworn as not exceeding $1,025,000 (at present exchange £210,775), making in all £211,833.

Mr. HENRY WILLIAM APPERLEY, of The Skilts, Somers-road, Great Malvern, who died on October 27, aged 52, left estate of the gross value of £60,004, with net personalty £30,324. He gives:—

An annuity of £120 to Kathleen Powell, his daughter's governess and companion.

Mr. CHARLES REGINALD READHEAD TAYLOR, managing director of Messrs. Charles W. Taylor and Sons, Limited, ironfounders, of South Shields, who died on December 31, aged 41, left estate of the gross value of £53,123, with net personalty £50,976. He died intestate and a bachelor.

Miss EMILY MENZIES, of Wonford House, near Exeter, who died on January 2, left estate of the gross value of £26,078, with net personalty £25,816. She left:—

£50 to the Church Missionary Society; £1,500 in trust for Francis Scratton, of Donnybrook, Dublin, for life, with remainder to the Church Army; £1,300 in trust for her cousin, Anna Scratton, for life, with remainder to the Church Missionary Society; £1,300 in trust for her cousin, Rose Scratton, for life, with remainder to the Church Missionary Society.

The proceeds of sale of certain jewelry as to one-third to the Church Army, one-third to the parish priest of St. James's, Forest Gate, West Ham, E., and one-third to the parish priest of St. Gabriel's, Poplar, E., for the poor; £50 to the trustees to pay the same to such hospital as they may choose, but expressing the wish that they should select such hospital as they shall consider to be the local general hospital nearest to the place of her death; and £100 a year and certain plate to her companion, Florence Barnes, if in her service at her death.

Miss AGNES BRIGHT, of Milverton-terrace, Leamington Spa, who died on December 28, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £20,487, with net personalty £18,980. She gives:—

A number of French and Italian books to the Leamington Spa Free Public Library and an oil painting by G. Paglici to the Art Gallery there.

Mr. EDWARD WARNER PETO LIVOCK, of Norwich, tailor, who died on January 17, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £15,050, with net personalty £14,998. He gives:—

£100 each to Alexander McBain and Charles Edward Borrett, if still in his employ.

Mrs. MATILDA PRISCILLA CRASKE, of Rock Abbey, Cashel, Co. Tipperary, who died on December 7, aged 82, widow of Surgeon General C. B. Craske, left estate in England of the gross value of £13,906, with net personalty £9,589. She left:—

£50 to the Prior of the Roman Catholic church at Woodchester, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Mrs. MARY ANN MAITLAND, of Parliament-street, Bury, who died on January 28, aged 74, widow of J. Maitland and mother of Mr. Adam Maitland, M.P., left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £966, with net personalty £881.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE STEWART OSWALD, of Eaglehurst, Bodorgan-road, Bournemouth, who died on February 13, aged 92, widow of the Rev. H. M. Oswald, left property of the gross value of £9,180, with net personalty £8,536. She left:—

£400 to her housemaid, Sarah Willis; £100 to her cook, Sarah Ray.

£200 to the Women's Home Mission Association (Additional Curates' Society); £200 to the Girls' Friendly Society, Alexandra Lodge, Parsonage-road, Bournemouth; £100 to the Alexandra Club (Girls' Friendly Society, Bournemouth), Alexandra Club House, St. Peter's-road, Bournemouth; and £100 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

COMMANDER ADOLPHUS FREDERICK TURNER, R.N., retired, of The Pines, Paignton, who died on January 12, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £12,709, with net personalty £9,547. He left:—

The proceeds of sale of property in Blatchcombe-lane, Paignton, upon trust for the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of St. John the Baptist Parish Church, Paignton, to apply the income towards the maintenance of a curate for the said church or chapel at St. Michael's, Paignton.

Subject to a life interest, £500 to the London and Provincial Anti-Vivisection Society, and £100 to the Paignton Amateur Swimming and Life Saving Society.

Mr. GEORGE MILNER, of Westholme, St. Mary's-road, Doncaster, who died on December 15, left estate of the gross value of £7,452, with net personalty £592. He gives:—

£50 a year for six years to his housekeeper, Mary Amelia Elliott, if still in his service.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value.
FROST, Mr. Frank Castle (73), M.V.O., J.P., of the Royal West of England Sanatorium, Weston-super-Mare, formerly superintendent of the C.I.D. (net personalty £4,606)	4,713
HADFIELD, Mr. Joel, of Locomaster, Swallow Houses-lane, Hayf

NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE: THE FAVOURITE WINS

THE BIG FIELD taking the first jump in the National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham yesterday. The winner, Mr. J. H. Whitney's Sir Lindsay, ridden by Lord Fingall, started at 5 to 4 against. He is seen in the centre, the rider having a white cap and striped sleeves. In the background of the picture are the Cotswold Hills.

M. BRIAND, with other members of the French Naval Delegation, made a tour of the main docks of the Port of London yesterday. He is seen with Lord Ritchie, the chairman of the Port of London Authority.

THE LAST JUMP.—Sir Lindsay, the winner of the National Hunt Steeplechase (left), and Sir John Grey's Possible, ridden by Mr. F. R. Thackray, who was second, taking the last jump. Sir Lindsay is in the Grand National. There was a field of 28 in yesterday's race.

THEATRICALS IN THE RODNEY.—Officers of the Rodney rehearsing for their annual play, which will be given on Saturday at Pollensa Bay. The "Bishop of Lee" is seen with the pirate captain.

16 days' cruise to summer seas

The last cruise of the season

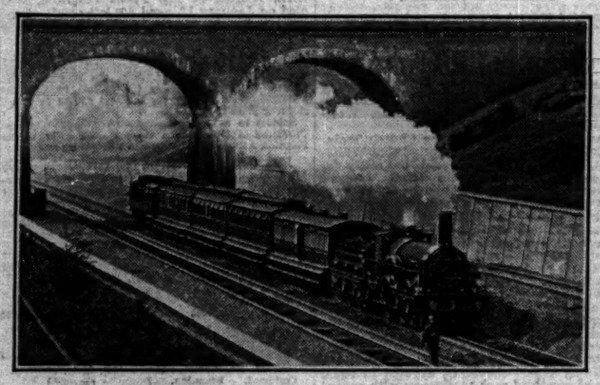
"LACONIA"
(20,000 tons)

ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA
from Southampton
MAR. 29
16 days .. from 30 gns.

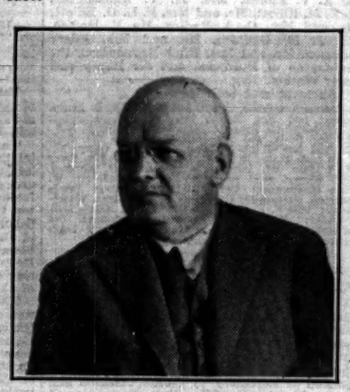
MIDSUMMER CRUISE
to the
BALTIC, NORWAY & RUSSIA
(Leningrad and Moscow)
"CARINTHIA"
(20,000 tons)
from Southampton .. Aug. 1st
19 days ..... from 33 gns.

Write for illustrated folder to Cunard Line, Liverpool, London, or Local Agents.

Cunard



THE LAST G.W.R. BROAD GAUGE TRAIN in Sonning Cutting on May 20, 1892. The double gauge—7ft. and 4ft. 8½in.—is shown in the picture. The engine is the "Great Britain," which, as stated in a letter on another page, ran a train from Paddington to Didcot in 1848 at an average speed of over 67 miles an hour.



DR. HANS LUTHER, who has been elected President of the Reichsbank in succession to Dr. Schacht. He is a former Chancellor.

GIFT TO PARIS UNIVERSITY.—The Château de Richelieu, which was built to the designs of Jacques Lemercier in 1631, has been presented to the Paris University. Our photograph shows one of the six gates of the town of Richelieu, which, by order of the Cardinal, was planned to harmonize with the Château. It is near Chinon, in the Loire Valley.

Cramped— or Comfortable

This diagram shows the ground plan of the ordinary shoe which forces the big toe out of position to squeeze, pinch and cramp the other toes. Note its unnatural, distorting inner line.

This shows how the ground plan of the Cantilever Shoe allows ample toe room, giving thereby easy, comfortable walking. Note its straight inner line.

Take a look at your shoes. Quite ordinary, you say. Ordinary—yes, but not correct. Look again. See how their inside line running from the heel, slopes outwards from a point opposite the ball of your foot. This forces the big toes on to the other toes and cramps and squeezes the whole foot. The normal foot has a straight inner line for which ordinary shoes do not make allowances. That's where Cantilever Shoes come to the rescue with their straight inner line which gives ample toe room and allows the foot to function properly. That's one of the reasons for Cantilever's wonderful comfort. In Cantilevers you can go on walking all day and never feel tired.

Cantilevers must be fitted by a personal call at a Cantilever Store.

Cantilever Shoes

A Reminder:— Write for 'Miles of Smiles,' our free illustrated booklet explaining Cantilever principle and for name of your nearest Cantilever Store.

made for women, children and men in a wide range of sizes.

CANTILEVER SHOE COMPANY, NORTHAMPTON.

CE 34

Obituary

LIEUT.-COLONEL BARKER, V.C.

52 ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 12

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Barker, V.C., the Canadian airman who was officially credited with bringing down 52 enemy aeroplanes in the War, was killed in a flying accident here this afternoon at the age of 35.

He started from the aerodrome at Rockcliffe, a suburb of Ottawa, in a new Fairchild aeroplane which he was testing, and after he had flown a short distance the machine apparently stalled. It made a nose-dive and landed on the thick ice of the Ottawa River, a few hundred yards from the aerodrome, and when the spectators who had witnessed the crash reached it they found Colonel Barker dead and the machine completely wrecked.

Born on November 3, 1894, at Dauphin, Manitoba, the son of Mr. G. W. J. Barker, of Winnipeg, Lieutenant-Colonel Barker was educated at Dauphin College, and joined the Army on November 1, 1914, going overseas with the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles. He served in France till December, 1915, and was then transferred to the R.F.C. and served in it and the R.A.F. till the Armistice. He received the Military Cross for contact patrol at the capture of Beaumont Hamel on November 20, 1916. At the capture of Bullecourt he obtained a bar to the Military Cross, April 9, 1917, again for contact patrol. For destroying enemy aircraft in 1918, he received the D.S.O., January 5, a second bar to the M.C., April 24, and a bar to the D.S.O., July 20; also the French Croix de Guerre for destroying enemy aircraft on the French front, May 26; and the Italian silver medal for valour for destroying aircraft on the Italian front.

This record was crowned by the award of the Victoria Cross, for an epic fight, thus described in the *London Gazette*:—

On the morning of October 27, 1918, this officer observed an enemy two-seater over the Forêt de Mormal. He attacked this machine, and after a short burst it broke up in the air. At the same time a Fokker biplane attacked him, and he was wounded in the right thigh, but managed, despite this, to shoot down the enemy aeroplane in flames. He then found himself in the middle of a large formation of Fokkers, who attacked him from all directions, and was again severely wounded in the left thigh, but succeeded in driving down two of the enemy in a spin. He lost consciousness after this, and his machine fell out of control. On recovery, he found himself being again attacked heavily by a large formation, and, singling out one machine, he deliberately charged and drove it down in flames.

During this fight his left elbow was shattered and he again fainted, and on regaining consciousness he found himself still being attacked, but, notwithstanding that he was now severely wounded in both legs and his left arm shattered, he dived on the nearest machine and shot it down in flames. Being greatly exhausted, he dived out of the fight to regain our lines, but was met by another formation, which attacked and endeavoured to cut him off, but after a hard fight he succeeded in breaking up this formation and reached our lines, where he crashed on landing.

This combat, in which Major Barker destroyed four enemy machines (three of them in flames), brought his total successes up to 50 enemy machines destroyed, and is a notable example of the exceptional bravery and disregard of danger which this very gallant officer has always displayed throughout his distinguished career.

The total number of machines known to have been brought down by Barker was ultimately settled officially as 52. After the Armistice he became vice-president of the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation. In 1919, flying a Fokker aeroplane captured from the Germans, he completed the circuit in the Aerial Derby from Toronto to New York and back. His left arm was partly frozen in this flight. He was appointed hon. A.D.C. to Lord Byng, the Governor-General, in 1923, and in 1924 was made acting director of the Royal Canadian Air Force. At his death he was president of the Lynedoch Tobacco Company and vice-president of the Middleton Tobacco Company and of Norfolk Tobacco Plantations. He was an excellent horseman, and was fond of tennis, squash rackets, and golf, and was president of the Maple Leaf Hockey Club, Toronto. He married, in 1921, Jean Kilbourn Smith, and had one daughter.

M. JIRASEK

CZECH NOVELIST AND PATRIOT

Our Prague Correspondent announces the death yesterday, at the age of 78, of M. Alois Jirasek, the Czech historical novelist and patriot. He had been ill a long time.

Born on August 23, 1851, in the little village of Hronov, in Northern Bohemia, he passed his examinations at the University of Prague, where he studied history. For many years he was a teacher at the middle school in Litomysl. From early youth he showed an absorbed interest in the history of his own people, and both at Litomysl and at Prague, whither he was subsequently transferred, he found abundant material for his historical novels and dramas. He set himself the definite task of keeping alight the flickering flame of Czech nationalism, but this does not mean that he adapted history to his own ends. On the contrary, he was a most conscientious and painstaking worker. His books cover the period of Czech history beginning with the Hussite movement and ending with the Czech renaissance of the 19th century, and to each one he devoted prolonged historical research and the most careful study both of the topography and of the period. Naturally, his works contain few examples of the sentimental and fictitious hero of the popular historical novel, for his hero was his own people.

It is needless to give a full list of Jirasek's numerous works. Time will show whether the Czechs, in their enthusiasm for his patriotism, have not been inclined to exaggerate his merits as a writer. His most important works are those dealing with the Hussite movement and with the Counter-Reformation. Of these "Against All" (1893), "Brotherhood" (a cycle of four novels begun in 1899 and completed in 1921), and "Darkness," which gives a vividly realistic picture of the horrors of the Counter-Reformation in Bohemia, are likely to have a permanent place in Czech literature. Of his novels dealing with the social struggles of the Czech peasantry against their foreign landlords, the most popular was "The Dog-Heads" (1884), which is probably the most widely translated of all his books. He described the Czech renaissance movement during the 19th century in two works, "F. L. Vek" and "In Our Country." As a dramatist, also, Jirasek drew on Czech history for his materials, and his "Jan Zizka" (1903) and "Jan Hus" (1911) were both popular successes. They are, however, more historical tableaux than real dramas.

By holding constantly before his fellow-countrymen that stern self-discipline which distinguished the lives of the old Czech heroes like Hus and Zizka he awakened in them a new consciousness of their national strength and a new desire for independent existence. He taught the Czechs more about their own history than all the professional historians like Palacky and Tomek put together.

During the War he placed himself fearlessly at the head of the revolutionary movement which forced the official Czech political leaders to commit themselves definitely to an anti-Austrian policy. Throughout the whole period of the War his pen never ceased to stir the valiant to further deeds of valour or to rally the drooping hopes of the faint-hearted. Even during the dark months of the Russian collapse and of the overthrow of Serbia his faith in ultimate victory never wavered. In the hearts of the Czech people he holds the same place in literature as Smetana in music, and so long as the Czech nation endures the services which he rendered to the cause of Czech freedom will never be forgotten.

LADY ALEXANDER-SINCLAIR

Lady Alexander-Sinclair, wife of Admiral Sir Edwyn Sinclair Alexander-Sinclair, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, died suddenly at Admiralty House, Chatham, on Tuesday evening, at the age of 59. She had been in indifferent health for some months past. She was Julia Margaret, third daughter of the late Colonel Charles Vereker Hamilton-Campbell, of Netherplace, Ayrshire, and was born on April 9, 1870. She married Sir Edwyn, then a captain, in 1892, and he afterwards succeeded to the Southbar property and to Freswick, in Caithness. She leaves, with a daughter, two sons, of whom the elder has followed his father's profession, and is a lieutenant-commander serving in the Royal Sovereign in the Mediterranean.

LOUISE LADY BARCLAY

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that the death has occurred at her house in the Avenue Marceau of Louise Lady Barclay, at the age of 93. She was the mother of the late Sir Colville Barclay, who, at the time of his death, was British Ambassador in Lisbon, and of Sir Cecil Barclay, Bt., who has lived in France for many years. Louise Lady Barclay was a daughter of M. de Beblin, of Mauritius, and she married in 1855 Mr. C. A. D. Barclay, Receiver-General in Mauritius, who succeeded as 11th baronet and died in 1896.

COLONEL WILLIAMSON

Colonel John Francis Williamson, C.B., C.M.G., late Army Medical Service, who died suddenly last week at Dover at the age of 79, was one of the few officers surviving who took part in Lord Roberts's celebrated march to Kandahar in the Afghan War of 1878-79; he was then attached to The Seaforth Highlanders. He was the son of the Rev. A. Williamson, of Ardess, Co. Fermanagh. His military career, for which he was granted a distinguished service pension, may be summarized as follows:—Afghan War, 1878-79 (mentioned in dispatches and awarded three clasps to the medal and the bronze star); Egypt, 1882 (medal with clasp and bronze star); Burma, 1887-88 (medal with clasp); N.W. Frontier, India, 1897-98 (again mentioned, two clasps to the medal); South Africa, 1899-1902 (again mentioned, three clasps, and created C.M.G.); Somaliland Field Force, 1903 (twice mentioned, medal with clasp, and created C.B.). He retired shortly after his last campaign.

SIR F. VILLIERS FORSTER

Sir Francis Villiers Forster, Bt., who had been Master of the South Staffordshire Hounds for 45 years, died at Lysways Hall, Rugeley, on Tuesday, in his 80th year.

This family, which has the punning motto, "Sit Fors ter Felix," descends from Captain John Smith, head of the colony of Virginia in 1608. Charles Smith Forster, of Lysways, was the first member elected for Walsall after the Reform Act of 1832. He was a Conservative, but his son, the late baronet's father, was Liberal member for the borough from July, 1852, until his death 39 years later.

Francis Villiers Forster was born on May 9, 1850, his mother being a niece of Lord Eldon, the Lord Chancellor. He was educated at Westminster School, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1872, joining the Midland Circuit. In 1885 he was elected Joint Master of the South Staffordshire. He hunted the country alone from 1902 to 1912, when he was joined first by Lord Anglesey, then in 1920 by Major G. H. Anson, and in 1928 by Mr. W. T. Norton. The hunt dates from 1805, and the country as now constituted, adjoining the Meynell and North Staffordshire, the Albrighton, the North Warwickshire, and the Atherstone, dates from 1885, when the late Lord Anglesey, then Lord Henry Paget, built kennels at Moat Bank, and the hunt was first called the South Staffordshire. The kennels were moved to Longdon Grange in 1895.

Sir Francis, who succeeded his brother in the baronetcy in July, 1914, was a magistrate for Staffordshire. He married in 1876 Harriet Susan, daughter of Mr. William Seckham, of Kidlington, Oxon, and widow of Mr. James Mason; she died in 1922. He leaves no issue, and the baronetcy becomes extinct.

The funeral will be at Longdon parish church on Saturday, at 12.30.

HEALTH AND EMPIRE

SIR ANDREW BALFOUR, director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, speaking on "Health and Empire" at the British Medical Association Hall, London, last night, said that if in the olden days the Empire paid scant heed to the health of its white populations, and even less to that of the native races which passed under its sway, it had now shouldered the white man's burden, and throughout its length and breadth the care of the health of native communities was a feature of modern administration.

Sir Andrew Balfour condemned the practice of "dumping" people in ill-health in the Dominions and Colonies. Doubtless this was done with a view to curing them, but the principle was bad. The Dominions and the Colonies wanted our best from the standpoint of health, and should get them.

Referring to early pioneer work in founding the Empire far afield, Sir Andrew said: "It was indeed a path of loss and misery as well as of glory and of great deeds. And yet, perhaps, there is another side to the picture, for if in that great struggle for domination too much account had been taken of sickness and pestilence it is conceivable that the goal would never have been reached."

DOCTRINE OF HOLY COMMUNION

BISHOPS AND CLERGY IN CONFERENCE

A conference of bishops and clergy, representative of the various schools of thought in the Church of England, met at King's College, Strand, yesterday afternoon to consider the possibility of a concordat in the Church with regard to the doctrine of the Real Presence.

Dr. Maurice Relton, who, with the Rev. Francis Underhill, had sent out invitations to about 100 of the clergy to attend the conference, had also circulated a memorandum in which he submitted that their need was a philosophy of sacramentalism, and asked if there could be agreement in Eucharistic doctrine on the basis of a formula of concord that "there is a Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist which, though it eludes definition and baffles analysis, is not material."

The ARCHBISHOP of YORK, who presided, said that most people would agree that since the rejection by Parliament of the Prayer-book Measure and the consequent non-presentation of the revised Prayer-book to Convocation for canonical action, there had been, as was quite inevitable, rather a hardening of the lines of controversy and divisions between different tendencies of thought. On all sides there were many who, in the hope of securing unity and a new basis for the further progress of Church life, were ready to strain their own inclinations as far as they could. That hope had been frustrated, and it was inevitable, therefore, that many should feel bound to bear witness to the truth as they saw it from their various sides. There had been a recrudescence of controversy, but this might be a temporary event. The movement of thought which was bringing them nearer together during the discussions on the revised Prayer-book and through a long period before would, he thought, reassert itself. One of their objects, therefore, was to have in view a hope of deeper and more general unity than they had yet reached.

After saying that whenever controversy revived there was a danger that those engaged in it regarded points in the controversy as the only ones deserving attention at the moment, the Archbishop suggested that they met to speak on those things as friends engaged in a common enterprise and a common service, although they might interpret differently some of their marching orders. He begged that in their discussions they should start by re-examining the grounds of their convictions to see how much there was on which they were really agreed, and at what point their paths began to diverge. He was sure there was a wide amount of misunderstanding because they did not study one another's writings. At what point did the Evangelical want to diverge? He believed inquiry on those lines would be fruitful. Such a conference, he thought, would enable them to see which of their phrases were misunderstood.

In reply to a question by CANON RAVEN, who asked whether the conference was to be concerned with the whole range of Anglicanism or one particular aspect of it, the ARCHBISHOP of YORK said that quite certainly the whole range should be considered. They might that afternoon find elements of agreement to which expression might be given, and later on that might prove a contribution to a fuller discussion which might give a basis of unity in the Church. Part of their difficulty was that various schools of thought did not accurately understand what other people meant or what was the value they set upon things.

After the BISHOP of WINCHESTER had suggested that deliberation could take the course of an informal exchange of opinions and possibly the appointment of some committee which could draft a form of statement to be considered by a further conference, the Bishops and clergy present decided that the discussion should be informal and private. Representatives of the Press then withdrew.

We are informed that the discussion was throughout very friendly in character. No resolution was passed, and the conference was adjourned, to meet again later. A small body was appointed to draw up in the meantime a statement for consideration.

FREE CHURCHES AND THE SCHOOLS

A PLEA FOR CONCILIATION

The annual assembly of the Free Church Council was continued in Nottingham yesterday.

The REV. R. PYKE, of Greenbank Church, Plymouth, speaking on the contribution made by Methodism to the religious life of England, said that they in the churches too closely resembled a group of officers who had left the army behind. "Wesley went to the people; we are waiting, mostly in vain, for them to come to us," said Mr. Pyke. He advocated a crusade by "a group of first-class, educated, passionate, open-air evangelists, guaranteed a living wage by a number of our rich men."

The REV. DR. J. C. CARLILE (Folkestone), speaking on religious liberty, said that the Baptists rejected all theories of State churches. Baptists believed that unspeakable harm had resulted from teaching that any ceremony or sacrament was the operative cause of regeneration or a substitute for conversion.

The REV. HENRY BETT, of Handsworth College, Birmingham, speaking on the contribution of Methodists, said that they rejoiced that divisions of Methodism, which he regarded as domestic squabbles, would all be healed by Methodist union. On the subject of any wider union of the Churches, he confessed himself a heretic. The spirit of unity was passionately to be desired, but he would deprecate, and even dread, a wide union of ecclesiastical organizations.

The REV. DR. SCOTT LIDGETT, honorary secretary of the Council, summing up the relations of the Evangelical Free Churches and the Universal Church, said they were living in an age when there was a Divine call to all the Churches to promote spiritual and, so far as possible, visible unity, not only for their own welfare, but for the evangelization of the world. The practical conclusions which he presented were:—

(1) All the Churches should endeavour to bring about a unity in which the emphasis should be spiritual and the organization inclusive and elastic; (2) mutual recognition and appreciation should be universal; (3) for the moment our aim should be to bring about an organic union of similars; (4) there should be cooperation to the utmost between dissimilars; (5) throughout this process supreme stress should be laid upon the unity of the faiths.

THE NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS

A declaration submitted by DR. LIDGETT on the education question gave rise to keen discussion. The declaration, which came from the Executive Committee, favoured the policy of emergency grants to non-provided schools under prescribed conditions, but at the same time opposed building grants for the establishment of non-provided schools, opposed the right of entry, and opposed any arrangement by which teachers in provided schools could be called upon or invited to take part in sectarian instruction. Dr. Lidgett emphasized the wisdom of a considerate and conciliatory position. He said, "If you were to throw this down, either the Government would go over your heads, or—I have it on the best authority—it could not carry out the scheme for raising the school age. It would worsen your relations with other Churches just when every kind of consideration encourages us to meet them. We should surrender the possibility of getting this great instruction of agreed religious education over the whole area of the schools. We should leave the non-provided system rigid without being able within any reasonable time to assail or overthrow it. We should be held up before the country as being unwilling to make the slightest concession in order to carry forward a scheme of educational improvement on which the great majority of the country has set its heart."

The REV. D. GRIFFITH JONES (Bradford), seconding the declaration, said he could not see any other way out. Those were final conclusions to avert the re-emergence of religious controversy.

The REV. J. DAVIDSON BROWNE, Nottingham, moved an amendment expressing the opinion that the dual system of education is unsound, opposing any further public grants for building or alteration of denominational schools, and urging a national system of State schools.

MRS. GEORGE CADBURY, the new president of the Women's Council, supporting the declaration, said that to ordinary people denominationalism was dead. The sooner they learnt that the better.

The amendment was defeated by 150 to 84. The declaration was then carried by 182 to 50. It empowers the executive committee to deal with any proposals that may be made in the light of the declaration.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND

SIR JAMES BARRIE AND HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

Sir James Barrie has promised to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund on his 70th birthday, Friday, May 9. This was announced yesterday by Lord Crawford, who presided at the annual meeting of the fund in Stationers' Hall.

In his speech when moving the adoption of the report, and also of a vote of thanks to the registrars, hon. treasurers, and hon. auditors, LORD CRAWFORD referred to the recent death of Mr. Charles Whibley, who had been a member of the general and anniversary committees since 1919 and had taken the deepest interest in the work of the fund. He went on to say that for the fourth year running the grants of the fund had approached the sum of £5,000, and last year's grants were the largest ever made. That was in a way a very satisfactory feature, but it showed that the work of the fund was still increasing and that the need for supporting it was greater. They found there were always cases in which substantial grants could be made to authors with the confident expectation of extracting them from difficulties and with the confident hope of restoring them to the work of active literary production. Any increase in their income which the generosity of the public might entitle them to receive the public might be assured would be most frugally and beneficially expended. Last year's anniversary was most interesting because Mr. Galsworthy, who presided, had presented them with the original holograph manuscript of his play *Loyalties*, which was put up to auction and realised £3,300. This year their anniversary dinner would be held on Friday, May 9, and they had persuaded Sir James Barrie to take the chair. That happened to be the date of Sir James Barrie's 70th birthday, but he was still very young, and they were looking forward to congratulating him on his anniversary.

MR. JOHN HAILEY seconded the motion, which was carried.

The hon. solicitors and the hon. physician were thanked on the proposal of Mr. G. P. GOOCH, seconded by Mr. WALTER DE LA MARE.

The members of the general committee were re-elected with the addition of Mr. R. F. Cholmeley to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Whibley.

THE SALE ROOM

BOOKS FROM LANSDOWNE HOUSE

Messrs. Hodgson are selling at 115, Chancery-lane, on March 28 a selection of books from the library at Lansdowne House, and most of the books bear a small blind-stamp "Lansdowne House" on the title page. It is a very miscellaneous collection, with a good many volumes and pamphlets which are now uncommon. The books on India, America, and general travel and topography generally comprise most of the standard books of former times, and some with presentation inscriptions to various members of the Lansdowne family.

There are first and other editions of Jane Austen, Miss Edgeworth, J. F. Cooper, Lady Morgan, and other novelists; and among the "collector's" books, special mention may be made of Mather's "Cases of Conscience Concerning Evil Spirits," Boston, 1693, the first edition of this extremely rare little book; of Dryden's "Satires of Juvenal," 1693, a large paper presentation copy inscribed by the translator "For his True Friend," but unfortunately the name of the recipient is obliterated; and of an unusually complete set of *The Examiner*, 1710-14.

The same sale will include from other sources a series of 17 letters from Sir J. M. Barrie to H. B. Marriott-Watson, almost entirely relating to the production of *Richard Savage*, a four-act play, the joint production of the two authors. There are also some important Coleridge documents; a copy of the "Book of St. Albans," 1595, which appears to differ from all others; and an interesting copy of the first American Prayer-book, 1786, presented by James Abercrombie, Principal of the Philadelphia Academy, to Dr. T. Coombe, the friend of Johnson, Reynolds, and Goldsmith.

MALTON'S "LONDON" IN COLOURS

The new catalogue of Messrs. J. Rimell and Son (6, Duke-street, S.W.) contains what is believed to be the only copy of Thomas Malton's "A Picturesque Tour Through the Cities of London and Westminster," 1792-1810, with the 100 beautiful views in colours. No trace has been found of another such copy; and not only are the plates printed in colours, but each plate is finished in water-colours, undoubtedly by the artist himself, Thomas Malton. The copy is probably a trial copy done by the artist for himself, or possibly for some special patron. It was dedicated to the Prince of Wales, and the list of subscribers is headed by the King, George III. In its ordinary state the book is one of the corner-stones of a library of London books; and this splendid copy in colours ought to find its way into a public library in London.

SAXON AND ENGLISH COINS

Sotheby's began yesterday the three-days sale of the extensive collection of Saxon and English coins formed by Mr. E. H. Wheeler, and especially rich in early pennies. The total yesterday amounted to £979, two pennies of Stephen's reign fetching £110 and £61 respectively, Messrs. Spink buying in both cases.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT AND THE CHURCH

Mr. Norman Baynes delivered this year's Raleigh Lecture on History (founded in the British Academy by Lord Wakefield), taking as his subject "Constantine the Great and the Christian Church." MR. H. A. L. FISHER, president of the academy, was in the chair.

MR. BAYNES said that Constantine the Great in his own person marked a turning-point in European history. But there had not been made any adequate attempt to outline the Emperor's aims and thought from his own letters and edicts, thus allowing him to speak for himself before introducing the views of our other authorities. Mr. Baynes then sketched the development of Constantine's religious policy from the time of his conquest of Italy from Maxentius in A.D. 312, paying special attention to the Emperor's dealings with the Donatists. The Emperor first left the decision of the claims of the schismatics to the bishops, and only after their failure to settle the dispute personally intervened and delivered his own judgment. When in A.D. 312 he had conquered the East in a religious war against Licinius he was already convinced by his experience in the Roman West that he was ordained by the Christian God to act the part of mediator. It was this conviction which explained the Emperor's action in summoning and presiding over the Council of Nicæa. At that council Constantine's solution of the controversy raised by Arius was adopted by the bishops, and to the Homoousion Constantine throughout his life remained consistently loyal. That solution was the basis of all his efforts to promote unity within the Christian Church: he was ready to receive a penitent Arius, and it was because Athanasius was unwilling to practise a like generosity that he incurred Constantine's hostility.

Accepting as authentic all the letters and edicts attributed to Constantine (with the doubtful exception of the *Oratio ad Sanctos*), Mr. Baynes concluded from a study of these documents that the Emperor was no mere philosophical monotheist: he had definitely identified himself with Christianity; further, he was God's man: as Sovereign he believed himself to be entrusted with a personal mission which imposed upon him duties which he could not escape. Again, in Constantine's thought the prosperity of the Roman State was intimately connected with the cause of unity within the Catholic Church. Constantine's vision was that of a Roman Empire sustained by a Christian God and founded on an orthodox faith. That vision was realised in the Byzantine Empire. Constantine, the *religiosissimus Augustus*, had his place among the seers and the prophets.

SOUTHEND DRINKING HOURS

The Southend Licensing Bench on Tuesday decided to grant the half-hour's extension from 10 to 10.30 p.m. during the months of June to September inclusive. The CHAIRMAN said the police report on the operation of the extension order last year was that they did not oppose its continuance.

Notes from Nanette to her DEAF friends

Bertha at the Bazaar

"Thank you, Enid, so much for that beautiful cushion—it's a perfect gem! And I'm ever so pleased you bought it from Bertha's stall. Poor girl, she always loved all kinds of charitable work and now that she's overcome her deaf-ness it's just splendid to think of her once again doing so much for so many good causes.

"Frankly, Enid, I thought here was a really hopeless case. You simply had to shout to make her hear. But the other day when I met her, why, she was just wonderful! She told me she had even taken up her singing again. That little Acousticon thing she bought seems to act like magic. Not so long ago I knew she'd given up all thought of trying any more aids, but evidently this miniature Acousticon is something quite new and different. Certainly if Bertha can hear with it, I should imagine *anyone* could.

"You know it's awfully strange, Enid, but have you noticed how kind of sensitive most deaf people are about wearing anything that shows they are hard of hearing? Bertha was just the same—thought that anything in the least conspicuous must attract attention to her affliction. But this tiny Acousticon seemed to me to be invisible. Honestly, I wouldn't have known she was wearing it at all if she hadn't told me.

"I've spoken to our doctor about it since, and directly I mentioned the word Acousticon he said, 'Oh, of course, that is the instrument that the leading ear specialists *recommend*.' He told me, too, that it was used in London Hospitals. Evidently, Bertha has got hold of the right one *this* time."

Free tests of the marvellous SILVER ANNIVERSARY ACOUSTICON—the 1930 Super Model—are now being given daily in beautifully appointed PRIVATE demonstration rooms

ACOUSTICON

or Sheltacon is the name you must see stamped on the instrument.

General Acoustics Ltd., 58, Acousticon House,

77, Wigmore St., London, W.1.

Telephone: Welbeck 7222.

Branches at 19, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh; 75, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; 14, New Street, Birmingham; 14, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, etc.

TWENTY-FOUR BOILER DRUMS SOLID FORGED

44' long, 5' diameter 4½" thick

In the search for greater economies in the production of steam for power purposes recourse is being had to higher and higher pressures and temperatures. In these circumstances the designers have been driven to the use of drums made from the solid forging, the use of riveted joints being no longer satisfactory.

The English Steel Corporation have recently completed 24 drums of this type to the designs and order of International Combustion Limited for use in the new Works at Billingham of Imperial Chemical Industries.

The main drums were 44 ft. long, 5 ft. diameter and 4½ inches thick, the remaining drums in each boiler being in proportion.

Solid drums, although much superior to those that are riveted, require the greatest care in manufacture to ensure safety and satisfactory working. In the initial stages the process is not greatly different from that of making large naval guns, and in the manufacture of forgings of this type the English Steel Corporation have at their command the combined resources and unrivalled experience of Vickers-Armstrongs Limited, and Cammell Laird and Company Limited. All these resources are at the service of our Customers.

Alloy Steels of every description. Armour Plate. Basic Steel. Cammell's "Supertough" Steel. Castings: Steel up to 100 tons. Semi-Steel and Grey Iron up to 120 tons. Aluminium and its alloys up to 2 tons. Brass, Gunmetal, Bronze, &c., up to 2 tons. Cranes, Heavy, Overhead, Electric or Hydraulic. Crankshafts, Marine and Land Engine Work, Automobile, Aeroplane and Airship. Drop Forgings, Steel of all descriptions, Heavy and Light. Engines, Pumping, Winding and Hauling. Forging Presses, Hydraulic. Forgings, Steel up to 100 tons. Golf Club Heads, in Rustless Iron and Mild Steel. Hydraulic Machinery. Hydraulic Pressure Pumps. Hydro-Electric Turbines. Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Bars. In Crucible, Electric, Induction, Basic, and Acid Siemens Steel. Manganese Steel Bars, Castings and Forgings. Pumps: "Gill," Axial Flow, Low Lift Pumps for Drainage, Irrigation, &c. Boring, for general purposes. Centrifugal and Turbine. Rails and Fishplates. Steels, Alloy, Special: Cammell's "Supertough," "Vibrac," "Vikro." Steel Sheets, High Grade Carbon and Alloy Steel. Tubes, Weldless Steel, in Carbon and Alloy Steels. Turbine Castings and Forgings. Turbines, Hydro-Electric. Tyres: Acid Open Hearth, "Australia" and "Comet" Brands. "Vibrac" Alloy Steel for all parts subject to heavy stresses.

ENGLISH STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED

Incorporating the Steel Businesses formerly carried on by Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., at Sheffield and Openshaw. Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd. at Sheffield and Penistone.

VICKERS WORKS, SHEFFIELD

London Office: Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

WONDERFUL WHISKY—

"White Label"

ALSO THE DE LUXE WHISKY—"VICTORIA VAT"

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

HALLÉ CONCERT

The second part of the Hallé concert will be relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, this evening and broadcast from the National transmitter. The concert will be conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty and will include Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor and Schumann's Symphony No. 1 in B flat. At 7 p.m. the London Regional transmitter will broadcast a performance of a revue entitled *Pot-Pourri*, an episode of the nineties, by Vivien and Napoleon Lambelet.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, March 13, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—Listeners' Recipes for Lenten Fish Dishes. 11.11.30 (261.3m. only)—Experimental Television. Transmission by the Baird Process.

12-1:—Jennie Bleasdale (soprano); Violet Brough (viola d'Amore); Kathleen Dale (pianoforte.) 1:—Organ Recital. 2:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—For the Schools: Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. 2.50:—Interlude. 3:—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. 3.45:—Fannie Moss (mezzo-soprano); Webster Booth (tenor); The Chelsea Octet. 5:—Lenten Address: A Plain Man Looks at Life, by Canon W. H. Elliott. 5.15:—Children: The Elegant Ethiopian (William Caine). Arranged as a Dialogue Story, with Incidental Music by Genial Jemima. 6:—Great Expectations, Chapter 45—a Reading from Charles Dickens, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.35:—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—Schumann's Pianoforte Music, played by Desiree MacEwan. 7-7.20:—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. 7.25:—The Youth of Industrialism, 2. After Waterloo, by Mr. R. S. Lambert and Mr. H. L. Beales.

7.45:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; John Turner (tenor). 8.35:—Hallé Concert, Part 2, relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester; The Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty. 9.45:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Report; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4 only). 10.10:—The Way of the World, by Mr. Vernon Bartlett. 10.25-12:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

12-1.30:—See Midland Regional Programme. 1.30:—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. 2.30-3:—See Midland Regional Programme. 3-5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Romance of Oil, 2—Discovery, Development, and Exhaustion of Resources, by Sir John Cadman. 7:—See Midland Regional Programme. 8:—A Pianoforte Recital, by Sapellnikoff. 8.30:—17th Century Poetry, 2—Donne, by Mr. T. S. Eliott. 9:—Regional News. 9.5:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Elizabeth Ryan (soprano); Sinclair Logan (baritone). 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—Orchestra, from the Grand Super Cinema, Birmingham. 12.30:—Pauline Hay (contralto); Florence Webster (pianoforte); Edna Richards (soprano); Cyril Cope (violoncello). 1.10:—Service, conducted by Dr. Herbert Gray, relayed from St. Martin's Parish Church, Birmingham. 1.50:—See London Regional Programme. 2.30-3:—Organ Recital. 5.15:—Children: The Pope and the Painter, an Historical Play by Gladys Ward. Sydney Heard (flute and piccolo); Vivien Lambelet and Mai Ramsay in Songs and Duets. See London Regional Programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—See London Regional Programme. 7:—Pot-Pourri, An Episode of the Nineties; Dialogue by Vivien Lambelet; Music by Napoleon Lambelet, with the Midland Regional Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis, Vivien Lambelet, Mai Ramsay, John Rorke, Herbert Simmonds, William Hughes, Vincent Curran; at the piano, Jack Venables and Nigel Dallaway. 8:—A Violin and Harp Recital, by Elsie Stelli and Winifred Cockerill. 8.30:—See London Regional Programme. 9:—Midland News. 9.5:—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Winifred Pecker (contralto). 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD, 995kc. (301.5m.).

10.25-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 11-12:—National Programme. 2.30-3.15:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—See Glasgow. 7:—National Programme. 10.5-12:—National Programme.

BELFAST—Call 2BE, 1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30-3.45:—National Programme. 5.15:—Orchestra. Wilfred Martin (baritone), Harold Harper (violin). 5.45:—Stop Press. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Mr. A. A. Bostic.—The Care of Navigation Lights Round Ireland. 6.45:—National Programme. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.15:—Interlude. 7.30:—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review; book and lyrics by John Watt; music by Clifton Helliwell and Philip Whitewy, The Sad Days of Nursery Rhymes. 9:—Will Any Friday; Mad Microphone. 9.35-12:—National Programme.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM, 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 1-2:—National Programme. 2.30:—National Programme. 3-5:—Miss Bessie M. Hunt.—Recent Immigrants of Canada. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—Market Prices for Boards of England Farmers. 6.40:—National Programme. 10:—The Week's News. 10.5-12:—National Programme.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA, 968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—Nations' Programme. 4.45:—Orchestra, from Bobby's Café. Bristol. 5.15:—Children: Sea Pageantry, Eighth Lesson. 6:—National Programme. 6.35:—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—National Programme. 7.45:—Symphony Concert: The National Orchestra of Wales, Conductor, Judex Lewis, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Ethel Bartlett (pianoforte), Rae Robertson (pianoforte), relayed from the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. 9:—Ethel Concert (continued). 9.15:—Symphony Concert (concluded). 9.45:—National Programme. 10:—West Regional News. 10.5-12:—National Programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.10:—News. 7.30:—Time and French Lesson. 7.45:—Talk on History. 8:—Concert: The Station Orchestra. Light Operatic Offerings. Maud O'Donnaghue, Vocal Selections from Light Opera. The Station Sextet. 9.30:—Dance Music. 10.30:—Time, Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE, 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH, 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.45-12:—See Glasgow. 2.30-3.45:—See Glasgow. 4:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—See Glasgow. 6.40:—National Programme. 10:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.5-12:—National Programme.

GLASGOW—Call 8SC 752kc. (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.45:—Miss Margaret Kidd: Every-day Legal Problems—4, Lending Money in Scotland. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—For Schools: Mr. Robert McLeod: Music Making—9, How Tunes Talk to One Another, from Edinburgh. 3:—The Black Dyke Mills Band, conducted by Arthur O'Neill, relayed from the Second Health and Hygiene Exhibition, from Edinburgh. 3.30:—Miss Winifred Duke: Ghosts in Literature, from Edinburgh. 3.45:—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. J. G. Drummond. 4:—The Octet; Robert Pulman (baritone); Angus Ross (violin). 5.15:—Children. 5.45:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—Special Talk for Scottish Farmers: Mr. James F. Malcolm: A Pure Milk Supply, from the Farmer's Standpoint. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—National Programme. 10:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.5-12:—National Programme.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY 797kc. (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 12-1:—Gladys McIntosh (contralto); Thomas Lynn-Williams (baritone); Joseph Wyndham (xylophone). Orchestra. 4.30:—Orchestra: Annie Chadwick (soprano), from Parker's Restaurant. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Miss Margaret Dodson: The Romance of Cheshire Names from Leeds. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. 6.40:—National Programme. 7.45 Tom Heyes of Manchester Thinks Aloud—Humorous Discussion between Ben Lawes (South) Fred Walmsley (North), arranged by A. Du Garde Peach. 8.15:—Hilda Atkinson (harp). 8.35:—National Programme. 10:—North Regional News. 10.5-12:—National Programme.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 12-1:—National Programme. 2.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—Children. 6-12:—National Programme.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—Mr. D. T. Lewis Jenkins: The Ballad Singers of Llangyfelach Fair; Ballads sung by Thos. Davies (Alltwen). 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—See Cardiff. 6.40:—National Programme. 7.45:—See Cardiff. 9.45:—National Programme. 10:—West Regional News. 10.5-12:—National Programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 12-1:—See Manchester. 2.30:—National Programme. 5.15-6:—See Manchester. 6.15:—National Programme. 6.35:—See Manchester. 6.40:—National Programme. 10:—North Regional News. 10.5-12:—National Programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—5:—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. 6.5:—Children. 6.30:—News and Trio Recital. 7.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 9:—Closing Weather and Exchange Quotations. 9.5:—Orchestral Concert. 9.30:—Song Recital. 10:—News. 10.5:—El Alcazar de Perlas—Tragedy in Verse in Four Acts (Francisco Villaespesa), followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—4.20:—French Language Lesson. 7:—Concert of Chamber Music relayed from Ljubiana (374.7m.). 9:—Time and News. 9.15:—Concert from the Asto-Klub.

BERLIN (Reichssender Berlin) (1,635m.), 2kw.—3.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 4.30:—Talk. 5.40:—Advanced Spanish Lesson. 6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—Topical Programme. 7.30:—Concert from the Hotel Kaiserhof.—Programme from Leipzig, followed by News and Dances from 10-00 (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3.30:—Concert. 4.30:—National Socialist Talk. 5:—Talk. 5.30:—Lesson. 6:—Concert—Valse Fantasie in B minor (Glinka); Serenade Abendrufe (Frederiken); Russian Suite (Rubinstein); Burlesque (Südermann); Two Spanish Dances, Nos. 4 and 5 (Moszkovsky); Serenade (Widor); Selection from La Bohème (Puccini); Hit-tide und Burschel (Clemm); Tannhäuser and the Jockeys—a Theatrical Scandal in Paris, Wireless Play (Lustig), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Dancing.

BERNE (468m.), 1.5kw.—5.20:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Reading. 7.30:—Concert by the Kursaal Italian Orchestra. 8:—500g Recital from the Works of Hugo Wolf. 8.30:—Orchestral Concert from the Kursaal Orchestra. 9:—News and Weather. 9.15:—Concert by the Kursaal Hungarian Orchestra.

BRATISLAVA (Pressburg) (112m.), 0.5kw.—Programme from Brünn. 9:—See Prague. 9.10:—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—5.5:—Concert from the works of Hugo Wolf. 6.35:—Weather, followed by Talk for Workers. 7.20:—Concert by the Upper Silesian Wireless Quartet. 8:—The Spectre's Bride—Cantata in Three Parts for Soloists, Choir and Orchestra (Dvorak), relayed from the Goetheaus, Dresden. 9.10:—News. 9.30:—Dance Music.

BRUNN (341m.), 2.4kw.—5.5:—Concert of French Music. 7:—Wedding in the Time of the Revolution. (Drama in three acts (Mühlbach). 9:—See Prague. 9.50:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 11kw.—5:—Dance Music. 6:—Flemish Language Lesson. 6.30:—Colonial Bulletin. 6.35:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Le Journal Parle. 8:—Concert relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam; in the Interval, Topical Talk. After the concert, News.

BUDAPEST (546m.), 23kw.—4:—English Language Lesson. 6.30:—Racing Results. 6.50:—Pianoforte and Song Recital. 7:—Choral Concert—Prelude and Fugue (Bach); Epithem (Cherubini); Prelude to Parsifal (Wagner); Choral Song (Adam); Drinking Song from Erzsebet Bathory (Szeghi). 9.10:—Concert by the Lehar Pertis Tzigane Orchestra from the Hotel Britannia.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.50:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.16:—Press Review and Review of Politics. 6.45:—Talk. 7.15:—Concert of Russian Music—Overture, Ruslan and Ludmilla (Glinka); Six Ukranian Pieces (Akimenko); Cantonetta from the Concerto for Violin (Tschaikowsky); Ballet Music from Prince Igor (Borodine). 8.10:—A Play in one act (Turseplet). 8.45:—News. 9:—Evening. 9.30:—Chamber Music Concert—Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and 'Cello in B flat major, Op. 97 (Beethoven).

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. 6.24:—Talk. 6.30:—Time and Chimes. 7.15:—Programme from Warsaw. 7.30:—Operatic Music. 8.50:—Literary Programme relayed from Wilno. 9.15:—Programme from Warsaw. 10:—Concert relayed from the Pavilion Restaurant. 11:—Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—6.5:—French Language Lesson. 6.30:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Dianiteh (Bizet); Three Characteristic Dances from The Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky)—(a) Trepak, Russian Dance, (b) Arabian Dance, (c) Chinese Dance; Aragonaise and Morisk Rhapsody from the Ballet Music to Le Cid (Massenet); Dance of the Priestesses from Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns). 7.30:—Der Ghicksandalen, comedy in three acts (Hans Muller-Schlosser). 9.30:—News. 9.50:—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (210m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (360m.).—5.55:—Talks. 6.50:—Exchange and Weather. 7:—Concer, from the Works of Wagner—Overture, The Flying Dutchman; Selection from Tannhäuser; Prelude, Lohengrin; Good Friday Music from Parsifal; Forest Murmurs from Siegfried; Siegfried's Rhine Journey from The Twilight of the Gods; March from The Twilight of the Gods; Prelude and the Death of Isolde from Tristan and Isolde. 9:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. 9.20:—Relay of Foreign Stations. 10.10:—Concert from the Osterport Restaurant.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Time; Daily Service. 10.10:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Announcements. 11.55:—Oriental Concert. 1.40:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—Talk. 3.10:—Gramophone Records. 3.40:—Programme for Hospitals. 5.10:—Organ Recital, relayed from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. 5.40 (in the Interval):—Time Signal. 6.10:—Gramophone Records. 6.55:—French Language Lesson. 7.25:—Police Announcements. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Gramophone Records. 7.55:—Concert, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam, followed by Weather, News, and Dance Music.

HUIZEN (296m.), 8kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.25 a.m.:—Time Signal. 7.56:—Concert. 10:—Concert by Women's Choir. 10.10:—Time Signal. 10.15:—Service for Hospitals. 10.40:—Reading. 11.10:—Gramophone Concert. 11.30:—Talk for Agriculturists. 12.10:—Time Signal. 12.11:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 1.40:—Time Signal. 1.41:—Programme for Schools. 2.25:—Lesson in Handicrafts. 3.40:—Time Signal. 3.41:—Programme for Hospitals. 5.40:—Time Signal. 5.41:—Organ Recital, in the Interval:—Exchange Quotations. 6.50:—Religious Address. 7.5:—Talk. 7.20 (in Malayan. 7.30:—Concert, relayed from a Church in Breda.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 346kw., and HELSINGFORS (281m.), 5.5kw.—5.30:—Talk. 6:—Concert relayed from the University. 7.45:—News in English and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 18kw., and AIX-LA CHAPELLE (Cologne) (227m., 2.5kw., MUNSTER (234m.).—5.50:—Topical Talk. 6:—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Announcements. 6.15:—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.40:—Talk for Workers. 7:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld (Offenbach); Hungarian Fantasia for 'Cello and Orchestra, (Grützmacher); Waltz, Künstlerleben (Strauss); Rhapsody in D major (Liszt); Scottish Dance (Bruch). 8:—Chamber Instrumental Quartet Music—Quartet in D minor (Mozart); Quartet in A major, Op. 41, No. 3 (Schumann); Quartet in A major, Op. 2 (Ollier). In the Interval: Literary Programme. After the Concert: News, Sports Notes, and Concert, relayed from the Café Bandeisheim.

LEIPZIG (365m.), 25kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6.5:—Talk. 6.35:—Orchestral Concert—Prelude, Die Abreise (d'Albert); Comedy Suite, The Taming of the Shrew (Zilcher); Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld (Offenbach); Hungarian Fantasia for 'Cello and Orchestra, (Grützmacher); Waltz, Künstlerleben (Strauss); Rhapsody in D major (Liszt); Scottish Dance (Bruch). 7.30:—Talk. 8:—The Spectre's Bride—Ballad in Three Parts (Dvorak). Mixed Choir, and Orchestra (Dvorak), relayed from the Gewerbehaus, Dresden. 9:—Wireless Notes, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Call EAJ7) (438m.), 3kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. 8.25:—News. 10:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Selections from El Gato de La Africana (Salvat). Followed by Literary Programme and Flamenco Song Recital to Guitar Accompaniment. 12 (midnight):—Chimes, News, and Dance Music, from the Palacio de Belad Artes.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—5.15:—Concert. 7—Government Announcements; Weather. 10:—News. 7.20 (at): Variety Items. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Literary Programme. 7.45:—Humorous Programme. 8.15:—Variety Concert. Talk in the Interval. 9.30:—News. 10.40:—Dance Concert.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—5.45:—Talks. 6.45:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Mastana (Wallace). Polonaise de Concert for Violin and Orchestra (Wieniawsky); Waltz Dreams (Strauss); Selections from Paganini (Lehar); Selections from Die lustigen Nibelungen (O. Straus). 7.20:—Relay from the Bathausvau—The Town of Munich Greets Its Sports and Gymnastic Champions of 1929. 8:—Programme to be announced. 8.35:—Reading, followed by Gramophone Records. 9.20:—Programme Notices; News.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.4kw.—5.30:—Sports Notes; News, Government Decrees, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert; Sports Results in the Interval. 9.50:—News, Cinema, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (576m.), NOTODDEN (441m.), PORSGRUND (493m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—4.15:—Weather and News. 6.30:—German Language Lesson. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Agricultural Talk. 7.30:—Relay of Foreign Stations. 10:—Concert. 10.30:—Weather and News. 10.40:—Talk. 9.10:—Recitations. 9.40:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.20 p.m.:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals, 1.20:—Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange Market Prices. 3.10:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Dance Music. 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.15:—Address. 7.15:—New York Exchange Rates. 7.30:—Talk. 7.40:—Commercial, Financial, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Short Comedy. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Novelty Programme. 9:—Sports Review; News and Time Signal. 9.30:—Concert—Berceuse (Aubert); Romance (Schumann); Nigun (Bloch); Aria, from The Marriage of Figaro (Mozart); Wohin (Schubert); Nuit d'automne (Rossel); The March of Time (Ravel); Quartet for Strings, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Horn (Beethoven).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6:—Time and News. 6.5:—Programme from Brünn. 9:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15:—Organ Recital. 9.55:—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 10:—See Prague.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—11.15:—Giornale parlato, Announcements, and Sports Notes. 7.30:—Exchange, Weather, and News. 7.38:—Talk. 7.55:—Time Signal. 8:—Concert from the Teatro Reale; Talks in the intervals; News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Tall SASA (435m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (342m.), 0.5kw.—5:—German Lesson. 5.30:—Recital of Melodies. 6.45:—Military Band Music; Entry of the Guests, from Tannhäuser (Wagner); Overture, Ruy Blas (Mendelssohn); Waltz, Dreams (Lehar); Children's Corner (Debussy); Pisdmontese Dance (Sipigallia); Selection from Mephistopheles (Boito). 7.45:—Programme of Danish Literature and Talk. 8.40:—Programme of Danish Literature and Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—Time Signal. 6.5-11:—Programme from Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6:—Dance Music. 6.15:—Transmission of Pictures. 6.35:—Talk on History. 6.55:—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra. 6.50:—Market Prices. 7:—Russian Song Recital. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Children. 8:—Exchange Quotations. 8.15:—Transmission of Pictures. 8.45:—Phonetic Lesson. 9:—Orchestral Concert. 9.30:—Concert. 10:—News. 10.5:—Orchestra.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw.—5:—Concert of Light Music. 6:—English Language Lesson. 7.10:—News. 7.20:—Variety Items. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 8:—Variety Concert. Talk in the Intervals. 10.30:—News. 10.40:—Dance Music.

VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m., 2kw., and KLAGENFURT (453.2m., 2kw., and LINZ (346.8m., 2kw.—5.30:—Talk. 6.30:—English Language Lesson. 6.55:—Time and Weather. 7:—Viennese Song Recital. 8:—Hugo Wolf Memorial Programme.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—10.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyons) (329m.), 1.5kw. (3 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, PA., Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 43m. and 25m. from 11 a.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 35kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1830. Price 7d.

Yesterday morning great confusion prevailed in the neighbourhood of the Old Church at Newington, owing to some of the resurrection-men having visited the burial-ground for the purpose of carrying off dead bodies. The grave-digger, it seems, had been employed in the church-yard until ten o'clock, and at that hour he left off and went to the rector's house, close at hand, to make some inquiries. While he was gone, two men who, it appeared, had been watching his motions, took advantage of his temporary absence, and proceeding to a grave in which lay the body of a man (name unknown, who died of starvation, and was interred the preceding day), they jumped down on the coffin, and having battered in the lid, got the corpse out, and placing it in a bag, ran off towards the road, where a go-cart was in waiting. . . . They were pursued immediately without effect, but in the course of two hours afterwards a man named Crouch, who is well known at the Borough hospitals, was apprehended by Snow, the beadle of Newington. . . . Crouch was remanded on the charge, and subsequently the body of the man taken from the grave was found to have been disposed of to the surgeons of Guy's Hospital, the same morning, for nine guineas. On being apprized of the circumstances under which the corpse was stolen, the surgeons delivered it up to the parish officers, by whom it was interred in the place whence it was taken. . . .

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¼ to ⅞.

The silver medal of the National Canine Defence League is to be awarded to Thomas Mann, a Hastings Corporation employee, who risked his life in scaling the cliffs to rescue a dog which lay on a ledge 150 feet above the beach.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
11.30 A.M.—To Brazil (Pernambuco*).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*. Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay††.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†; Australia, Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos)†, Canary Islands (all parts)†, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Peru (Iquitos*), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand†.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos).

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

7.30 A.M.—To West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Faroe Islands.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.*†.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*. Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos)††, Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Madeira†.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia), Canada (all parts), Newfoundland, China (all parts), Guiana (British), Japan, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia*, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador Peru (exc. Iquitos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:—	
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Mar. 13 5.30 p.m.
Houder†† (Upwey Grange)	Mar. 15 6 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 17 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 19 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	Mar. 21 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	Apl. 5 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Moultan)	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA*, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Mar. 14 8 p.m.
BRAZIL (Pernam): R.M.S.P.* (Siris)	Mar. 13 11.30a.m
(exc. Rio, Santos): Du. pkt.†(Gelria)	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Mar. 14 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.†† (Desna)	Mar. 14 5.30 p.m.
(Bahia): L. & H. (Sheridan)	Mar. 14 8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15 6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 17 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Mar. 17 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 18 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 19 6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 19 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R. Star†(AlmedaStar)	Mar. 20 6 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.†† (Massilia)	Mar. 21 6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14 8 p.m.
(all parts): Direct† (Arabic)	Mar. 15 2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14 5.30 p.m.
CANADA (Islands) (all parts): Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15 7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Yoward (Arteola)	Mar. 17 8 p.m.
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (Alcantara Star)	Mar. 20 7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Mar. 14 8 p.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Moultan and Kashgar)	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Adriatus)	Mar. 18 6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Moultan and Kashgar)	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Asia)	Mar. 14 8 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver† (Arabic and Shanghai, N. China): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 15 2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Mar. 19 2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Coronado)	Mar. 14 8 p.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 20 7.30 a.m.
CUBA (all parts): Via Siberia* (all parts): Holt* (Adriatus)	Mar. 15 2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Moultan and Kashgar)	Mar. 19 2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Asia)	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver† (Arabic and Shanghai, N. China): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 14 8 p.m.
CURAÇAO (Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Mar. 15 2 a.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Mar. 14 8 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Moultan)	Mar. 13 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mail†	Mar. 15 6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Anzkor)	Mar. 15 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 18 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Calabria)	Mar. 19 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 19 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. pkt. (Heliosan)	Mar. 13 9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 20 9 a.m.
FALKLAND Is.: Via M'video (Cap Polonio and Loreto)	Mar. 15 6 p.m.
FAROE Is.: Direct (Skelpsee)	Mar. 14 7.30 a.m.
FIJI: Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Mar. 19 2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 22 2 a.m.
GUIANA

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SECURITIES CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Directors for the Year ending December 31st, 1929.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
G. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C., Montreal, Chairman of the Board.
C. L. FISHER, London, Vice-President.
FRANK B. COMMON, K.C., Montreal.
CHARLES FABRI, Brussels.
PRENTISS N. GRAY, New York.
COUNT DE HENRICOURT DE GRUNNE, Brussels.
FERNAND MAILLOT, Paris.
MAJOR ALBERT PAM, London.
DR. H. F. PARSHALL, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., London.
GORDON W. SCOTT, Montreal.
COUNT ROGER VAN DER STRATEN-PONTHOZ, Brussels.
JEAN WASHER, Brussels.
HENRI WAUTERS, Brussels.
SECRETARY : A. H. LANG, Montreal.
CONSULTING ENGINEER AND TECHNICAL ADVISER :
DR. H. F. PARSHALL, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.
AUDITORS :
MESSRS. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, Montreal.
SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Montreal.
REGISTERED OFFICE :
THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING, Montreal.
TRANSFER AGENTS.
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, New York.
HARRIS FORBES TRUST COMPANY, Boston.
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, London.
REGISTRARS.
THE CANADIAN TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON, Boston.
CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY, New York.
FINANCE TRUST & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
TRANSMISSION AGENTS.
FINANCE TRUST & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, 4, Crosby Square, London.

Montreal, February 21st, 1930.

To the Stockholders of
HYDRO-ELECTRIC SECURITIES CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors beg to submit their third annual report and accounts.

During the year 1929, your Company issued 181,372 shares of Common Stock at $25 per share, bringing the total number of shares of Common Stock of the Company issued as at the 31st December, 1929, to 921,530.

The said 181,372 shares of Common Stock were subscribed as forming part of the 738,865 shares of unissued Common Stock which, on 31st December, 1928, were under option at $25 per share, exercisable on or before the 1st January, 1931.

As of 31st December, 1929, there remained outstanding the following options to subscribe shares of Common Stock of your Company, namely :—

at $25 per share, expiring January 1, 1931..	557,493	shares
at $45 per share, expiring January 1, 1931..	2,500	"
at $112½ per share, expiring July 1, 1930 ..	20,000	"
Total number of shares under option as of 31st December, 1929	579,993	

Since the 31st December, 1929, options for 473,336 shares at $25 per share have been exercised, leaving outstanding as of the date of this report, options to subscribe 84,157 shares at $25 per share, 2,500 shares at $45 per share, and 20,000 shares at $112½ per share.

The net income for the year 1929 was :—

ORDINARY INCOME :—		
Interest and dividends received in cash		$1,663,569.01
Dividends received in stock, whereof :—		
(a) Sold for Cash	$606,318.07	
(b) Retained as investments and valued at market prices prevailing on dates when dividends were received	625,827.47	
		1,232,145.54
Total ordinary income ..		$2,895,714.55
EXTRAORDINARY INCOME :—		
Profits from realization of investments	$4,066,502.85	
Coupons of Bonds, funded ..	54,955.04	
		4,121,457.89
TOTAL INCOME ..		$7,017,172.44
Administrative and general expenses and differences of exchange	$103,967.74	
Remuneration of Directors and Committee for the year 1928	19,361.54	
		123,329.28
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		$6,893,863.16

Your Company, on 1st February and 1st August, 1929, paid to its 5% Class "B" Cumulative Participating Preferred Stockholders the regular half-yearly dividends, absorbing $1,000,000.

Your Company also paid dividends to its Common Stockholders as follows :—

14th June, 1929, 25 cents per share	=	$185,808.25
16th September, 1929, 25 cents per share	=	205,555.75
16th December, 1929, 50 cents per share	=	460,765.00
Total dividends paid to Common Stockholders		$852,129.00

After allowing for the payments of the above dividends, the surplus account, as at 31st December, 1929, amounted to $6,063,552.08, as shown in the accompanying Balance Sheet, which compares with $1,021,837.92 at 31st December, 1928, an increase in surplus of $5,041,714.11.

The following is a comparative table showing the capital issued, the net income, the dividends paid and the surplus in respect of each of the financial years of the Company from 1927 to 1929 inclusive :—

CAPITAL ISSUED.			NET INCOME.		
As at 31st December 31st.	5% "B" Preferred.	Common.	From Interest less all expenses.	From realization profits.	Total.
		Shares			
1927	Nil	161,011	$116,319	$289,100	$405,329
1928	$20,000,000	740,165	$1,184,391	$610,311	$1,794,702
1929	$20,000,000	921,530	$2,772,985	$4,121,459	$6,893,845

DIVIDENDS PAID.					SURPLUS.
As at December 31st.	To the Holders of 5% "B" Preferred.		To the Holders of Common Stock.		Being undivided Profit
	Per cent.	Amount.	Per Share.	Amount.	
1927	—	—	Nil	Nil	$405,329
1928	5%	$852,129	Nil	Nil	$1,021,837
1929	5%	$1,000,000	$1	$852,129	$6,063,552

In the early part of 1929 your Company, in association with Central States Electric Corporation, New York, formed Electric Shareholdings Corporation, registered in the State of Delaware, with a cash capital of $25,000,000 provided by the issue of 1,250,000 Common shares subscribed as to 625,000 by your Company and as to 625,000 by Central States Electric Corporation, all at $20 per share. In addition, 250,000 Preferred shares were sold to the public at $100 per share, making the aggregate capital resources of that Company approximately $50,000,000. The investments of Electric Shareholdings Corporation consist of shares in well-known public utility Companies in the United States of America, including :—

Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York.
Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore.
North American Company.
Pacific Gas & Electric Company.
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.
People's Gas, Light & Coke Company of Chicago.
Southern California Edison Company.

A limited number of Electric Shareholdings Corporation Common shares subscribed by your Company were sold in the course of the year at prices substantially in excess of their cost, but your Company still retains a large holding of such Common shares. Their present market price is $27 per share. Your Company owns an option to subscribe a further 600,000 of the said shares at $20 per share, exercisable on or before March 1st, 1939.

During September, 1929, your Company participated with leading public utility and banking interests in the United States of America, namely, United Founders Corporation, American Founders Corporation, Messrs. Harris Forbes and Co., Messrs. W. C. Langley and Co., Messrs. A. C. Allyn and Co., Albert Emanuel Company, J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, and the Seaboard National Corporation, in the organization of United States Electric Power Corporation, a Company registered in the State of Maryland. As a result of negotiations with the management of Standard Gas and Electric Company, one of the largest public utility enterprises of America, the United States Electric Power Corporation now owns approximately 70 per cent. of the equity of Standard Power and Light Corporation, which Company in turn owns over 50 per cent. of the outstanding Common shares of the Standard Gas and Electric Company. A Director of your Company has been elected to a seat on the boards of the Standard Gas and Electric Company and the Standard Power and Light Corporation.

The Standard Gas and Electric Company serves some of the greatest industrial centres in America, in particular Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Louisville, Oklahoma City, San Diego and San Francisco.

The following statistics will indicate the importance and the progress of the Standard Gas and Electric Company's system during recent years :—

Number of Communities served			1,554
Population served			6,100,000
Total number of customers			1,072,192
Hydro-electric and electric generating capacity	1,372,081 K.W.		
Under construction	185,000 K.W.		
		1,567,081	K.W.
Equivalent in horse-power, approximately		2,000,000	H.P.
Installed gas manufacturing capacity		109,340,000	cu. ft.
Electric transmission and distribution lines		22,500	miles
Annual electric output		4,486,917,000	K.W.H.
Annual gas output		44,919,527,000	cu. ft.
Combined resources, approximately		$1,100,000,000	

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929. (Provisional figures.)
Gross earnings	$140,846,562	$158,249,541	$165,383,807	$177,754,748
Net income	59,170,737	73,432,962	79,578,985	85,694,654

Your Company has acquired and now owns 1,733,800 United States Electric Power Corporation "A" and Common shares (out of 8,380,720 shares issued), both classes of shares ranking alike in respect of dividends and capital. It owns in addition, 72,300 United States Electric Power Corporation Preferred shares (out of 177,500 of such shares issued) entitled to a preferential dividend of $6 per share per annum. The present market value of United States Electric Power Corporation Common shares is approximately $20 per share. Valuing both Common and "A" shares at this price and assuming a valuation of $90 for the Preferred shares, which have not yet been publicly offered, the investment of your Company in United States Electric Power Corporation has a valuation of over $40,000,000.

The following is a list of your Company's investments, as at 31st December, 1929, other than United States Electric Power Corporation and Electric Shareholdings Corporation :—

Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Co. Notes.
Central States Electric Co. Preferred.
Commonwealth and Southern Co. Common.
Corporation Securities Co. of Chicago Preferred and Common.
Insull Utility Investments Co. Preferred.
Louisville Gas and Electric Co. "A" Common.
Middle West Utilities Co. Common.
North American Co. Common.
Northern States Power Co. "A" Common.
Pacific Lighting Co. Common.
Public Utility Holding Co. of America Common.
Southern Colorado Power Co. Common.
Standard Gas and Electric Co. Common.
Standard Power and Light Co. Common.
United Corporation Common.
United Gas Improvement Co. Common.
Barcelona Traction Light and Power Co. Preferred.
Intercommunale d'Electricité Capital and Founders Shares.
Mexican Light and Power Co. Bonds.
Mexico Tramways Co. Bonds.
Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Co. Bonds.
Societa Generale Adriatica di Elettricita shares.
Societa Generale Elettrica dell' Adamello shares.
Societa Generale Elettrica della Sicilia shares.
Société Internationale d'Energie Hydro-Electrique (Sidro) Preferred and Ordinary shares.
Banque de Bruxelles shares.

With the exception of two Securities, namely, United States Electric Power Corporation "A" and Preferred shares, all the investments owned by your Company are marketable, being either quoted on the Stock (or Curb) Exchange of New York, or the Stock Exchange of Montreal, London, Brussels, or Milan.

Approximately 90% of your investments are in Companies operating in the United States. The remaining 10% are divided among Companies whose properties or controlled properties are situated (in the order of their importance) in Spain, Brazil, Italy, Belgium, and Mexico.

As at 31st December, 1929, your Company's quoted investments had a market value of $58,687,233. Adding thereto, in respect of United States Electric Power Corporation "A" shares, at present unquoted, the same value as the market price of that Company's Common shares, with which the "A" shares rank equally as to capital and dividends, and valuing United States Electric Power Corporation Preferred shares at $90 per share, the total value of your Company's investments, as at 31st December, 1929, was $79,194,233. This compares with an original cost of $43,757,798, showing an increase in present value over original cost of $35,436,435. Since the 31st December, 1929, this appreciation has further increased.

By Order of the Board,
A. H. LANG, Secretary.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1929.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash with Bankers	$841,961.58	CAPITAL :	
Accounts Receivable	1,008,168.21	Authorized—	
Investments—being securities purchased taken at cost .. $42,502,015.59		500,000 5% Class "A" Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares of $100 each	$50,000,000.00
Investments—being securities received in lieu of interest or received as stock dividends, taken at market value prevailing on day when received	680,782.51	2,000,000 5% Class "B" Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares of $10 each	20,000,000.00
	43,182,797.59	2,000,000 Common Shares without par value ..	
N.B.—The aggregate of $43,182,797.59, representing the above investment, is below the market value thereof as at December 31st, 1929.		Issued :	
Syndicate Accounts :—		1,000,000 5% Class "B" Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares of $10 each	$20,000,000.00
Representing participation taken in a Syndicate and representing securities transferred to a Syndicate, taken at original cost, less payments received, being part of the proceeds of the sale thereof	1,030,309.37	921,530 Common Shares without par value ..	20,519,385.00
			$40,519,385.00
Approved on behalf of the Board :—		NOTE.—579,993 of the unissued Common Shares are under option of sale, whereof : 557,493 at $ 25 per share expiring January 1st, 1931. 2,500 at $ 45 per share expiring January 1st, 1931. 20,000 at $112½ per share expiring July 1st, 1930.	
(Signed) CHARLES FABRI } Directors.		SURPLUS, as per Statement of Profit and Loss and Surplus	6,063,552.08
(Signed) C. L. FISHER }			
	$46,262,837.68		$46,262,837.68

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have examined the books and accounts of the Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation for the year ending December 31st, 1929, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. The above Balance Sheet and accompanying Statement of Profit and Loss and Surplus are in accordance with the books and subject to the valuation of stock dividends received as set forth therein, we certify that in our opinion they are drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us.

(Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co., Auditors.

Montreal, 21st February, 1930.

STATEMENT of PROFIT and LOSS and SURPLUS.

Profit for the year ending December 31st, 1929 :—			
ORDINARY INCOME :			
Dividends and interest received in cash			$1,663,569.01
Dividends received in stock, whereof : Sold for cash	$606,318.07		
Retained as investments and valued at market prices prevailing on dates dividends were received	625,827.47		
		1,232,145.54	
Total			$2,895,714.55
EXTRAORDINARY INCOME :			
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Co. coupons funded	$54,955.04		
Net profit on sale of investments ..	4,066,502.85		
		4,121,457.89	
Total Income			$7,017,172.44

Deduct :—			
Administrative and General Expenses and differences of exchange			103,967.74
Net Profit			$6,913,204.70
Surplus as at January 1st, 1929			1,021,837.92
Together			$7,935,042.62
Deduct :—			
Remuneration of Directors and Advisory Committee for the year 1929		$19,361.54	
Dividends paid on Preferred shares :—			
February 1st, 1929—2½%	$500,000.00		
August 1st, 1929—2½%	500,000.00		
		1,000,000.00	
Dividends paid on Common shares :—			
June 14th, 1929—25c. per share ..	$185,808.25		
Sept. 16th, 1929—25c. per share ..	205,555.75		
Dec. 16th, 1929—50c. per share ..	460,765.00		
		852,129.00	
			1,871,490.54
Surplus as at December 31st, 1929			$6,063,552.08

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE : 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE : MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

AN ELECTRIC POWER ISSUE

ARGENTINE RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

In considering the overseas trade returns for the past month, it is important to remember that the wholesale price level is about 12 per cent. lower than it was a year ago. When allowance is made for this the trade returns are less depressing than they appear to be. The really depressing feature of the import figures is the increase of £2,686,734 recorded in articles wholly or mainly manufactured, the largest individual item being £668,054 of iron and steel goods. The major part of the decrease (£3,172,759 out of £3,740,957) in British exports was in articles wholly or mainly manufactured. Cotton yarns and manufactures were mainly responsible for this decline, the falling-off in this item being as much as £1,833,828. Iron and steel comes next with a decrease of £847,265, the significance of which is enhanced by the fact, already pointed out, that imports of these goods were substantially higher than last year. The most gratifying feature of British exports is the increase of over £1,000,000 in coal.

North Metropolitan Electric Issue

Underwriting arrangements have been completed for an issue to be made early next week of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock of the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company. The amount of the issue will be £750,000 and the price of issue par. It will be repayable by 1966, and will rank *pari passu* with the existing £323,453 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock, redeemable by 1959. The amount of the issued share capital of the company is £2,750,000, and the company may issue loan capital up to one-half of the issued share capital, and may therefore borrow by its statutes up to £1,375,000. When the new issue has been made the actual loan capital will be £1,278,253. A cumulative sinking fund accruing from July next will be established for the new stock, and applied annually in the purchase of it at or under 102½ per cent. or in drawings at 102½. Interest on the new issue will amount to £41,250 per annum, and on the basis of last year's results the company's surplus earnings will cover this amount about 8½ times. Thus the stock, though not a trustee security, is of the gilt-edged class.

Wireless Telephony Tests

The Postmaster-General, when invited on Tuesday to make a preliminary test of the "beam" system of wireless telephony as against the system employed by the Post Office, replied that such a test was made last May. Presumably the Postmaster-General, in giving this answer, referred to the experimental working of the "beam" system with Canada in that month, when, in the opinion of the Post Office, results obtained were similar to those which the Post Office secured on its short-wave service to the United States. No wireless authority would accept that statement as implying that the test proved that the one system was as good as the other, for the simple reason that it was not a true comparison. The Marconi Company deliberately chose Canada for its first wireless telephonic experiment because that route is the most difficult circuit in the world owing to its exposure to repeated magnetic storms and electrical disturbances. The company felt that if the system could be operated satisfactorily over that route, it could be operated elsewhere with even more success. On the other hand, the wireless circuit to the United States is easy to operate. That it is much easier than the Canadian can be demonstrated by a comparison of wireless telegraphic working on the two routes. Information as to the different telegraphic experiences of the Canadian and United States routes is readily available. Any fair test of the two systems must be made on the same circuit and under identical conditions. The company has expressed its willingness to abide by such a test over any circuit which the Post Office may care to select. Not until such a test has been held will public opinion be impressed with the Post Office reasons for preferring an American to a British system.

South American Railway Dividends

Two of the four principal Argentine railway companies announced their interim dividends yesterday in respect of the financial year ending June 30 next. Both were in accordance with expectations. The Buenos Ayres Great Southern is repeating its now usual interim payment of 3 per cent. For each of the past four years the Great Southern has distributed a final dividend of 5 per cent., and, while the company's traffic returns so far in the current year show a relatively modest decrease, the prospect of the dividend in October being reduced by 1 per cent. had better not be left out of account. The interim dividend of the Buenos Ayres Western is 2½ per cent., as compared with 3 per cent. a year ago, the reduction being officially attributed to the poor wheat crop and to the depreciation in the sterling value of the Argentine dollar. No change is made in the interim dividend of the Central Uruguay Railway of Monte Video (the parent company), but the distributions on the shares of the Eastern and Northern extension companies have been reduced by ½ per cent. to 3 per cent. and 2½ per cent. respectively. Under a rather unusual arrangement the lines of the extension companies are worked by the parent company on the basis of the payment on its part of a portion of the gross receipts.

Fall in Bank Deposits

The deposits of the 10 London clearing banks have fallen to the lowest level since May, 1928. According to the statement for February, the weekly average for that month was £1,751,132,000, compared with £1,805,002,000 for the preceding month and £1,814,306 for February last year. A reduction in the first quarter of the year is a seasonal experience, and arises from heavy tax payments and the consequent repayment of Treasury Bills. This year the reduction in the floating debt promises to be much greater than last year. Thus the reduction in deposits compared with the previous month is £54,800,000, whereas a year ago it was £32,000,000. In spite of the fall in deposits, advances are £3,000,000 larger, with the result that their ratio to deposits has reached the new high record of 50.4 per cent. The reduction in deposits is naturally mainly reflected in bills discounted, which have fallen from £245,177,000 to £220,416,000. Cash holdings have fallen by £11,000,000, and money at call by £14,500,000.

Chartered Bank of India

Net profits of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China increased last year from £627,263 to £661,598. Evidently, therefore, the bank's earning powers were not impaired by the poor trade conditions in India in the second half of the year. This may be explained by the widespread nature of its operations and the fact that high money rates were almost world-wide in the latter part of the year. No change is made in the dividend or bonus, which together amount to 20½ per cent., free of tax. Changes in the balance-sheet are shown in the following table :—

—	1929	1928	1927
LIABILITIES	£	£	£
Note circulation ..	2,105,222	1,749,125	1,984,334
Current accounts ..	25,020,039	26,514,994	27,551,956
Fixed deposits ..	19,927,432	17,466,917	17,562,951
Bills payable ..	2,624,171	3,360,274	2,149,137
Acceptances ..	1,923,027	2,020,424	2,554,165
Loans payable ..	949,281	811,262	3,350,963
ASSETS			
Cash and bullion ..	5,143,599	5,561,196	4,971,700
Government and other securities* ..	6,983,339	9,238,054	11,531,298
Bills of exchange ..	14,619,600	14,516,216	19,761,881
Bills discounted and loans	24,182,891	22,847,901	20,676,405

* Exclusive of P. and O. Banking shares.

The volume of business, it will be seen, has been well maintained; a noteworthy movement is the further expansion in the bills discounted and loans. Some delay has occurred in drawing up the bank's new deed of charter owing to a desire to introduce certain modifications in accordance with the spirit of the new Companies Act; but the directors now seek formal powers to apply for a supplemental and consolidating charter. In the new charter it is sought to remove the existing restrictions upon the conduct of banking business in the United Kingdom.

Mercantile Bank's Report

In view of the inactive business conditions prevailing in India the report of the Mercantile Bank of India must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. Although the balance-sheet figures show some contraction net earnings were larger than for 1928, as will be seen from the following table :—

—	Year ended December 31		
	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Deposits, &c. ..	12,677,951	13,402,234	14,443,628
Acceptances ..	547,024	300,100	186,317
Cash ..	2,152,479	2,089,454	2,049,256
Investments ..	4,753,378	4,937,460	5,755,532
Bills receivable ..	2,927,590	3,706,033	2,851,125
Loans and advances ..	8,730,420	6,897,746	6,737,188
Net profits ..	257,459	256,591	257,180
Dividend ..	16%	16%	16%
To reserve premises and pensions ..	85,000	85,000	85,000

The dividend has been at the rate of 16 per cent. since 1918. For many years past the directors have not failed to make additions to reserve out of profits, and its total is now £1,480,000, compared with a paid-up capital of £1,050,000. The bank continues to extend its organization in Malaya, where two agencies were opened last year.

Hydro-Electric Results

The report of the Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation—the capital of which is mainly owned in Great Britain—shows a large increase in the income for 1929, but the greater part of it comprises profits on realization of investments, which being of an extraordinary character should be deducted from any comparison of regular income. Dividends paid to the Common stockholders last year amounted to $1 per share, the last dividend being 50 cents per share paid in December, and the surplus amounted at the end of the year to $6,063,552, an increase of $5,041,714. Approximately 90 per cent. of the corporation's investments are in companies operating in the United States, and the remainder in Spain, Brazil, Italy, Belgium, and Mexico. The corporation has a particularly large interest in the Standard Gas and Electric Company, the net income of which in four years has risen from $59,170,737 to $85,694,664. Over 50 per cent. of the Common shares of this company are owned by the Standard Power and Light Corporation, 70 per cent. of the equity of which is owned by the United States Electric Power Corporation. This corporation was formed by the Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation in conjunction with other parties in September last year, and it owns 1,733,800 of "A" and Common shares, out of 8,380,720, of the United States Electric Power Corporation, besides 72,300 out of 177,500 of Six per Cent. Preferred shares. The present market value of United States Electric Power Corporation Common is about $20 per share; valuing both Common and "A" shares at this price and assuming the Preferred shares are worth $90, the Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation's investment in the United States Electric Power Corporation has a value of over $40,000,000. On December 31 last the company's quoted investments had a market value of $58,687,233, and the total investments were valued at $79,194,233, an increase over original cost of $35,436,435.

East Rand Progress

There is ample evidence in the latest report of the East Rand Proprietary Mines of the energy with which the management is endeavouring to rehabilitate the fortunes of this once prosperous gold producer. The tonnage milled was the largest since 1917, the amount of gold declared was the highest since 1916, and the recovery yield per ton milled has not been exceeded since 1920. A summary of results for the past three years is appended :—

—	1929	1928	1927
Tons milled ..	1,721,500	1,695,700	1,568,500
Yield per ton, dwts.	5.363	5.220	5.169
Revenue per ton ..	22s. 10d.	22s. 3d.	22s. 0d.
Costs per ton ..	21s. 9d.	21s. 1d.	21s. 0d.
Profit per ton ..	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.	0d.
Working profit ..	£135,306	£96,344	£42,567
Ore reserves, tons	5,414,270	5,256,740	5,636,000
Value per ton, dwts.	6·8	6·4	6·8

The working profit of £135,306 is £38,962 greater than for 1928. To this is added other revenue which brings the total profit up to £140,853. Owing to the company's programme of capital expenditure out of revenue it has not been possible to consider the resumption of dividends, and after charging various items of capital and other expenditure a credit balance remains of £75,844, which increases the unappropriated surplus at profit and loss to £297,247.

Grain and Freight Market Depression

Considering the extremely trying conditions for shipping which prevailed during a large part of last year, the financial results achieved by the King Line reflected distinct credit on the management. The fleet now consists of 17 vessels, including nine motor ships and eight steamships of an average age of only just over six years, which are engaged in general cargo trading. The efficiency of the ships should have helped them in a time of severe depression, and yesterday Lord Kylsant was obviously justified in saying that the company, with such a modern fleet, was in an excellent position to take advantage of any improvement in the state of shipping. His diagnosis of the general causes of the depression, which include the exceptionally bountiful harvests in Europe, will be generally accepted as accurate. While, he admitted, the present indications are not promising, he expressed hope that it may not be long before signs of an all-round improvement again manifest themselves. That hope will be shared by all in the grain trade, as well as in the shipping

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

INVESTMENT ISSUES STRONG

RALLY IN MINING SHARES

The Stock Markets showed slightly more animation yesterday, but the volume of business, particularly in the more speculative departments, is still small. A further rise occurred in gilt-edged securities, the market for which will be enlivened to-day by initial dealings in the latest issue of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan. Dealings have not yet begun in the Southampton Loan. A further recovery occurred in Brazilian securities. Argentine Railway stocks were dull; the traffic returns for last week were affected by the Carnival holidays and some large decreases were reported. The declaration of a reduced dividend by the Buenos Ayres Western was followed by a fall in that company's Ordinary stock. The Industrial market was steady to firm in the morning, but showed a reactionary tendency later, when offerings of Columbia Graphophones, Nickel, and one or two other Internationals were made by Wall Street. Stewarts and Lloyds Deferred were firm on the substantial recovery shown in the company's earnings. The rally in tin and Tin shares went farther, and a moderate improvement occurred in South African gold shares; the Rhodesian group was dull.

Among British Government stocks there were rises of ¼ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (76¾) and Four per Cent. Funding (88¾), and of ⅛ in Four per Cent. Consols (84 5-16), Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (96¼), Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (54½), and Three per Cent. Local Loans (62½). Of the new scrips South African and Nigeria rose to ¼ premium, Brighton to 1¼ premium, and Hastings to ¼ premium, while the discount on Hull narrowed further to ⅛. The new India Six per Cent. loan rose to 101¼. The Home Railway market was neglected, and on the publication of the traffic returns, which looked rather poor, prices gave way to the extent of ⅛ to ¼.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian loans were supported, particularly the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. and the Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents., which advanced to 85½ and 88½ respectively; these bonds closed with rises of a point or more, while in some other cases there were gains of ½. Chinese and Japanese bonds were firm, together with the French railway group. The ARGENTINE RAILWAY dividends announced accorded with expectations, but the reduction in the Buenos Ayres Western payment was reflected in a fall of 1¼ to 72½ in the stock. The rest of the market was little changed. Antofagasta and Bolivia stock fell 1 to 80.

OIL shares were firmer in tone, and both Royal Dutch and Shell hardened, as well as V.O.C. Mexican Eagle advanced 7½d. to 12s., and Canadian Eagle were higher.

With RUBBER unchanged at 7¼d. per lb., the share market still lacked support, and in the case of some of the leading shares, including Rubber Trust, Anglo-Dutch, and United Sua Betong, lower prices were quoted. Inquiry for Tea shares remained of a limited character. Pabbojan, at 5, Doosars, at 3, and Darjeeling, at 49s. 6d., were better.

AMERICAN SHARES EASIER

In the INDUSTRIAL market business remained very slack, but the tone was rather better until the afternoon, when the dullness of American shares had an effect. Columbia Graphophone eased from 6⅞ to 6¼ on New York influences and Gramophone from 4 5-16 bid to 4¼, while Brazilian Traction, which had touched $41½, reacted to $40½. Nickel, at $40¾, were also lower. Hydro-Electric, on the other hand, rose $1½ to $48, and International Holding were higher at $6¼. Imperial Tobacco were firmer together with Cables and Wireless "A" and Preference stocks and Dunlop Rubber, the last-named touching 13s. 6d. before easing to below 13s. In the engineering group Stewarts and Lloyds Deferred rose further to 26s. 4½d. on the good results for 1929. Rolls-Royce and Austin Motor Ordinary shares were harder, the latter closing at 19s. 6d. Krouger and Toll, Swedish Match, and "Snia Viscosa" declined. Lautaro Preferred shares rallied to 2½. The insurance group again had a better appearance, prices showing numerous gains of ½-1, while in the bank group Chartered of India rose to 17½.

The SOUTH AFRICAN market was affected by some French and South African support, and prices made a fairly general rally. Anglo American hardened to 115-32, while Rand Mines, New Modderfontein, Crown Mines, Sub Nigel, West Springs, Nourse, and City Deep were all higher. Central Mining, at 17½, showed a small fall. The Rhodesian group had a heavy appearance, N'Changa, Congo Border, and Bwana M'Kubwa showing small falls, but Chartered were firmer, together with Tanganyika Concessions and Zambesia. A further rise of £2 8s. 9d. per ton in tin caused small rises in a number of tin shares, including Renong, Southern Perak, Tronoh, and Kampar Malaya. There was a sharp rally in San Francisco, which closed 2s. higher at 22s. 6d., and in Burma Corporation, which closed with a gain of 9d. at 13s. 6d. San Francisco were better at 8s. 6d. Rio Tinto hardened to 44¼.

S.E. COMMITTEE ELECTION

PROSPECTS OF A KEEN CONTEST

It is now known that there will be keen competition for seats on the Committee for General Purposes of the London Stock Exchange. Three of the existing members have intimated their intention not to seek re-election, Messrs. H. E. Cobb, W. R. Simpson, and E. N. Vowler. Up to yesterday the names were posted of 10 new candidates, and it is possible that one or two names have yet to be added to the list.

The candidates who have already been nominated are as follows :—Messrs. A. J. Berry (Vivian, Gray and Co.), L. C. R. Messel (L. Messel and Co.), G. H. Nevill (W. P. Nevill, Horley and Co.), A. McL. Niven (Kitcat and Aitken), E. A. Richardson, R. D. Ronald (Fraser and Ronald), F. C. Simon (F. C. Simon and Co.), F. Wilding (N. H. Cooke and Wilding), A. L. Wrightson (M. Slaughter and Co.), and D. F. L. Zorn (Zorn and Leigh-Hunt).

One of the candidates—namely, Mr. A. L. Wrightson—has served on the Committee before.

SOUTHAMPTON LOAN ALLOTMENTS

Letters of allotment in respect of the issue of £1,650,000 Southampton Corporation Five per Cent. Redeemable stock, 1947-1967, have been posted. Smaller applicants have received allotment in full and larger applicants will receive about 60 per cent. of their applications.

LARGE SOUTH AFRICAN MAIZE CROP

PRETORIA, March 12.—The total maize crop of the Union of South Africa for the present season is estimated at 25,363,000 bags of 200lb. net, which is a record, and an increase of 37 per cent. over the production of the previous season.—*Reuter.*

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

Head Office : Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..	£450,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BRANCHES :

BOMBAY	BAGHDAD
CALCUTTA	BASRA
KARACHI	AMARA
MADRAS	KIRKUK
COLOMBO	MOSUL
SINGAPORE	BAHREIN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
SIR JAMES LEWIS WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
JAMES H. BATTY, Esq.
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq.
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq.
SIR PERCY WILSON NEWSOM, Bt.
SIR THOMAS J. STRANGMAN.

The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances. F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited by the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP	$25,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
STERLING	$6,500,000
SILVER	$9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.	$20,000,000

Head Office : HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. A. PLUMMER, Chairman.
C. G. S. MACKIE, Deputy-Chairman.

R. D. F. BEITH	W. L. FAZENDEN
W. H. BELL	C. E. SEARLE
A. G. CAMPION	H. R. SHAW
H. LANDER LE

MONEY MARKET

GERMAN EXCHANGE LOWER

RECOVERY IN SILVER

Monetary stringency was a little less pronounced in Lombard-street yesterday, though 4½ per cent. was again occasionally bid for fresh advances for the night. As a rule, however, they were obtainable during the earlier hours at 4—4½ per cent., while in the afternoon the rate declined to 3½—3⅝ per cent. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were again renewed at 3½ per cent. Discount rates showed little change. Treasury Bills were occasionally dealt in at low rates owing to demands on the part of those who missed bills last Friday, but, as a rule, the leading discount houses were able to obtain three months fine bank bills at 33/32 per cent. A further decline to 20.38m. occurred in the German exchange, while the Swiss rate moved in favour of sterling.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2—4½	3½	3⅛	3⅛—3⅜	3⅛—3⅜	3⅛—3⅜
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months	6 months	4 months	6 months
3⅛—3⅜	3⅛—3⅜	3⅛—3⅜	3⅛—3⅜	4—4½	4½—5

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

ASSETS	Feb. 23	Inc. or Dec.	
	Crowns		Crowns
Gold stock	1,261,810	+	13
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	2,011,913	+	5,212
Other cash	25,745	+	1,667
Bills discounted	246,992	+	56,491
Advances on collaterals	14,741	+	139
State notes: debt balance and assets of the Bkr. Office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation			
Other assets	4,090,539	—	1,695
LIABILITIES	282,551	+	3,522
Capital and reserve fund	405,800	—	
Reserve funds	73,622	—	
Bank notes in circulation	6,101,807	—	146,648
Check account balances and other sums due at sight			
Other maturities: short term	1,034,410	+	73,966
cash vouchers	273	—	42
Other liabilities	316,480	+	24,888

BANK OF POLAND

ASSETS	Feb. 28	Inc. or Dec.	
	Zloty		Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad	701,055,977	+	51,694
Foreign currencies and balances abroad	460,881,831	+	5,742,356
Silver and other coin	622,514	+	234,181
Bills discounted	668,446,692	+	1,874,440
Advances	77,948,752	+	401,745
Bank reserve	83,531,478	Unchanged	
Advances to the State	20,000,000	Unchanged	
Buildings and furnishings	20,000,000	Unchanged	
Other assets	118,343,009	+	18,391,529
LIABILITIES			
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged	
Reserve fund	116,000,000	Unchanged	
Notes in circulation	1,281,780,920	+	116,511,340
Current accounts	456,455,423	+	96,663,330
Government accounts	75,000,000	Unchanged	
Other liabilities	82,633,809	+	3,039,056

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved narrowly, and finished with little change on balance at $4.86⅛. Canadian dollars were dearer, the Montreal rate closing at $4.88⅛. Among the Continental exchanges the recent fall in German currency has been almost entirely regained, the Berlin rate being finally 20.38m., compared with 20.41m. on Monday. On the other hand, the Zürich rate moved in favour of sterling, closing at 25.13½f., against 25.11½f. on Tuesday. A further advance took place in the Shanghai rate, which closed at 1s. 11⅛d. The Hong-kong exchange, however, was slightly easier at 1s. 6⅞d. At 2s. 0¼d. the Kobe rate is now only slightly under the parity of 2s. 0¼d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate continued to move against the peso, being 1/2d. lower on balance at 41 31/32d. There was a reaction in the Rio exchange after its recent advance, the closing quotation being 5 11/16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Parity	March 12	March 11
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.85/4.85¼	4.86⅛-86⅛
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.88-4.88⅛	4.88-4.88⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.22-124.27	124.25-124.27
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88-34.89	34.88½-89¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.79-92.85	92.85-92.90
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12½-13½	25.11½-12½
Athens	Dr. to £		374½-375½	374½-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.10-25/8	193.15-193.35
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.50-40.30	38.90-39.60
Lisbon	Es. to £	—	108¼-108¾	108¼-108¾
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.15-12.12⅛	12.12⅛-12.13⅛
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37¾-39½	20.38½-42½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.50-34.55	34.50-34.54
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-27.85	27.80-27.84
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164.04-14	164.04-14
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.33	43.36-43.41	43.36-43.41
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	22.18-25.25	25.19-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-820
Constantinople	Pia. to £	110	1.0307	1.0307
Belgrade	Dins. to £	275.2215	275-275⅜	275¼-275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	675.1389	669-674	669-674
Reval	K.Kr.to £	18.159	18.17-18.25	18.17-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅞-17⅛	18.16⅞-17⅛
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11-11⅛	18.11-11⅛
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16½-17	18.16½-17
Alexandria	Pt. to £	97⅛	97⅛-9⅜	97⅛-9⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5⅞-3/32	1/5⅞-3/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5⅞-3/32	1/5⅞-3/32
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5⅞-3/32	1/5⅞-3/32
Hong-kong	Per cent		1/5⅞-1/6 13/16	1/5⅞-1/6¾
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 15-16	2/0 15-16
Shanghai	Per tael		1/10½-2/0⅛	2/0⅛-⅜
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3⅞-15-16	2/3⅞-15-16
Batavia	Per dol.	12.107	12.10⅜-11⅝	12.10⅜-11⅝
Manilla	Per dol.	24.0666	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de Janeiro	Per mil.	5.8982	5/8-5/8⅜	5/8-5/8⅜
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	41 11-16-42	41 13-16-42 5-16
Valparaiso	S to £	40	39.84	39.84
Montevideo	Per dol.	38.74	38⅝-⅞ Prem.	27½-⅝ Prem.
Lima	Cn to £	Par	38⅝-⅞ Prem.	27½-⅝ Prem.
Mexico	Pesos tol	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilisation at $2.90-3.03 to 100Sr. ? Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	20 days' sight	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	95 0 0	94 8 0	94 7 0	94 6 0	94 5 0
New Zealand	96 0 0	95 8 0	95 7 0	95 6 0	95 5 0
South Africa	98 15 0	98 2 0	98 1 0	97 19 0	97 18 0

SELLING RATES

On:—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	96 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 10 0	99 2 6
Rhodesia	99 16 2	99 12 6
	99 16 2	99 12 6

The Bank of England yesterday announced the export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. For the week to March 12 there has been a net influx of £269,088, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
March 6—Sovs.	Nil	March 6	Nil
March 7—Bar gold	80,817	March 7—Sovs.	4,000
Foreign gold coin	1,689		
March 8	Nil	March 8—Bar gold	3,436
		Sovs.	2,900
March 10—Sovs.	250,000	March 10	Nil
March 11	Nil	March 11—Sovs.	2,000
March 12	Nil	March 12—Sovs.	2,000
		Net influx	269,088
Total	£282,524	Total	£282,524

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,533,464; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD was advanced ½d., to 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER was a better market, China bidding for the metal, while only small amounts were on offer. The price rose ⅜d., to 19½d. per oz. for cash and 18 13/16d. for forward delivery.

INDIAN STERLING TENDERS

There was offered in Bombay yesterday £500,000 sterling; there were no tenders. The sum of £250,000 sterling will be offered on the same conditions next Wednesday.—*Reuter.*

BANK STATEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY

The following figures, taken from the monthly statement issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House, show the average weekly balances of the 10 London clearing banks for February, the percentage columns denoting the ratios of the respective items to the corresponding deposit items:—

—	Bills dis.	%	Investments	Advances	%
	£		£	£	
Barclays	45,490	14·8	52,552	174,553	55·2
Coutts'	1,521	7·9	5,022	11,154	57·9
Glyn Mills	1,312	3·9	5,664	15,205	45·5
Lloyds	38,273	11·6	34,709	197,084	59·6
Martins	4,505	5·9	17,754	43,809	57·3
Midland	54,354	15·1	31,775	219,055	59·1
National	2,164	8·8	15,257	16,144	43·5
Nat. Prov.	26,749	10·1	38,231	156,253	59·0
Westminster	40,827	15·1	38,198	143,328	53·1
Williams	2,225	7·3	6,039	17,582	57·4
Totals	220,416	12·6	244,019	988,348	56·4
Jan. totals	245,177	13·6	247,937	985,370	54·6
Feb., 1929 totals	262,486	14·5	261,152	982,940	54·2

(000's omitted)

—	Deposits, &c.	Cash in hand and at Bank of Engl'nd	%	Cheques in Transit	Money at Call and Notice	%
	£	£		£	£	
Barclays	328,080	32,920	10·0	9,317	23,223	7·1
Coutts'	19,200	1,677	8·7	662	1,912	9·9
Glyn Mills	33,546	3,563	10·6	2,120	4,990	14·9
Lloyds	350,062	35,037	10·0	2,771	27,592	7·9
Martins	76,467	7,950	10·4	2,310	4,760	6·2
Midland	360,420	40,681	11·3	11,899	18,121	5·0
National	37,131	3,078	8·3	158	3,925	10·6
Nat. Prov.	264,895	29,500	11·2	7,314	19,112	7·2
Westm'r.	270,168	27,086	10·0	7,502	23,616	8·7
Williams	30,613	3,218	10·5	1,079	2,372	7·7
Totals	1,751,132	184,800	10·5	56,152	129,623	7·4
Jan. totals	1,805,802	193,453	10·8	52,876	144,179	8·0
Feb., 1929, totals	1,814,306	189,982	10·5	51,466	138,214	7·6

The total of acceptances, endorsements, &c., for the month is £159,867,000, as compared with £164,443,000 for the preceding month, and £230,820,000 for February, 1929.

LLOYDS' AND MARTINS' BALANCE-SHEETS

The average weekly statements of Martins Bank, as well as of Lloyds Bank, are now drawn up in the more detailed form inaugurated in the balance-sheet of Lloyds Bank of December, 1927. The policy of issuing statements drawn up on these lines has not, so far, been followed by the other London banks, and in consequence the form of the monthly statements issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House remains unchanged. Lloyds' and Martins' figures being adjusted for this purpose.

U.S. AND SHORT TERM CAPITAL

BORROWING FROM ABROAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 12

A "balance-sheet" of American imports and exports of short-term capital in 1929 issued to-day by the Department of Commerce shows a net short-term indebtedness to foreigners at the end of 1929 of $1,603,434,000, as compared with $1,590,598,000 at the end of 1928. Total short-term funds due from abroad at the end of the year were $1,483,847,000, against $1,305,622,000 at the end of 1928 while short-term funds due to foreigners were $3,087,281,000, against $2,896,220,000.

At the end of the year foreign short-term funds in American bankers' acceptances, chiefly at New York, totalled $891,132,000, against $564,601,000 at the end of 1928; funds in brokers' loans were $270,627,000, against $332,888,000; funds in Treasury certificates, $61,827,000, against $166,319,000; and funds in other short-term loans, $8,817,000, against $12,176,000.

The total of unmatured bills drawn by American banks and their customers and accepted and discounted abroad (regarded as an offset to American deposits in foreign banks) was at end of the year $72,238,000, against $93,356,000. Overdrafts by American banks totalled $24,550,000, against $36,297,000; other short-term borrowings, $294,000, against $10,885,000; undiscounted foreign drawn acceptances held for collection by American banks (regarded as offsetting liabilities of American banks for unmatured bills) were $104,938,000, against $99,247,000; and foreign deposits with Americans were $1,652,858,000, against $1,580,481,000.

On balance, the American money market exported no short-term capital in 1929, although there had been a net outflow in 1928 of $226,000,000, but on the contrary borrowed from abroad $13,000,000.

AMERICAN STEEL TRADE

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Iron Age*, in its weekly trade review, says that steel business is unevenly distributed geographically, the demand for different finished products showing sharp contrasts. The country's ingot production has declined from 78 to 75 per cent., but there has been no further recession in specifications. The motor output is only 50 per cent. of that for March, 1929, and this, coupled with makers' unusual cautiousness, accounts for the less confident attitude throughout the trade.

EQUITY & LAW

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2.

Established 1844.

Directors:

Chairman—L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—PHILIP GEORGE COLLINS, Esq.

SIR BERNARD EDWARD HALSEY BIRCHAM, K.C.V.O.
THE RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM BULL, Bart., P.C.
HARRY MITTON CROOKENDEN, Esq.
THE RT. HON. LORD DANESFORT.
SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DIRDIN.
THE RT. HON. LORD EBBLE, P.C., M.V.O.
THE RT. HON. SIR DENNIS HENRY HERBERT, K.B.E., M.P.
RANDLE FYNES WILSON HOLME, Esq.
ERNEST HUMBERT, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
THE RT. HON. CHARLES ALBERT MCCURDY, P.C., K.C.
ALLAN ERNEST MESSER, Esq.
CHARLES WIGAN, Esq.

Manager and Secretary—W. P. PHELPS, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.
Actuary—A. C. THORNE, Esq., F.I.A. Assistant Actuary—F. A. P. LEWTY, Esq., F.I.A.

Total Funds Exceed £8,300,000
Claims Paid Nearly £15,600,000

At the last Distribution of Profits the rates of Bonus given ranged from £2 per cent. per annum to upwards of £4 per cent. per annum, according to the class and duration of the Policy and the age of the Assured.

The next Distribution will be in respect of the 5 years which ended on the 31st December, 1929.

For Prospectuses and forms of proposal apply to—

W. P. PHELPS, Manager and Secretary.

FOREIGN TRADE IN FEBRUARY

FALL IN VALUE

MANUFACTURED EXPORTS LOWER

The trade returns for February show that, as compared with February, 1929, imports declined in value by £2,640,000, or 2·9 per cent., British exports fell by £3,741,000, or 6·7 per cent., and re-exports declined by £1,654,000, or 16·0 per cent. Compared with January, which had three working days more, imports fell by £13,644,000, or 13·2 per cent., and British exports were less by £6,338,000, or 10·8 per cent. Re-exports rose by £472,000, or 5·7 per cent.

The apparent adverse balance of trade, excluding the movements of bullion and coin, was for the month £27,639,000 as compared with £24,885,000 in February, 1929, and £35,417,000 in January last, and for the two months ended February, 1930, £63,057,000, against £64,743,000 in 1929 and £60,295,000 in 1928.

Comparisons are made in the following tables:—

FEBRUARY, 1930, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1929:—

Imports	£88,226,096	— £2,640,231	— 2·9%
Exports	£51,924,018	— £3,740,957	— 6·7%
Re-exports	£8,648,820	— £1,654,076	— 16·0%

TWO MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY, 1930, COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF 1929:—

Imports	£190,063,754	— £17,335,879	— 8·3%
Exports	£110,186,496	— £12,358,088	— 10·0%
Re-exports	£16,859,719	— £3,290,859	— 11·3%
Total exports	£127,007,215	— £15,648,945	— 10·9%

I.—IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE

Principal Articles	—	Quantities 1929	Quantities 1930
Animals—			
Cattle for food	No.	50,924	60,213
Sheep and lambs for food	,,	13,947	13,140
Bacon	cwt.	612,608	658,219
Beef	,,	997,560	916,025
Butter	,,	482,017	523,709
Margarine	,,	75,405	71,208
Cheese	,,	316,284	290,700
Coffee	,,	118,551	199,470
Copper, ore and regulus	,,	5,494	2,964
Corn—Wheat	cwt.	7,144,578	5,379,994
,, Wheat flour	,,	622,338	866,430
,, Barley	,,	665,982	506,815
,, Oats	,,	544,715	512,238
,, Maize	,,	2,968,601	1,953,904
Cotton, raw (except Linters)	centals	1,284,283	1,247,192
Eggs in shell	gt.hunds.	1,138,869	1,098,727
Flax	tons	2,976	5,061
Hemp	,,	8,189	8,338
Hides, dry and wet	cwt.	77,575	106,104
Iron and steel	tons	160,023	259,396
Jute	,,	25,447	23,832
Lard	cwt.	19,282	31,544
Leather	,,	49,716	64,345
Mutton and lamb	,,	427,918	426,789
Nitrate of soda	,,	286,630	180,220
Oil petroleum, refined	gallons	123,985,450	142,624,996
Rice	cwt.	163,196	92,291
Rubber, crude	centals	293,736	329,204
Seeds—Flax or linseed	tons	37,799	16,813
Sugar, refined	cwt.	40,577	60,408
,, raw	,,	2,998,962	1,889,275
Tallow, unrefined	tons	1,994	2,613
Tea	lb.	46,811,285	42,686,733
Tobacco, unmanufactured	,,	1,051	1,170
Wine	gallons	19,452,389	17,450,398
Wool, sheep or lambs'	centals	1,221,378	1,171,696
		1,004,545	819,244

Principal Articles	Value 1929	Value 1930	Inc. or Dec. per cent. compared with Feb., 1929 Quantity	Value
Animals—	£	£		
Cattle, for food	875,887	1,043,460	+ 18·2	+ 19·7
Sheep and lambs for food	37,198	36,250	— 5·7	— 2·5
Bacon	2,872,338	3,462,984	+ 7·4	+ 20·5
Beef	2,351,015	2,180,145	— 2·2	+ 17·7
Butter	4,413,329	4,190,289	+ 8·6	— 5·0
Margarine	232,906	206,492	— 4·4	— 11·3
Cheese	1,476,578	894,201	— 38·5	— 39·4
Coffee	788,311	1,243,001	+ 75·6	+ 57·6
Copper, ore and regulus	283,647	128,753	— 46·0	— 54·6
Corn—Wheat	3,658,632	2,879,688	— 24·6	— 21·2
,, Wheat flour	388,703	577,584	+ 39·7	+ 48·5
,, Barley	307,483	196,785	— 29·4	— 36·0
,, Oats	258,106	154,788	— 5·9	— 39·9
,, Maize	1,387,126	958,709	— 34·8	— 52·5
Cotton raw (except Linters)	6,273,350	5,521,504	— 2·8	— 12·0
Manufactures	581,023	780,506	— 16·7	— 15·2
Eggs, in shell	955,000	1,327,869	+ 14·6	+ 25·9
Flax	284,200	468,685	+ 70·0	+ 43·0
Hides—dry and wet	310,554	273,738	— 1·8	— 11·7
Iron and steel	399,554	386,606	— 36·7	— 1·0
Jute	2,150,219	1,491,035	— 62·0	— 43·1
Lard	788,567	382,404	— 11·0	— 28·8
Leather	737,760	959,695	— 15·9	— 15·6
Mutton and lamb	1,071,317	1,571,886	+ 29·4	+ 21·6
Nitrate of soda	339,945	311,753	— 0·2	— 4·1
Oil: Petroleum, refined	2,817,687	3,440,122	+ 15·1	+ 22·0
Rice	336,082	86,516	— 43·4	— 40·8
Rubber, crude	322,475	1,085,050	+ 61·1	+ 17·6
Seeds—Flax or Linseed	603,749	332,341	— 55·5	— 44·9
Silk manufactures	1,014,410	994,332	—	— 7·8
Sugar, refined	29,627	59,654	+ 48·8	+ 23·7
,, Raw	1,910,231	989,418	— 35·7	— 48·2
Tallow, unrefined	74,867	97,952	+ 37·2	+ 30·8
Tea	3,207,126	2,561,185	— 8·8	— 24·3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	234,616	196,497	+ 11·3	— 16·2
Wine	1,373,590	1,292,829	— 9·1	— 8·7
Wood and Timber	442,402	447,731	— 9·2	+ 1·2
Wool, sheep or lambs'	1,585,825	2,167,895	—	+ 36·6
Woollen and worsted tissues, heavy	7,415,198	5,148,000	— 18·4	— 30·6
Woollen and worsted tissues, light, broad and narrow	945,181	834,540	—	— 11·7
All other articles	34,295,988	35,732,621	—	+ 4·4
Total	90,850,527	88,210,096	—	— 2·9

II. EXPORTS (PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM)

Principal Articles	—	Quantities Feb., 1929	Quantities Feb., 1930
Beer and ale	barrels	28,116	21,274
Cement	tons	86,617	73,116
Coal	,,	3,890,036	4,735,657
Copper	,,	2,455	3,373
Cotton yarn and twist	lb.	13,707,000	12,225,800
,, piece goods	sq. yds.	326,069,800	299,519,300
Flax and hemp yarns	cwt.	6,612	7,116
Iron and steel	tons	380,075	294,287
Jute yarn	lb.	3,906,600	3,150,300
,, piece goods	sq. yds.	15,248,700	10,789,900
Manures, Ammonium sulphate	,,	5,514,600	5,817,200
Oils, fats and greases	tons	37,181	52,000
Salt (except table salt)	,,	7,441	6,394
Sodium compounds	cwt.	22,378	25,580
Spirits	pf. galls.	605,371	738,688
Sugar, refined	cwt.	580,793	528,922
Wool, sheep or lambs'	centals	118,735	122,682
Woollen and worsted yarns	lb.	28,504	33,735
,, tissues, heavy	,,	2,950,700	2,977,000
,, and light, broad and narrow	sq. yds.	9,980,400	8,882,400
Worsted	,,	4,598,900	4,167,300
Woollen carpets	,,	579,300	342,900
All other articles	—	—	—
Total	—	55,864,975	51,924,018

Principal Articles	Value Feb., 1929	Value Feb., 1930	Inc. or Dec. per cent. compared with Feb., 1929 Quantity	Value
	£	£		
Apparel	2,010,598	1,941,740	—	— 3·4
Beer and ale	148,561	92,218	— 24·3	— 37·7
Cement	155,122	167,803	+ 9·7	+ 8·1
Chinaware and earthenware	445,198	476,758	—	+ 7·0
Coal	3,050,121	4,058,775	+ 21·7	+ 33·0
Copper	245,038	312,041	+ 27·1	+ 27·3
Cotton yarn and twist	1,755,835	1,338,868	— 10·8	— 23·8
Cotton piece goods	8,761,672	7,520,008	— 8·1	— 14·1
Cotton, other manufactures	1,310,985	1,137,988	—	— 13·1
Flax and hemp yarns	81,773	85,403	+ 7·6	+ 4·4
Hardware other than hollow-ware and cutlery	171,516	150,864	—	— 12·0
Iron and steel	5,571,383	4,724,118	— 22·5	— 15·2
Jute yarn	91,796	67,941	— 19·2	— 26·0
Jute piece goods	272,671	170,317	— 29·5	— 37·5
Machinery and millwork	579,631	391,742	+ 5·4	+ 3·1
Manures, ammonium sulphate	4,107,637	4,273,961	—	+ 4·0
Oils, fats and greases	379,763	456,450	+ 40·0	+ 18·6
Salt (except table salt)	280,202	240,870	— 14·0	— 14·0
Silk manufactures	51,579	61,678	+ 14·1	+ 19·5
Sodium compounds	132,356	112,170	—	— 15·2
Spirits	255,883	298,538	+ 22·2	+ 16·6
Sugar, refined	744,772	679,593	— 8·9	— 15·4
Wool, sheep or lambs'	118,321	100,681	+ 4·7	— 9·6
Woollen and worsted yarn	319,433	157,250	— 43·5	— 50·7
Woollen tissues, heavy	547,322	486,857	+ 0·9	— 11·0
,, light, narrow and broad				
Worsted	2,235,656	2,012,875	— 11·0	— 9·9
Woollen carpets	1,013,584	892,152	— 9·3	— 11·9
All other articles	253,982	221,878	— 0·3	— 8·4
Total	29,778,402	19,334,580	—	— 6·7

Compared with the figures for February, 1929, imports of food, drink, and tobacco fell in value by £2,727,000 and raw materials declined by £2,979,000, while manufactured articles rose by £3,600,000. Grain and flour fell in value by £1,618,000, wheat being reduced in quantity by 1,565,000cwts. and in value by £778,000, and maize by 1,035,000cwt. and £728,000. Meat rose in value by £1,337,000, prices being higher. Bacon rose in quantity by 45,613 cwt., and in value by £591,000; beef fell in quantity by 22,000 cwt., but rose in value by £418,000, and mutton, with a shrinkage of 1,000 cwt., rose in value by £62,000. Other food and drink, non-dutiable, fell by £1,708,000 and dutiable food and drink by £854,000. Butter, with an increase of 42,000 cwt. in quantity, fell in value by £223,000; cheese was lower by £582,000, with a fall of 116,000 cwt. in quantity. Tea fell in quantity by 4,125,000lb., and in value by £806,000. Refined sugar increased in quantity by 20,000 cwt. and in value by £19,000; unrefined sugar declined by 1,050,000 cwt. and £922,000. Raw cotton was reduced in quantity by 37,000 centals and in value by £1,052,000, equal to 2·8 and 16·7 per cent. respectively, and sheeps' wool fell by 185,000 centals or 18·4 per cent. and in value by £2,269,000, or 30·6 per cent. Crude rubber imports rose by 135,000 centals, and value by £668,000, non-ferrous metals by £210,000, electrical goods by £255,000 and machinery by £285,000. Cottons rose by £102,000; woollens and worsteds fell by £45,000 and silks by £89,000; other textiles rose by £119,000. Petroleum rose by 18,762,000 gallons and £622,000.

With regard to British exports, food, drink and tobacco fell by £340,000, raw materials rose by £236,000, while manufactured articles fell by £3,173,000. Coal rose in value by £1,009,000, with an increase of 946,000 tons in quantity, making an increase for the two months of 1,866,000 tons and £2,243,000. Iron and steel fell in value by £847,000 and non-ferrous metals by £69,000; electrical goods rose by £120,000 and machinery by £160,000. Cotton goods fell by £1,834,000, with a shrinkage of 1,481,000lb. in yarns and 26,551,000sq. yards in piece goods. Woollens and worsteds fell by £641,000, silks by £22,000, and other textiles by £263,000. Vehicles, &c., were lower by £376,000.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM AND ACTIVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MARCH 12

The opening was firm and more active, the list advancing under the leadership of Famous Players, International Nickel, and Brazilian Traction, the demand for the last named being attributed to London account. There was scattered selling later of Shawinigan and Dominion Bridge, partly influenced by the easier trend in New York, but offerings were well taken and the market closed steady.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Mar. 12	Mar. 11
Abitibi Pwr.	30	29½
Alberta Pac.	21	21
Grain	3	3
Asbestos	14½	14
Do., Pref.	77½	77
B.C. Packers	14	14
Brns. Tract.	40	39½
B.C. Pwr., A.	37½	37½
Do., B.	17	16½
Brit. Emp. Steel	17½	17½
Do., 1st Pf.	26½	25½
Do., 2nd Pf.	20½	20½
Brompton	26	26½
Calgary	160	160
Can. Car	29½	29½
Do., Pref.	30	30½
C. Cement	17	17½
Do., Pref.	94	94
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid
C. Indust. Alcohol, A.	73½	73½
Do., B.	13½	13½
C. Power	15	15
C. Steamship	71¼	71¼
Do., Pref.	18½	19¼
Cockshutt	2,760	2,760
Cons. Mining	220½	No bid
Dom. Bridge	72	72½
Dom. Textile	66	66
Fam. Players	53½	54½
Fraser Cos.	14½	14½
Hollinger	5	No bid
Int. Nickel	39½	40⅝
Massey, H.	33½	33½
Montreal Lgt.	123½	124
Nat. Brew.	27½	28¼
Nat. Steel Car	No bid	66¾
Port. Alfred Pulp, Pref.	80	80
Power Corp.	71	71½
Price Bros.	75	75
Quebec Pwr.	63¾	63¾
Shawinigan	73½	74¼
S. Canada Power	94½	94½
Steel Co. of Canada	45	45
W'peg Elec.	No bid	No bid
Bk. Montreal	305	303
Can. Bank	250	260
Coun. Royal Bank	305	305

† Ex dividend.

R. E. JONES

THE ADJOURNED MEETING

Lively scenes were again witnessed at the adjourned meeting of R. E. Jones, Limited, held yesterday in the Wharncliffe Rooms, Hotel Great Central. The attendance was considerably smaller than on the previous occasion. The business before the meeting was to consider the re-election of the retiring directors; the remuneration of directors; and the report (if any) as to the decision of other directors in regard to retirement. Although not coming within the period of the accounts under discussion at the meeting on March 5 last, the agenda stated that the wishes of the meeting might be ascertained in respect of directors' fees for those directors retiring.

Mr. EDWARD HARRIS, the chairman of the company, again presided, and in opening the proceedings said he was authorized by Sir Frederick G. Rice to say that that gentleman and himself were not candidates, and therefore the only director who came up for re-election was the vice-chairman, Mr. David Williams.

Mr. MORTON WHITE said he was the second largest shareholder in the room—the largest if Mrs. Jones was not present—and therefore he stood to lose or gain as much as any of them. They would all remember the excellent way in which Mr. Harris performed his duties as chairman last week, in what was a somewhat hostile meeting. Mr. Harris was the solicitor to the company prior to 1920, when he was elected a director, and in 1926 he became their chairman. It would be impossible to get anyone to replace him who would study the company's interests in the way Mr. Harris had done, and he hoped they would induce him

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE BRITISH METAL CORPORATION

CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT

SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

FUSION OF INTERESTS WITH HENRY GARDNER & CO.

POSITION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

QUESTION OF REGULATION OF SUPPLIES

MR. CHARLES V. SALE'S VIEWS

The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the British Metal Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at the Fur Trade Sale Room, Garlick-hill, London, E.C.

Mr. CHARLES V. SALE (chairman of the corporation) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. G. Palin) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—This is our 12th annual general meeting, and I may say that each year is like the last in this, that it brings its own problems to lead us through new experiences. The year 1929 has been no exception; indeed, the difficulties have seemed greater than for some time past, perhaps because the future seems more obscure. Nevertheless we come before you with profits only slightly less in total than 12 months ago, and I am sure you will join with me in offering congratulations to the managing directors, since the successful outcome is largely due to their untiring efforts and skilful handling of your affairs. (Hear, hear.)

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

If you have compared the accounts with those of previous years, you will have noticed certain differences in form arising from the provisions of the Companies Act of 1929. Besides these there are differences of some magnitude in the component figures due to the continuous development of your business. You will see in the comparison an increase in paid-up capital, in creditors, and in profit and loss, and you will see also that in the course of the year our Government securities have been sold and our stocks of metals and ores have been reduced. Let me give you the figures:—

Capital	+£100,000
Creditors	+£410,000
Profit and loss	+£ 51,000
Government securities	-£399,000
Metal and ore stocks ..	-£168,000
Total	£1,128,000

Against this you will find a small increase in cash, debtors, &c., and a large increase in investments, shares, and advances to subsidiary companies.

Again let me give you the particulars:—

Cash	+£ 74,000
Debtors	+£ 6,000
Furniture	+£ 7,000
Investments, Shares, and Advances to Subsidiaries ..	+£1,041,000
Total	£1,128,000

"ALL ASSETS THOROUGHLY GOOD"

All your assets are thoroughly good. Stocks of metals are principally held against forward sales and the sums set down for debtors need give you no anxiety. I may add that the market value of your investments, where the securities are quoted on the Stock Exchange, and the valuation of those not so quoted exceed in the aggregate, and by a satisfactory margin, the book valuation as they stand in the balance-sheet.

A year ago I told you of our intention to found the British Metal Stockholders Trust, Limited, for the purpose of dealing with the "fixed finance" which is such a necessary adjunct to our business. The capital is £500,000, all of which belongs to your corporation and is the principal item in the total of shares in subsidiaries.

ADVANCES TO SUBSIDIARIES

Amounts owing by subsidiaries include sums advanced to the British Metal Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the development of its Stirling mine in Nova Scotia, and to the British (Non-Ferrous) Mining Corporation, Limited, in which we have a substantial interest, for the development of their mining properties.

The investments include holdings acquired on favourable terms shortly after the general decline in the price of securities—holdings which we believe will be a factor making for closer relations with friends interested, as we are, in non-ferrous metals. It is in this connexion that we have in our accounts the item of secured creditors £355,000.

FUSION WITH HENRY GARDNER AND CO.

This leads me to the most important statement which I have to make to you—the fusion of interests with Messrs. Henry Gardner and Co., Limited, foreshadowed in a circular letter issued in October, the details of which were set before you in December.

Messrs. Henry Gardner and Co., Limited, of which the chairman, Mr. Henry Gardner, is a well-known authority in the metal trade, has many important connexions; it includes among its largest shareholders the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and the International Nickel Company of Canada. Like ourselves, it carries on a world-wide business, and latterly we have both come to see that there are many opportunities for cooperation, as, for example, in the supply of markets from the nearest producer.

Such cooperation we believe will promote efficiency and reduce costs, to the benefit both of producer and consumer, and so we have, as you know, joined hands in forming the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Limited, to acquire and hold the shares of both Henry Gardner and Co., Limited, and the British Metal Corporation, Limited. Each firm will continue trading as a separate entity managed by its own board, but the board of the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, consisting of directors of both companies, will constitute a meeting place where policies may be compared and agreed, and measures taken for the common interest.

THE EXCHANGE OF SHARES

An offer for the exchange of shares was submitted to the respective shareholders on January 23. Following the receipt of acceptances representing over 98 per cent. of the shares, the final steps were taken a few days ago, and share certificates in the Amalgamated Metal Corporation will be posted to you in the course of the next few days.

Before leaving this subject I must mention the issue of one hundred thousand new shares, bringing the paid-up Ordinary share capital of the British Metal Corporation, Limited, to the same figure as that of Henry Gardner and Co., Limited—namely, £1,000,000. Fifty thousand of these shares were offered at par to the managing directors as compensation for adjustments under the fusion plan, and the remaining fifty thousand were offered, also at par, to the existing shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every eighteen original shares.

Full particulars were given in a circular dated December 10, and I need only say that the offers have all been accepted and the larger capital is shown in the balance-sheet before you.

WIDE RANGE OF PRICES AND OVER-PRODUCTION

I said a few minutes ago that the year under review had brought its own problems. Among these were a wide range of prices and over-production. Electro-copper has varied from £112 to £77; standard copper from £97 to £66; zinc from £29 to less than £20; lead from £30 to £21; and tin from £320 to £173.

The year closed slightly above the lowest, namely:—

	£	s.	d.
Electro-Copper	83	0	0
Standard Copper	66	0	0
Zinc	19	12	6
Lead	21	18	9
Tin	176	2	6

Since then zinc, lead, and tin have fallen to much lower levels, the decline in building and the falling away of enterprise since the financial crises of the autumn being one cause of these lower prices.

INCREASED USE OF NON-FERROUS METALS

It is interesting, however, to notice the wonderful strides in the use of non-ferrous metals during the last two decades and the number of low-cost mines which have been brought into the producing stage in recent years. We may better realise the extent of these additions by making a comparison between production in 1908 and 1928:—

	1908. Tons.	1928. Tons.
Copper	745,000	1,660,000
Tin	111,000	182,000
Lead	1,060,000	1,620,000
Spelter	710,000	1,390,000

THE STRUGGLE FOR MARKETS

Thus improved technical skill applied to the operation of larger units under entirely modern methods has brought into existence a great tonnage of metals, which can be sold, and in some cases profitably sold, at existing prices, and so the struggle for markets is a deadly one for many of the older and smaller producers—employers and workmen alike.

Something might be done by way of control or regulation of supplies, but the task is not an easy one. The market for copper has been controlled by American influences since 1927, and the price in relation to the general index figure has been higher during 1929 than almost any other commodity. At the same time, the knowledge that producers are bearing the burden of stocks is a weakness in the situation.

ZINC AND LEAD

The world's production of zinc is largely secondary, by which I mean that it is produced by companies whose primary object is the production of lead and silver, and it is therefore particularly difficult to avoid overproduction. Such was the experience last year of the International Cartel, which, faced with a sudden decline in demand, was recently compelled to suspend its operations. Efforts, however, are now being made to renew the arrangements.

Much progress has been made in cooperation between the producers of lead. Here the difficulties of making any measures entirely effective lie in the fact that a certain proportion of the world's production comes from ore smelted on account of small mines.

TIN—THE ILL EFFECTS OF UNRESTRAINED COMPETITION

Tin is an outstanding example of the ill-effects of unrestrained competition: low prices, scarcity, high prices, greater production, heavy stocks, low prices. In 1927 tin sold at £320; to-day it is offered at £164, and at every stage in such a rapidly moving cycle there must be someone—producer, distributor, or consumer—involved in a serious risk or suffering a heavy loss.

Conservation of natural resources is becoming a world-wide question. In nothing is it more apparent than in tin, one of the rarely found, as it is one of the most useful, metals; and it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise some means for hoarding these riches of the earth until they are required.

Towards this end a comprehensive scheme has been arranged—to which all the principal producers in the world are parties—for the curtailment of production during 1930, and it is hoped by these means to restore the market to such a reasonable level as will be fair to all interests.

THE NEW OFFICES

Those of you who have followed the career of the corporation since its formation in 1919 will remember the extension year by year of our relations with the leading producers and smelters of non-ferrous metals, not only within the Empire, but also outside.

For some time past it has been our desire, and the desire of several of our friends, to house our respective offices in one centre—an ambition which has now been realized. We have acquired jointly with them a proprietary interest in Princes House, No. 93, Gresham-street, and since our removal have experienced the benefit of the closer touch which is necessary in the common interest.

TRIBUTE TO THE SECRETARY

Let me say here that the corporation owes a special meed of thanks to Mr. F. G. Palin, the secretary, for the way in which he has prepared and conducted the arrangements for these new offices, and also for the judgment and discretion which he has exercised in carrying through the formalities in connexion with the formation of the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Limited.

He has worked from early to late for many months in order that the business should be carried on without interruption, and the happy result is due to his efforts. (Hear, hear.) These thanks I am sure you will extend to the secretarial staff, who have worked so well under Mr. Palin. (Hear, hear.)

As our trade expands so does our staff increase, and to every member alike—new and old—we should like to convey our appreciation of the excellent service they have rendered during the year under review.

CHANGES IN THE DIRECTORATE

Since our last meeting there have been several changes in our directorate. Sir Charles Fielding, one of the original directors; Sir Sothern Holland, and Mr. A. W. Tait, another of the original directors, have retired. May I take the opportunity of expressing your cordial thanks to these gentlemen for their valuable services over so long a period?

To fill these vacancies we have elected:—

Sir Evelyn Wallers,
The Hon. R. M. Preston,
Mr. J. C. Budd, and
Mr. William Mure,

the latter two as additional managing directors.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

In conclusion, may I refer once more to the accounts? The dividend of £54,000, or 6 per cent. per annum, on the Preference shares has been duly paid. We now recommend the transfer of £50,000 to the reserve fund; this is £50,000 less than the transfer made a year ago, but on that occasion we brought in £40,000 from the reserve for contingencies. We also recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares ranking for dividend on December 31, say, £90,000. After charging these sums there will be a balance to be carried forward of £26,233, against £25,184 a year ago, which I trust you will consider satisfactory. (Cheers.)

I now move: "That the directors' report, balance-sheet, and profit and loss account for the year to December 31, 1929, as now presented, be and they are hereby received, approved and adopted."

CAPTAIN OLIVER LYTTELTON, D.S.O. (one of the managing directors), seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDEND

The CHAIRMAN next moved: "That a dividend of 10 per cent., payable less income-tax, in respect of the year 1929 upon the Ordinary shares Nos. 1 to 900,000 be and it is hereby declared payable on the 13th instant to the shareholders registered on February 26, 1930, when the transfer books were closed."

This resolution was seconded by Sir EVELYN A. WALLERS, K.B.E., and unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN further moved: "That Mr. J. C. Budd, Mr. William Mure, the Hon. R. M. P. Preston, D.S.O., and Sir Evelyn A. Wallers, K.B.E., who were elected directors since the last general meeting and now retire, and Mr. W. S. Robinson and Mr. W. A. Tennant, who retire by rotation, all of whom are eligible and offer themselves for re-election, be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

Sir CECIL L. BUDD, K.B.E., seconded the resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. DIXON, seconded by Mr. R. BATTERSBY, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. were reappointed auditors, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

TOTAL FUNDS OVER £21,622,000

RECORD AMOUNT OF NET NEW ORDINARY BUSINESS

FEATURES OF WHOLE LIFE DISTINCTIVE SYSTEM

The NINETY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Scottish Provident Institution was held yesterday in Edinburgh.

Mr. GEORGE M. BROWN presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—As a copy of our report covering the transactions of the year ended December 31, 1929, has already been handed to every one present, may I take it that you agree to its being held as read? (Agreed.)

The net new ordinary business completed during 1929 amounted to £3,098,580. This constitutes a record. It shows an increase of over £300,000 on the figures of the previous year.

Over and above this, temporary assurances for £67,258 were effected to cover the amounts of contingent bonuses allotted at the 1928 investigation.

THE DISTINCTIVE SYSTEM

The most interesting feature of the year's business is that these record figures are mainly due to the renewed popularity of the distinctive system of whole life assurance which has been the specialty of the institution since its foundation. Last year, as our chairman explained to you, we reduced the rates of premium for new entrants. This revision of rates commended itself to the members, the staff, and the agents of the institution, and you have now the evidence of an immediate and gratifying response by the public.

The distinctive system is showing such vitality that I offer no apology for again reminding you of the essential principles which have established and maintained its high reputation. It is based on the central idea of life assurance—provision for dependents, payable at death.

Though this form of assurance is known as "Whole Life," the name does not imply that the premiums need be paid throughout the whole of life. Whole life assurance may be secured either by continuous yearly payments or by a limited number of payments. As a matter of fact the bulk of our business is done on the limited payments scales.

LOW RATES, GENEROUS BONUSES, AND UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY

It was round this idea of whole life assurance, with these alternative methods of payment, that the institution's distinctive system was built up. It was considered possible to offer the assurance at very low rates, to provide unquestionable security and yet, by careful selection of lives, by careful investment of funds, and by economical management, to accumulate a surplus. Finally it was decided to divide such surplus as might be accumulated among those policyholders only who proved to be good lives.

That, briefly, is our distinctive system. It was a logical scheme that appealed to thinking men. In practice it was found possible to offer a Scottish Provident whole life policy carrying the right to share in the profits at rates equal to or even lower than those charged elsewhere for similar protection under non-profit conditions; generous bonuses accrued on policies over good lives, and the accumulation of the funds provided ample security. It is no wonder then that the distinctive system has run a long and successful course, maintaining its popularity through all the changing fashions of life assurance. To-day, modernized, as it were, in the light of present-day mortality experience and present-day investment conditions, it is renewing its youth and still expanding the institution's business in the face of the most severe competition. The figures that we present to you to-day are a remarkable tribute to the wisdom of those who thought out our distinctive system 90 years ago.

NEW PREMIUMS

The net new premiums amounted to £149,403. This is about £42,000 less than we received in 1928, but when I point out that single premium payments amounted in 1928 to £108,000 and in 1929 to only £63,000 the difference is explained. Much of the single payment business done in recent years has been effected for the purpose of securing relief from supertax or surtax. As the chairman stated five years ago, the institution has not sought after this class of business. The amount done by us has been only fractional compared with what has been transacted elsewhere, and very few of our policies have been burdened with loans at their inception. The board do not regret that single premium business has been further diminished in 1929. It has been more than replaced by healthier business of a less financial and more purely insurance character, the premium income from which will be spread over a number of years.

LARGE ANNUITY BUSINESS

We have, as you will see, transacted a very large annuity business during the past year. The consideration money received was no less than £390,759, with a further sum of £965 representing the first of a series of annual payments for annuities commencing later in life. The deaths of annuitants already on the books relieved the institution of the payment of sums amounting to £9,726.

The aggregate amount of the claims, less reassurances, was £1,112,720, this total being £141,000 less than that reported in 1928. The ratio of the actual to the "expected" death claims was 69 per cent., showing a satisfactory experience.

LARGE INCREASE IN FUNDS

The total funds now amount to £21,622,343, an increase during the year of, in round figures, £885,000, the largest increase we have ever reported. The decrease in claims and the large amount received as the price of annuities have been important factors contributing to this result.

It is satisfactory to find that there has been a further increase in the rate of interest realized on the total funds, the gross rate being £5 12s. 7d. per cent. and the net rate, after deduction of income-tax, being £4 18s. 4d. per cent.

Our expense ratio has risen by rather under 2 per cent. We expected a rise such as this because the cost of our quinquennial investigation came into last year's accounts, and, moreover, an increasing business carries with it an increased outlay in commission. We have explained so often why the method commonly adopted of calculating expense ratios does not do justice to the institution that I need do no more than refer to it now. Measured as a percentage of the total receipts the ratio is 8.17, a lower rate than we have reported on many occasions in the past.

INVESTMENTS

It will doubtless be of interest to you if I say a few words about our investments. We have no confession to make about interests in that group of companies of which so much has been heard in the last few months—for we had no such interests—or about losses in America—for our American holdings are very few and very small. Unfortunately, the indirect effects of financial scandals and financial crises are not confined to particular classes of securities. Every one present realizes, I am sure, that no insurance office or investment company of any sort, however careful and however well advised, could go through 1929 without its investments being more or less affected by the severe drop in values in the last three months of that year, when every group on the Stock Exchange List showed a depreciation. Under these circumstances it is highly satisfactory that at December 31, 1929, not only was our reserve fund intact, but the market value of our Stock Exchange securities, taken in the aggregate, showed a substantial surplus over the value at which they stand in our books.

HOLDINGS IN COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

When dealing with the subject of our investments in his speech last year our chairman stated that during the year 1928 we had realized a number of shorter-dated Government securities, reinvesting the proceeds in longer-dated securities of other classes, and said, further, that we had felt warranted in expanding our investment policy in the direction of Preference and Ordinary stocks. You will see under the heading of Railway and other Preference and Guaranteed stocks the amount of £2,935,344. This is an increase of £646,000 over the corresponding entry in the balance-sheet for 1928; while the item Railway and other Ordinary stocks at £2,575,284 shows an increase of £591,000 over the 1928 figure. In the light of recent events we might very well have found cause to regret this expansion in our policy; but I am glad to say that this is not the case. The board exercised the usual careful discrimination in the selection of the individual securities constituting these two groups, and the majority of the investments were made in the Preference and Ordinary stocks of the well-established trust companies and banks in this country. Our investments in commercial undertakings are, for the most part, in the Preference stocks of companies of the highest class showing a record of amply covered dividends.

LONDON BRANCHES

The position of the institution in London has been further strengthened during the year. We have for years past had the chief London Office at 3, Lombard-street and the West End Office in Pall Mall. So great is the competition for business in the City, however, that we are apt to miss opportunities unless we can offer facilities for its transaction in the immediate vicinity of its origin. A little over a year ago we decided to open a new branch in Chancery-lane in the Law Courts district. The returns from that branch have already justified our action. Encouraged by this experience we are now going to open a fourth office in Lime-street, E.C., which is expected to bring in a further accretion of good business.

STEADY EXPANSION

The report presented to-day bears witness to another year's satisfactory progress on traditional lines. The normal business of the institution is the issue of contracts affording either protection against the common consequences of death or provision for old age, and the board is well content to see that normal business expanding gradually but surely and steadily without startling figures or sensational developments. The results of the past year afford ample evidence that there is still scope for an institution conducted on these principles and offering to the public a sound and attractive form of assurance against the chances and changes of human life.

Before I conclude I would offer the most cordial thanks of the directorate and the management to the branch secretaries, inspectors, and agents who have assisted in completing the record figures which are before you to-day, and I would not wish to omit those members—not a few—who out of the interest which they take in the welfare of the institution with which they are connected have helped us by their recommendations.

I now beg formally to move: "That the report and accounts, as submitted to you, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. M. D. WATSON, C.A., and carried unanimously.

The directorate was thereafter constituted.

Mr. Francis More, C.A., was reappointed auditor.

On the motion of DR. W. D. D. SMAIL, F.R.C.P., thanks were voted to the directors, and to the chairman on the motion of Mr. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A.

CITY SAVINGS BANK OF BUDAPEST

PROFITS AGAIN INCREASED

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED AT 12 PER CENT.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the City Savings Bank Company of Budapest was held on Saturday last in Budapest, at which the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, were submitted.

Mr. FRANZ SZEKELY, the president of the bank, presided, and in the course of his speech said that he was pleased to be able to submit accounts showing a profit of Pengoe 1,967,836—an increase of Pengoe 26,115 over those for the previous year—the dividend being maintained at the previous rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN HUNGARY

He was all the more pleased to be able to announce the maintenance of the dividend having regard to the very depressed state of markets generally throughout Hungary, and, he believed, throughout the world, during 1929. There were two special circumstances which unfavourably affected the economic life of Hungary; one of them was the low market price for her agricultural produce, and the other the lack of influx of foreign capital in the form of long-term loans. This economic situation had its influence upon the banking business of Hungary. Savings deposits had only slightly increased in the course of the past year, consequent upon the difficulties in the way of the accumulation of capital, and the granting of cheap long-term mortgage loans had come to a standstill owing to the impossibility of placing mortgage bonds abroad.

In spite of the adverse conditions prevailing, the bank had, in the year under review, transacted the same volume of business as in the preceding year, the position in this respect being materially facilitated by the circumstance that, irrespective of the tension predominating in the international money market, friends abroad had during the whole of the year been consistently at the disposal of the bank with short-term credits in favour of their customers transacting export and import business.

Turning to the actual details of the bank's business activities, a satisfactory increase was to be observed in most of the principal items of the bank's balance-sheet, including bills discounted (one of the most important branches of the bank's business), which had increased from Pengoe 124,852,097 in 1928 to Pengoe 127,105,313 in 1929, and savings deposits, which had increased from Pengoe 13,499,714 in 1928 to Pengoe 15,768,238 at the end of 1929.

POPULARITY OF BANK'S BONDS IN U.S.A.

The President referred with some satisfaction to the fact that the market in the bonds of the bank in Europe as well as in the United States of America was properly maintained, so that in the course of the past year, despite the difficult business situation, scarcely any bonds had been marketed by holders. This was partly due to the confidence manifested towards the bonds and partly to business friends abroad who attended in such an effective manner to the markets in the bank's issues.

The volume of mortgage business transacted by the bank during the year had been rather limited, since, owing to the unfavourable situation prevailing on the international money market, there was no opening for placing mortgage bonds abroad, while the absorbing capacity of the national home market was still quite small. Notwithstanding this, the bank resumed their activity in granting loans in the first half of the year under review, so that mortgage loans increased from Pengoe 29,860,185 in 1928 to Pengoe 30,987,114 at the end of 1929. During the year, therefore, mortgage loans granted by the bank had increased by Pengoe 1,127,828.

The figures returned under the heading of guarantees also disclosed an increase, indicating that within the limits of sound and regular banking business the clients of the bank made use of the bank's services to an increased extent.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRANCH OFFICES

The bank had during the year followed its definite policy of devoting particular attention to business in the country districts and the development of branch offices. He was gratified to report that the deposits at the branches, despite the unfavourable circumstances prevailing in the past year, had steadily increased, thus favourably influencing the results achieved by the branch offices. The number of branch offices, including three branches in Budapest, had now advanced to eight.

He was particularly pleased to be able again this year to draw attention to the liquid position of the bank, since, against deposits and creditors aggregating Pengoe 42,016,413 as set forth in the balance-sheet, the bank held cash, bills receivable, and other quick assets to the total sum of Pengoe 33,098,093—equivalent to the ratio of 83½ per cent.

The meeting authorized the payment of a dividend of Pengoe 4—namely, 8 per cent. (3s. 10½d.)—making with the interim dividend of Pengoe 2—namely, 4 per cent.—paid in August last, a total of Pengoe 6, approximately 5s. 3½d. per share of Pengoe 50, equal to 12 per cent. This dividend is the same as that authorized last year and compares with 11 per cent. for 1927 and 9.6 per cent. for 1926.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the President.

A branch of the National Provincial Bank is now open at 101, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

THE KING LINE

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN DIFFICULT TIMES

LORD KYLSANT ON SHIPPING AND TRADE DEPRESSION

The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The King Line, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

LORD KYLSANT, G.C.M.G. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. W. Matthews) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The 41st annual report of the directors and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, have been circulated to the shareholders, and I assume that, as usual, you will take them as read. (Agreed.)

PROFITS AND DIVIDEND.—PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION OF FLEET

The board are pleased to submit to the shareholders accounts which are very satisfactory. The profit for the year amounts to £117,324, of which sum we have set aside £93,333 for depreciation of the fleet, in pursuance of the policy we have always considered to be in the best interests of the company—that is, of writing off ample depreciation from the book value of our vessels.

A balance of £24,000 remains, and, with the amount brought forward from the previous year, there is thus available a total sum of £64,260. Out of this we recommend the payment of a final dividend, making, in all, 6 per cent. for the year, less income-tax, and that the sum of £40,260 be carried forward. Our reserve fund stands at the substantial figure of £250,000.

The fleet of the King Line stands in our books at a very moderate figure, and, taking into consideration the amount of our liquid resources and our reserves, the company is in a very sound financial position. The fleet now consists of 17 vessels—namely, nine motor-vessels and eight steamers, aggregating a total deadweight capacity of 138,900 tons, of an average age of just over 6 years. All our vessels are well maintained out of revenue, and fully insured.

UNFAVOURABLE FREIGHT MARKETS

The improvement in the freight markets which was experienced at the beginning of last year was not maintained, and, owing largely to the restriction that has taken place in the volume of the oversea trade of the world, the depression through which the shipping industry has been passing has become more acute.

The trade not only of this country but of the world is, at the present time, passing through a difficult period. Many able men have given different reasons as the cause of the present depression in industry, which has added so greatly to the number of the unemployed, both in our own country and also abroad, but, whatever the cause, the facts are evident to all and must be faced.

Personally I am an optimist, as I have great confidence in our countrymen, both at home and in the Dominions, and now that, at last, everyone realizes that our country is faced with a difficult problem I hope employers and employees will work together and take whatever action is necessary, and that, as a result, we shall see a revival in trade much sooner than many people anticipate.

TRAMP TONNAGE AND GRAIN SHIPMENTS

European countries were last season blessed with exceptionally bountiful harvests, followed by an unusually open winter, with consequent diminished requirements of imported foodstuffs for livestock, so that the usual amount of tramp tonnage was not required to carry grain from North and South America to Europe. Thus a large number of cargo vessels ordinarily fully engaged in this work are at present adding to the number of unemployed vessels.

As a cargo boat company trading to and from all parts of the world according to the ever-shifting requirements of overseas trade, we have naturally felt the effects of the general depression, and, although present indications are not promising, I hope that it may not be long before signs of an all-round improvement again manifest themselves.

During these difficult times only by the most careful and economical management, combined with a conservative financial policy, has it been possible to produce the satisfactory results shown in the accounts. This company, with its fine fleet of up-to-date cargo vessels, is in an excellent position to take advantage of any upward movement in shipping.

AVERAGE DIVIDEND DURING 41 YEARS

It may not be inappropriate for me to recall that it is 41 years since I formed this company in Glasgow, and that during that long period the company has distributed dividends which have averaged over 7 per cent. per annum, in addition to forming a substantial reserve fund.

I now beg to propose: "That the report and accounts as printed be received and adopted, and that a final dividend of 3 per cent. be declared and paid for the year ended December 31, 1929 (making, with the interim dividend paid in September last, 6 per cent. for the year), less income-tax."

Mr. GEORGE M. DODD seconded the resolution, which, in the absence of questions, was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. George M. Dodd and Sir F. Vernon Thomson, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. James Brown and Sandeman, having been reappointed for the ensuing year, a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, management, and staff concluded the proceedings.

LAW LAND COMPANY

NEW BUILDING SCHEME

The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Law Land Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 50, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

COLONEL SIR T. COURTENAY T. WARNER, Bt., C.B. (the chairman), said that the accounts presented were highly satisfactory, and showed that the year's business had been particularly good. With regard to dividends, it would be recollected that out of the profits for the year 1928 the Ordinary shareholders received 9 per cent., a cash bonus of 2 per cent., and a further bonus of two Preference shares for every 100 Ordinary shares held. Taking the then market price of the Preference shares at about 15s., the total return received by the Ordinary shareholders for that year was equal to something over 12½ per cent. This year it was proposed to pay the same dividend, 9 per cent., but the bonus took the form of two Ordinary shares for every 100 Ordinary shares held, and, taking the market value of the Ordinary shares at 35s., the return was about the same as that of the previous year.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR LANCASTER-PLACE SITE

They had for some time past been on the look-out for a building scheme which would provide an investment for their savings and at the same time increase the scope of their operations. He was in great hopes that they had discovered it. Their negotiations with the Duchy of Lancaster for a site in Lancaster-place were well advanced, and he had every reason to believe that they would have a favourable issue. The site had exceptional advantages in relation to light and air, and its position was equal to any in Central London. It had the additional attraction of being close to the company's headquarters and other office property, and was peculiarly adapted for the erection of a really fine block of office and shop property. He hoped it would be not only a remunerative investment to the company, but an ornament to London. It was early days to talk about the cost, but their preliminary estimate gave them reason to believe that that would not involve much, if any, increase of share capital.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

GEELONG, March 12.—At the wool sale held here to-day 9,699 bales were offered. The selection was good. There were no new features. Good clearances were effected at lower prices, particularly of merinos.

BRISBANE, March 12.—At the wool sale held here to-day 10,929 bales were offered. The selection was not equal to that of yesterday, and included many coarse and dusty clips. Competition was good, with Bradford buyers participating. The values of the coarser wools were slightly in buyers' favour, but the finer sorts were firm. There were heavy withdrawals of indifferent offerings.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Mar. 13	April 1	April 22
Pay-day	Mar. 20	April 3	April 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	54⅛ 54⅜	+⅛
28⅝ 21⅝	Do. 4%	24⅜ 24⅝	+⅛
105⅜ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	102⅝ 102⅞	+⅛
101⅞ 99⅛	Do. 4%	100 100⅛	+⅛
91¼ 88⅝	Vict. Loan, 4%	89⅜ 89⅝	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	92 92⅛	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do. Nat. Bds.	92 93⅛	+⅛
80¾ 72⅞	Conversion, 5½%	76⅜ 76⅝	+⅛
100 93	Do. 4½%	96 96⅛	+⅛
100⅜ 99⅛	Treas., 5% '30	100⅛ 100⅜	—
101⅜ 97⅛	Do., 5% '32-'36	101¼ 101⅜	—
100 96½	Do., 4½% '29-'32	100 100⅛	—
98⅝ 94⅞	Do. 4½% '32-'34	99⅛ 99⅜	—
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-'38	98⅛ 98⅜	—
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	56⅛ 57⅛	—
66 60¼	Do., 3%	61⅝ 62⅜	—
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	62⅜ 62⅞	+⅛
84¾ 80	Transf. 3% '25-'35	82 84	—
265 239	Bank of England	248 251	—
82½ 77¼	Egyptian, 7%	79 81	—
71⅛ 60	India, 5%	58 59	—
61¼ 50⅛	Do., 3%	51 52	—
51⅛ 44	Do., 2½%	41½ 43½	—
101⅞ 98	Do., 4%	100⅜ 100⅝	—
98⅝ 80¼	Do. 4% '50-'59	81¼ 82⅛	+⅛
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5%	106 107	—
66⅛ 60	Lon. Cty., 3%	62½ 63⅜	—
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	72½ 73½	—
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '60-'80	101¼ 102⅜	—
104¼ 100	Corp. of Lon., 2¾%	101 102	—
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62½ 63⅜	—
67 58⅝	Do., "A"	61 62	—
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	84 85	+⅛
73½ 67½	Do., 2½%	69½ 70½	—
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%		
	"A"	60 61	+⅛
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	79 80	+1
100¼ 93	Do., 4½%	95 96	—

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 5% '31-41	98¼ 99⅛	+⅛
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90 90¾	+⅛
91⅛ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	87 87⅛	—
83¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '50-60	83¼ 83¾	+⅛
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95 95⅛	—
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	81¼ 81⅝	—
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3½% '52-82	81 81⅛	—
113⅜ 108½	Do., 6% '45-75	108⅝ 109¼	—
104¼ 99	Jamaica, 5% '28-48	101 101¼	—
85½ 81⅝	Natal, 3½% '34-44	83¼ 83⅝	+⅛
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	75¼ 75⅝	+⅛
88 83½	N.S.W., 3% '55	84¼ 84⅝	—
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	70 70⅝	—
94¾ 90⅛	Do., 4% '48-58	93⅛ 93¾	—
90½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	89¼ 89	—
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	90¼ 90⅝	—
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '48	101 101½	+⅛
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	92¾ 93¼	+⅛
89⅜ 82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	83¼ 83¾	+⅛
88⅝ 84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	85¼ 85¾	+⅛
80⅝ 75	Do., 3% '1945-75	77⅜ 78	—
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	99 99⅛	—
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	85 85⅝	—
84 73¾	Do., 4% '40-60	74¼ 74½	—
104¼ 98⅝	S. Aust., 5% '45-75	100 100⅛	—
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85 86	—
99⅝ 89	S. Aust., 5% '45-75	87¼ 87½	+⅛
102¾ 97⅞	S. Rd., 5% '34-48	98¾ 99¼	—
85⅞ 79½	Tas., 3½% '1940	81½ 82	—
99⅛ 89	Vict., 6% '45-75	87¼ 87¾	—
79⅛ 70	Do., 4% '45-75	87¼ 87¾	—
99⅛ 91	W. Aus., 5% '45-75	87¼ 87⅝	—
90⅜ 86	Do., 3½% '20-53	87 87½	—
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	72½ 73	—

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

| Making-up Prices Mar. 3 | Name of Security | Closing Prices

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; †Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡♣, income-tax free up to 4s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡§, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 52⅞ 4 4½ 4 4 4½ 3 3½
2¾% Anns., 50¾ 4½
3% Cons., 64½ 4 4 4 4 4 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½
3½% Cons., 74⅝ 4 4 4 4 4 4

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 3½% Pref., 57/6
Do., 4% Pref., 61/-
Do., 4% Deb., 77
Do., 4½% Deb., 79¾ ¼
Do., 5% Deb., 89½
Brazilian Tract., 40½†† ½ 1 40¾ ¾ 11⅝ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ½ ⅝ ½ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL
6% per CENT. EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of 1926.
Due October 1, 1957.

To holders of the above mentioned bonds, issued under a contract dated as of April 1, 1926, between United States of Brazil and Dillon, Read and Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article 11. of said Contract, the undersigned, Sinking Fund Trustee under said Contract, has DESIGNATED by LOT for REDEMPTION on April 1, 1930, out of moneys paid to it by United States of Brazil as and for a Sinking Fund $375,500 principal amount of United States of Brazil 6½ per cent. External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of 1926, of the denominations and numbers indicated below, to will, etc.

BONDS in DENOMINATIONS of $1,000 EACH
(In each case bearing the distinguishing letter M).

M 18	34	324	411	450	807	843	
848	1150	1202	1363	1459	1821	1830	
1999	2017	2083	2121	2270	2319	2415	
2619	2642	2815	2816	2929	2930	3207	
3273	3531	3610	3628	3762	4031	4251	
4608	4797	5000	5366	5591	5724	5742	
5855	6034	6041	6111	6485	6624	6628	
6988	7170	7301	7320	7397	7531	7564	
7590	7694	7791	7841	7881	7906	7944	
8188	8504	8566	8701	9065	9331	9353	
9382	9397	9410	9413	9584	9647	9660	
9876	9907	10119	10223	10333	10530	10687	
11175	11318	11373	11465	11697	11811	12062	
12292	12397	12438	12477	12496	12505	13309	
13720	13842	13943	14079	14112	14331	14610	
15253	15350	15411	15414	15574	15780	15880	
15924	15936	15964	16029	16148	16222	16323	
16400	16610	16622	16641	16684	17048	17050	
17199	17389	17513	17700	17718	18169	18312	
18497	18692	19008	19195	19215	19416	19472	
19774	19814	20002	20072	20490	20529	20560	
20623	21045	21069	21123	21327	21463	21898	
22198	22278	22400	22461	22874	23854	23880	
23912	24352	24353	24554	24971	25037	25048	
25388	25890	25964	26068	26088	26205	26413	
26768	26791	26876	26968	27471	27560	27575	
27845	28013	28165	28230	28245	28270	28308	
28370	28419	28832	29080	29116	29207	29251	
29320	29587	29716	29927	30008	30434	30602	
31073	31121	31145	31287	31501	31694	32014	
32325	32384	32544	33033	33283	33393	33650	
33699	33774	33786	33801	33935	34221	34631	
34710	34724	35128	35129	35174	35222	35282	
35539	35803	35826	35913	35938	36032	36144	
36301	36551	36740	37220	37609	37644	37767	
38004	38066	38082	38420	38674	38913	39075	
39420	39487	39516	39622	39703	40008	40102	
40159	40230	40394	40408	40615	40640	40641	
40681	40853	40856	40900	41036	41108	41199	
41371	41870	42001	42271	42414	42437	42523	
42612	42915	43457	43613	43838	43690	44340	
44446	44579	44605	44692	44861	45032	45256	
45340	45767	45971	45989	45992	46901	47024	
47238	47749	48079	48090	48317	48321	48714	
48738	48755	48756	48784	48879	49232	49340	
49617	49627	50153	50165	50166	50175	50180	
50267	50473	50476	50577	50686	50884	50898	
51375	51384	51568	52185	53230	53279	53361	
53486	53857	53939	54016	54036	54068	54315	
54388	54717	55020	55025	55091	55358	55494	
55788	55832	56538	56541	56830			

BONDS in DENOMINATIONS of $500 EACH
(In each case bearing the distinguishing letter D).

D 45	294	406	418	438	722	751	
848	906	932	1110	1191	1209	1302	
1500	1737	1859	1986	2138	2627	2741	
2742	3048	3242	3664	3949	4203	4440	
4512	4513	4668	4905	5132	5305	5516	
5812	5878	6081	6119	6157	6649		

Bonds so designated for redemption are payable on April 1, 1930, at the principal office of Dillon, Read and Co., 45, Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of one hundred per cent. (100%) of the principal amount thereof, or, at the option of the respective holders thereof, the equivalent thereof in pounds sterling at par of exchange at the office of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, in the City of London, England, in each case upon presentation and surrender of such bonds together with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining. Interest accrued to April 1, 1930, will be payable to the respective bearers of coupons therefor appertaining to such bonds. Bonds bearing a number not included above shall cease to bear interest after April 1, 1930.

On February 17, 1930, bonds of previous drawings bearing such designated numbers inadvertently not presented for payment:

M 965	1379	1665	2403	2959	3544	3773	
4194	4599	4600	4649	5088	5442	5907	
6391	6702	7820	9562	9640	10584	10940	
10972	11707	11924	12139	13777	15163	17330	
17957	19244	19432	21269	21491	21852	22365	
22713	24527	25831	25927	25930	27639	28514	
29270	30812	30977	31456	31702	32229	32236	
32793	33995	35159	35977	36232	36405	37211	
37357	37430	39210	42166	42564	43323	43969	
45230	46703	46696	47518	49433	49718	50287	
50546	50792	50991	52627	54202	55203	55314	
56721							
D 270	3080	4163	5489				

Dated, February 28, 1930.
DILLON, READ and Co., Sinking Fund Trustee.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

NORFOLK and WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1930, at 10 o'clock a.m., to elect directors, to consider the annual report of the directors for the year ended December 31st, 1929, to ratify and approve all action of the directors set forth in such annual report and in the minutes of the Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the By-laws of the Company, no stock will be transferred on the books of the Company subsequent to the close of business on Friday, March 21st, 1930, shall be voted at such meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT H. W. BOOTH, Secretary.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT.
Incorporated in Egypt.
The Liability of the Members is Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Agricultural Bank of Egypt will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Cairo, on Wednesday, the 9th April, 1930, at 4 o'clock p.m. for the purpose, among other things, of:—
Receiving the Directors' Report;
Receiving Auditors' Report;
Approving the Accounts for the period ended 31st January, 1930;
Declaration of Dividends;
Election of Directors;
Election of Auditors and fixing their remuneration;
And the transaction of the general business of the Ordinary General Meeting.

Every Shareholder holding a minimum of Five Shares has the right to attend the General Meeting, provided the Shares are deposited at least five days before the day of the Meeting (the last day for depositing the Shares in London for the 9th April, 1930, being 4th April) at one of the following places:—

In EGYPT—At the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo.
At the National Bank of Egypt, Alexandria.
In LONDON—At the National Bank of Egypt, 6 and 7, King William-street, E.C.4.

B. HORNSBY, President.

Cairo, 13th March, 1930.

WALLER and HARTLEY (1927), Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Lecture Hall, the Central Library, Blackpool, on Friday, the 21st March, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Transfer Books for the Preference and Ordinary Shares will be closed from the 17th March to the 6th April, 1930 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. S. CORSON, Secretary.

7, Birley-street, Blackpool, 12th March, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

CARD CLOTHING and BELTING, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock and the 7% per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st March, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of interest and dividend warrants payable on 1st April, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. WOMERSLEY, Secretary.

West Grove Mill, Halifax, 10th March, 1930.

CAVENDISH FURNITURE COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 18th instant, to Monday, the 31st instant (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
B. JANNER, Secretary.

Registered Office:—7, Cavendish-square, London, W.1, 12th March, 1930.

ENGLISH MARGARINE WORKS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Ordinary Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from Friday, March 14th, 1930, to Friday, March 28th, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
WALTER Y. HUNTLEY, Secretary.

Registered Offices, 30, Foster-lane, London, E.C.2.

NOAKES and COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock, the 5 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, and the Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from the 17th inst. to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
J. W. F. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

White's Grounds, Bermondsey, S.E.1, March, 1930.

ROBINSON DEEP Limited and Reduced (Registered under the Companies Act, 1908).
NOTICE TO "B" SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of the B-shares (or B Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th day of April, 1930, to the Ninth day of April, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the list of Holders of "B" Shares entitled to apply for shares in pursuance of the new issue of 881,807 "B" Shares referred to in the Circular to Shareholders of the 23rd December, 1929.

The Scheme set out in that circular provides for the Capital of the Company being reduced from £906,807 to £25,677 12s. 6d. by cancelling capital which has been lost or is not represented by available assets, and by reducing the nominal value of the existing 881,807 "B" Shares of £1 each to 7s. 6d. each.

The Scheme further provides that as soon as such reduction has been confirmed by the Court, the Directors of this Company will proceed to increase its Capital by the creation of 647,945 new "B" shares of 7s. 6d. each, and that 881,807 of such new "B" Shares shall be offered to the Holders of the existing "B" Shares in this Company.

It is anticipated that reduction of capital will be confirmed at an early date, and the notice is issued in order to advise Shareholders that, if they are to participate in this new offer, their shares must be lodged for registration on or before 3rd April, 1930.

By Order,
A. J. PARKIN, London Secretary.

London Office, 49, Moorgate, E.C.2.
12th March, 1930.

SPIERS and POND, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS in respect of the 6½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the above-named company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 19th, to Monday, the 31st March, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
G. P. PEARSON, Secretary.

W. J. BUSH and COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE and DEBENTURE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 31st inst. (inclusive), for the preparation of the Debenture Interest and Preference Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
J. H. KING, Secretary.

29, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

EDUCATIONAL

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.

Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY,
Scholastic Agents,
61, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone, Gerrard 3272 (two lines).

Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to Schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. HOOPERS (Educational Agents), Ltd., give advice free. Expert Consultants since 1881.
Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 9041.)

A BLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any Exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

ADD TO INCOME by Article or Story Writing. Genuine professional training and assistance by correspondence. A student reports earnings during tuition amounting to £172. Another writes:—
"During the past ten weeks I have earned £103 &c., an average of over £10 per week. My record week was last week, when I received £33."
SAMPLE LESSON and SUBJECT CHART, with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from "Principal," Premier School of Journalism, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

ALL LANGUAGES TAUGHT; native teachers; private lessons; small classes; translations; preps. English for foreigners.—Regent Schools, 333, Oxford-street, London.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SECRETARIAL COLLEGE for Educated Girls.
Careful modern training, culminating in first-class POSTS on completion. No waiting.
Four EXHIBITIONS granted annually to help clever girls. Please ask for details.
MODERN LANGUAGES taught commercially. Foreign shorthand.
Miss MILDRED RANSOM,
197, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. (Padd. 6302.)

A BOYS' FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL. KINGWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Smaller boys sleep 12 hours, others 11. Daily physical training in open air, good games field, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention. Public and Scholarship records.
Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

A BOUT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS and TUTORS. GIRLS' SCHOOLS and GOVERNESSES.
Advice free of charge will be given by
GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,
36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878.
Established over half a century.

Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fee should be stated.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

ADVICE (given free of charge) on the CHOICE of BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS by RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER.
(All schools personally visited.)
BURROW'S S. Bureau (T.), 45, Kingsway, W.C.2.

AJAX SECRETARIAL TRAINING. — Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages. Individual tuition or small classes. Moderate fees. Position found for qualified students.—Miss DILYS AJAX, F.Inst.S.T., 27-28, Oxford-circus House, W.1. Regent 7236.

AN OPPORTUNITY offers itself in a first-class School for a clever girl to read French with a view to passing her University Entrance. Fees a secondary consideration.—Write Smith, care of Paton, 143, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

A RAPID COURSE of Secretarial Training for the daughters of gentlemen; every qualified student guaranteed a remunerative post. Prospectus from the SECRETARIAL COLLEGE (for Gentlewomen), 32, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. Victoria 1301.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.—London, Country, Seaside, Abroad; all particulars free.—Hedgers, Hitchin, Herts. Hitchin 6105. Scholastic Agency, 93, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

BRADFIELD COLLEGE.

AN EXAMINATION will be held at Bradfield College on June 3 and 4, 1930, for the purpose of electing to
(a) Two Foundation Scholarships, value £100 p.a.
(b) One Open Scholarship of £100.
(c) Two Exhibitions, value £50 per annum.
Entry forms can be obtained from the Headmaster, Bradfield College, Berkshire.

COACHING for all examinations.—GLADSTONE'S, 90a, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3482.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC., ARMY, PREVIOUS, RESPONSIONS, &c.—15, Lancaster-street (Kensington Tube). Padd. 0358.

FRENCH, Italian, Spanish, German, &c., by Gouin method; quickest, best motive professors. Moderate.—GOUIN Language Institute, 185, Oxford-street, W.1.

FRENCH LADY gives FRENCH LESSONS or conversation to adults or children.—Write Box P.1477, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN NATIVE, experienced, gives German LESSONS; grammar, conversation, correspondence. Phone Hobbaer 4584, or write Box A.318, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Hants, offers vacancies reduced fees May, to increase numbers.—Write Box T.1429, The Times, E.C.4.

HONOURS B.A. (Cantab.), wide experience, COACHES Undergraduates; LCCE; London Matric.; Little Go, Responsions, Bank of England, &c.—G. W. Harris, 3, Rathbone-place, W.1. Tele., 4596 Museum.

I.C.S., FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, &c. 1928, 16 places; 1929, 22 places.
DAVIES'S, 5, Bedford-street, W.C.2. Tele., Gerrard 3322.

IN FIRST-RATE SCHOOL, EASTBOURNE.—Two girls received at special fees. Preparation school certificate, &c. Exceptional education, accommodation, and surroundings.—Write Box G.1439, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIVIDUAL TUITION GUARANTEED.
Six resident graduates for twelve pupils.
Unique facilities for education.—Court Circular.

PARENTS SEEKING SCHOOLS.—PROSPECTUSES and full particulars of the Best and Most Suitable next term, free, from Truman and Knight Agency, 61, Strand, W.C.2.

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIPS. A few vacancies for exclusive and individual training. Journalism, shorthand, typewriting. Attractive posts guaranteed. Moderate fees. Prospectus.—Secretary, The Training College, 9, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS. Shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, filing, indexing, precis, committee work, office experience; teachers' course.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SCHOOL, successful, mixed, vacancies, little girl 5; leader, happy life; careful training, excellent education; games, bathing. Netherhall School, Bournemouth.

SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.—All the most important APPOINTMENTS in PUBLIC, SECONDARY and PREPARATORY SCHOOLS are announced in THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT. Every Saturday. Price 3d. of all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

SUPERIOR SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated girls. Only school giving complete training and placing all students; guaranteed excellent; SIX MONTHS. Residential vacancies.—Mrs. Bartholomew, Secretarial School, 113a, Westbourne-grove, W.2.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Introduction, 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

THE HEADMISTRESS of a large School will RECEIVE ELDER GIRL to TRAIN as MATRON. Premium required. Post found after training.—For full particulars write Headmistress, care of Paton, 143, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 31B, Oxford-street, W.1, and 78, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. New Exclusive and unique French method.

£60 PER ANNUM.—A few VACANCIES in highly recommended preparatory school of 40 boys.—Write Box M.1038, The Times, E.C.4.

£48 (Half fees).—Headmaster old-established school gentlemen's sons offers vacancies half fees; seven miles London.—Write Box P.514, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTISTIC LADIES SUPPLIED with lucrative WORK at HOME. Output secured. Experience not essential. —Letters, Mitchell's, 66, Newman-street, London.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

FOR SOUND INFORMATION CONSULT

MONDOVER,

EDUCATIONAL ADVISERS,
12, Rue d'Agueseau,
PARIS.

Specialists in Schools and families abroad.
Publishers of "Continental Schools," an annual Directory of a selected number of establishments, post free 3s.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

NOW READY
THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY and ADVERTISERS' GUIDE for 1930. Contains particulars of over 2,000 Magazines, Reviews, and Periodicals published in Great Britain and Ireland, the Press of the British Dominions Overseas, the Indian Empire, the Continent of Europe, America, and the Far East. Valuable information and statistics on Empire Trade. 662 pages. Price 5s. post free; abroad 6s. 6d.—Mitchell House, and 2, Snow-hill, London, E.C.1.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE BENGAL and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of:—
12 LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS and CYLINDERS, &c., as per specification to be seen at the Company's Offices, 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta, and in London at the Offices of the Company, 21, Great George-street, S.W.1.

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Boilers, &c." with name of firm tendering, to be lodged not later than noon on the 1st day of April, 1930.

For each specification a fee of £1 will be charged which cannot under any circumstances be returned.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Board.
W. R. IZAT, Managing Director.
27, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
12/3/1930.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, "ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.
IN AID OF MARINE CHARITIES.
CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., or the Hon. Treasurers, K.G.F.S., Trinity House, Tower-hill, E.C.3.

DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK.
Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Margate. Donations and Legacies urgently required.—F. W. Freemans, Secretary, 93, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The Board earnestly APPEALS for HELP. Over 6,000 patients last year. 3 Homes. 3 Walks, Bexhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurers: Viscount Clifden and M. O. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices: 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A WEST END SUITE HOUSE, entirely refurnished and redecorated in the best style; three suites of bed room and sitting room, and 11 bed-sitting rooms; four bath rooms; direct lease for 20 years, at ground-rent £80 per annum; takings £46 per week in rents alone; substantial mortgage arranged.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 3).

ALL BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Chill on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire the PRINCIPAL HOTEL in famous yachting centre, 40 miles London. The hotel is FULLY LICENSED and FREEHOLD, and is appointed R.A.C. and A.A. There is accommodation for TWENTY GUESTS, in addition to excellent bars and fine range of public rooms. Private landing stage and pier; garage. Trade exceeds £500 per month with scope for expansion. Price £8,000.—Illustrated particulars from ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

A PRIVATE HOTEL S. DEVON.—Sixteen bed, three baths, handsome public rooms; beautifully furnished; tennis; garages; takings average £5,000. Price £1,700.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

BOARDING HOUSE, EASTBOURNE, sea front. Fine position. 15 rooms. Old established. Paying £8 10s. also another, similar, close to Devonshire Park. Rent £150.—Owner's agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EAST SUSSEX.—COUNTRY LUNCHEON and TEA BUSINESS on main London to Eastbourne Road. Unrestricted Freehold Premises in excellent position. Residence, three reception, five beds, bath; car park; garages; extensive lawns and gardens and paddocks 10 acres; all in first-class order. Genuine sale through ill-health. Price £4,250 or offer.—E. WATSON and SONS, Estate Agents, Heathfield, Sussex.

FREEHOLD PETROL SERVICE STATION, CROYDON; corner position; main road; five petrol pumps; fully equipped; rapidly improving position. Freehold for Sale by Auction, March 19th next.—Auctioneers, TOVELLS and HARDING and RUSSELL, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.

FOLKESTONE.—BOARDING HOUSE, sea front; 18 rooms, offices, fully furnished; equipped for 20 visitors. Net profit about £750 per year; price £2,500 for leasehold property (14½ years at £13 per year) and all contents; mortgage if required.—Write Box P.1050, The Times, E.C.4.

LICENSED RESTAURANT, in main London thoroughfare; beautifully fitted and equipped Double-fronted Shop, seating 120; reliable trade of £5,000 per annum; licensed for wines and beers. Genuine reason for immediate Sale at £2,700.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

NURSING HOME for DISPOSAL.—Well-established and highly recommended Nursing Home in favourite town on Kent Coast. Steady net profit about £1,000 per annum. Attractive, double-fronted house, accommodation for nine patients. To be sold privately. Premium goodwill £1,000.—Full particulars, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

PRIVATE Boarding House (Established 40 years). Paying £1,100. Rent £100. Owner retiring.—FAYERMAN and Co., House Agents, Leamington Spa.

PRIVATE HOTEL, sea front, EASTBOURNE, for SALE, Freehold, as going concern; 96 bed rooms, lounges, dining room (seating 150), ballroom, billiard room, &c. Apply Box P.1, The Times, E.C.4.

"ROYAL" HOTEL, LLANGOLLEN.—Popular Family and Commercial; overlooking River Dee; near Tennis, Bowling, Shooting; two golf, 18-hole Golf Course. For SALE or Lease. Immediate Possession; up-to-date and ample accommodation.—HOWELL and TOMLINS, Hotel and Brewery Valuers, Wolverhampton.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL HOUSE, WINDSOR, Licensed.—For SALE by TENDER as a going concern, the BUSINESS, including the goodwill and valuable stock, of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, Antique Dealer, Collector, and Publisher. Premises in the Cloisters (close to the cathedral) consist of two interesting old houses and large showrooms, which may be purchased or leased. The lighting is by candle and electricity, and the stock may be viewed by appointment only, written permit to be obtained from Wellington, Clifford, and Matthews, Solicitors, 1, Berkeley-street, Gloucester.

SECLUDED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.—CLIFTONVILLE (facing sea).—LICENSED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL occupying unrivalled position; modern building, splendidly equipped and furnished. Accommodation for 44 guests; recent improvements installed. Principals with £7,000 cash.—Apply THOS. H. MARTIN and Co., 7 Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE for LETTING, Bakerstreet district; 16 rooms, bath, &c. Moderate cash required.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

WOODCOCK and SON.—HOTELS, GUEST HOUSES, SUITE HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, and good-class BUSINESSES.—20, Conduit-street, W.1. Mayfair 5411 (3 lines).

500 LICENSED HOTELS; New York 1,900 rooms; Lucerne, £71,000; Paris, £90,000; Italy, £40,000; Baden Baden, £250,000; Brest, £38,000; Montreux, £11,000; Agay, £22,000; London, £4,500, £31,000; 500 Farms; 200 Shooting Estates.—HADLEY, 45, Albemarle-street, W.1.

£1,000 PER ANNUM NET PROFIT.—Old-established DAIRY, SURREY, fine scope, suit gentleman or lady. Owner retiring. Premium £3,000; excellent staff. HOLLAND, 307, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

LANCASTER-GATE (proper).—PRIVATE HOTEL, 7 minutes Marble Arch, 30 rooms, suites, three bath rooms, dining room, lounge, &c. Exceptionally well furnished. Lease 15 years at £800. Sound profitable business. Price £5,000 or near offer. Additional premises also available.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS SUITE HOUSE, in picked position, Mayfair; 18 bed rooms, 3 baths; beautifully furnished. An easily run, very profitable business. Present out of season net profits over £60 a month, plus suite and profit of letting out in season. Price for 14 years' lease, and entire contents, £4,750.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

SUITE HOUSE in excellent position; S.W.1 district; 18 bed rooms, 4 bath rooms, &c.; net profit £500 plus owner's living. Easily run business. Price for 15 years' lease, large carpets, &c., £800.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

£2,500 CASH and balance by easy instalments will secure a first-class LICENSED RESTAURANT, occupying prominent position at junction of two busy thoroughfares, W.2. Trade over £100 a week. Newly decorated and equipped. Ground floor premises.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

CINEMAS FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CINEMA.—Exceptional opportunity. Profit £1,500 p.c. per annum. Splendid house. Low rent. Large town. £4,500.—Write Box N.117, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

PRINCES' HOTEL RECONSTRUCTION.
TO BE LET.
The remaining spacious Shops, Showrooms, and Offices in
PICCADILLY,
JERMYN-STREET,
and
A MAGNIFICENT ARCADE.
LETTING AGENTS.
HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

CHARING CROSS.
In a quiet yet central position.
ENTIRE HOUSE of PROFESSIONAL OFFICES.
12 rooms and basement floor area about 2,500 sq. ft.
To be LET at the LOW RENT of £300 PER ANNUM.
Small premium.
Particulars of Messrs. C. and E. TRELLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

TO MULTIPLE TRADERS.
EPSOM.

DOMINATING FREEHOLD PREMISES in the heart of the principal shopping centre. 240ft. frontage. 240ft. Valuable side right-of-way. Ideal shop site. Fast-growing district. By AUCTION, 31st March, Spread Eagle, Epsom.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Epsom Tele. 330.

TO BANKS, LARGE STORES, and MULTIPLE FIRMS FOR SALE, TWO exceptional PROPERTIES, covering indisputably the best trading positions of large North of England towns, with possession.—Apply HARTMAN and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.—SHOW ROOM holding 5 to 12 cars on ground floor. Offices, Basement, &c. Present occupiers acquired larger premises. Inclusive rental £750 per annum; no premium.—Principals or Solicitors only write Box 1480, Rays, Cecil Court, W.C.2.

LONDON BRIDGE.—OFFICE and SHOWROOMS, Excellent position opposite tram and bus stop. 5,000 sq. ft.—Apply LANGSTON, 30, Borough High-street, S.E.

LOWER SLOANE-STREET.—Handsome UPPER PART, seven rooms, w.c.; suit dentist or court dressmaker; 13 years' lease; £200 per annum; premium £1,000.—WHEELER and ATKINS, 1, Sydney-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 1687.

MOORGATE, close to Bank.—To be LET, deep, well-lighted SHOP and BASEMENT, or suitable for Offices. Rent £600 per annum inclusive.—S. Clifford Tea, 50, Moorgate.

OXFORD-CIRCUS (near).—FIRST-FLOOR OFFICE, superior light building, with lift; inclusive rent £100.—ALFRED FOWLER, Chartered Surveyor, 20, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

ST. JAMES'S.—SHOP, 14ft. by 16ft.; large work room, &c.; only £400 per annum.—Full details of COCKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

SHOP and BASEMENT, prominent position, Victoria. To be LET, at rent £800 per annum. Good accommodation apply GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 13, Hobart-place, S.W.1.

TO be LET, Magnificent SUITE of OFFICES, 2,200 sq. ft., consisting eight rooms, four overlooking St. James's Park; in perfect condition; £1,200 per annum; premium £500.—Write Box F.1026, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET privately on moderate terms, tastefully and beautifully fitted SHOWROOMS and OFFICES close to Piccadilly-circus, in all nearly 7,000 sq. ft. Ideal for Wholesale Woollen Merchant, Mantle Manufacturer, or the like. Portion of firm wishing similar premises to be invited to apply, in confidence, to HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

COBHAM, SURREY.—A fine Freehold BUILDING ESTATE of 119 ACRES with about 4,000ft. of main road frontage, 15 minutes from the station with frequent electric service, for Sale at reduced price.—Particulars of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
MAGNIFICENT central BUILDING SITE 56ft. frontage. Adjoining property can also be purchased with additional frontage about 50ft., ready for erection of high-class flats.—Sole Agents, PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44a, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 2233.

YEOVIL (centre

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 26)

EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT; two reception rooms, four to five bed rooms; rent £210 per annum.—Keys with Hall Porter, Campbell-Johnston, 2a, Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, Marylebone-road.

FOR SALE, FLAT; six-seven bed rooms, bath room, 2 dining rooms and drawing room; recently redecorated; in Westbourne-terrace. Lease 19 years. Premium £300.—Ring Park 2419.

FLAT, Unfurnished, at ALEXANDRA COURT, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; radiator heating and every convenience; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

FLAT, Unfurnished, ENTRANCE FLOOR, PRINCE EDWARD MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (two minutes Kensington Gardens); two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

28, PALACE-COURT, W.2.

FLATS, new labour-saving; central heating; all electric lift. SERVICE if required; three rooms, kitchen, bath room. Rent from £220 inclusive. ALSO MAISONNETTE; six rooms, kitchen, bath room. £300.—Porter.

FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE to be LET in CHELSEA; two bed rooms, bath room, dinette room, and lounge; gas fires every room; newly decorated; 41 gns.—BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

FURNISHED BACHELOR ROOMS to be LET for periods, 42s. weekly; heating, bath included. One minute Victoria, opposite Buckingham Palace.—Write H. R., care of Spiers Service, Ltd., 115, Fleet-street, E.C.

HAMPSTEAD.—SECOND FLOOR, facing South, Unfurnished; three reception, four bed, two bath; radiators, parquet floors, new Bungalow garden, tennis court; one minute Metro.; rent £300 inclusive; long or short lease; no premium; possession about first week in April. No agents.—Write R. H., 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

NO PREMIUM.

HANOVER-SQUARE (close to).—Very light, sunny £300 FLAT, two bed, bath-dressing, two reception (one very large) and kitchen, &c.; 21 years; 3 gns. per week. Offices desired.—Apply JOHNSTON EVANS, PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. W.A., 31, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 5511.

IVERNA COURT.—Rent £265. Most artistically decorated FLAT in faultless condition, comprising two bed rooms, very spacious drawing room, dining room, bath room; CONSTANT HOT WATER; kitchen, lift, porter, &c.; moderate sums for fixtures, fittings, &c. Apply, immediately ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wrights-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

IN a quiet, exclusive House, close PORTMAN-SQUARE.—A spacious, beautifully equipped SITTING-BEDROOM and bath room; 4½ gns. inclusive up-to-top service. Also one room, 3½ gns. inclusive.—Write Box 1,412, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjoining).—Probably MOST BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and APPOINTED FLAT available; four bed rooms (two nurseries), two bath rooms, two reception rooms; constant hot water; rent £525 per week for 6-12 months.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

£275 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.

Top bed, bath, two reception rooms, and usual offices. KENSINGTON (close to High-street Station).—Excellent MANSION FLAT, with lift, to be LET. New lease.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON (off High-street).—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two reception, two bed, bath; 'phone; geyser; 4 gns.—31, The Common, Brentwick 1460.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, close Park and Tube.—A spacious MANSION FLAT; large lounge, two good living rooms, four bed rooms, tiled bath room; very well furnished. Rented for over two years. To be LET, unfurnished or furnished, or 10 gns. a week Furnished.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 5145-9.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, facing Park.—Large room, FIRST FLOOR. Furnished or Unfurnished; service and meals optional.—'Phone Sloane 2375.

PREMIUM PRACTICALLY WAIVED.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (Just off).—Exceptionally attractive and well-appointed UNFURNISHED FLAT; constant hot water, central heating; four bed rooms, lounge hall, two reception rooms, bath room and offices; lease seven years. Rent £535. Nominal sum of £150 only for fixtures, fittings, &c.—Recommended by KING, Hyde Park Corner Office, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

LANCASTER-GATE.—UNFURNISHED FLAT; ready for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION; ground-floor reception, lounge dining hall, three bed rooms; constant hot water to kitchen £225 and bath rooms. No resident housekeeper, 40, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
Charming South aspect. SUN all day.

LUXURIOUS MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water.

Lounge hall, large dining and drawing rooms, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath.

Garage (two cars) can be included. Rent 30 guineas per week or £1,500 per annum and lease. For viewing apply to three months from date.—Write Box G.716, The Times, E.C.4.

MAIDA VALE (best part).—WELL-FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen; rent £350 per annum; for viewing apply to caretaker, or WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED at £225 per annum; premium and all fittings only £200.—Apply BRITTON, POWER and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, FACING SOUTH.

MAGNIFICENT UNFURNISHED FLAT; four-five bed and two-three reception, two bath; large rooms. CHARLES H. GRAHAM and SONS, 7, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.3.

MAISONNETTE handsomely FURNISHED, overlooking favourite square near Victoria; four large rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; 8gns.—Write Box T.1337, The Times, E.C.4.

MAISONNETTE, unrivalled views, overlooking Hyde Park; 8, secret; two reception, five bed rooms, two bath; all modern conveniences; passenger lift.—Apply Hall Porter, 11 to 12.30 and 2 to 4, or telephone Paddington 1005.

NORTH SIDE of HYDE PARK, near Kensington Gardens.—A commodious SELF-CONTAINED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; RENT ONLY £275 P.A. two bed rooms, two bath rooms, drawing room about 30ft. long, good dining room, large hall, kitchen, maid's bedsitting room and bath, &c. Reasonable Premium required for non-receiving lease of 12 years and to include fixtures, fittings.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

OLD HAMPSTEAD.—SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED FLAT; sitting room, bed room, fitted kitchen, bath; telephone; 45s. weekly on term including electric light.—91, Fitzjohn's-avenue (Tube, Hampstead).

PARK STREET, MAYFAIR.—Charming FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, one reception, kitchen, £300 per annum; small sum for fittings. Might be furnished.—STREET and PARTNERS, 14, North Audley-street, W.1. Mayfair 2201.

PORTLAND-PLACE (just off).—A rare opportunity occurs to secure a really nice SERVICE FLAT, comprising drawing room, unique dining room (panelled in walnut), three bed rooms, bathroom and usual offices. The whole is beautifully fitted throughout. Rent £650 per annum, inclusive of rates and service. Long lease. A moderate price is required for the expensive fittings and full particulars apply Sole Agents, WOOTTON and SON, Surveyors, 8, Bruton-street, W.1.

PICCADILLY.—Quiet charming FLAT to be LET; or will sell furnished; five years' lease (can be renewed). £750.—Phone Allen, Regent 2805.

125, QUEEN'S-GATE.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES, two or three rooms. Catering.

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,

London's Principal Flat Agents.

100, MOUNT STREET, W.1. 123, VICTORIA-ST., S.W.1. WRIGHT'S-LANE, KENSINGTON, W.8.

SERVICE FLAT (unfurnished). Quiet position; constant hot water; two bed rooms, bath room, and large reception room; £250 P.A. Close to Station, Ten minutes Piccadilly. Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Sloane 7945.

SERVICE FLATS, well FURNISHED, single and double; private baths; telephone; 42s. fres. From 2 gns.—35, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park. W.2. Padd. 1111.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE.

At an aristocratic house, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully furnished; every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage; 4-15gns.—Kens. 3251.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Cabaret. Dancing specially arranged for.
Apply ALSKINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SERVICE FLATS.

20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
and
3, CORK-STREET, W.1.

The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be Let for long or short periods.

Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water. Rents inclusive of service, from 5 to 15 guineas.—GORDON CHAMBERS Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone: Gerrard 6642.

SERVICE SUITE, charmingly FURNISHED, close to Gloucester-road, quiet, overlooking public gardens; bed room; hot and cold; several months; moderate.—Prabber 2552, or write Box P.34, The Times, E.C.4.

SLOANE-STREET. (Knightsbridge).—Exceptionally attractive MANSION FLAT available three-six months; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; fourth bed, bath, Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 28, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6206-9.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Excellent FLAT in imposing building with passenger lift; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c. Premium £220 to include fittings.—Agents: DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

S. KENSINGTON.—MAISONNETTE. Unfurnished, third floor; six rooms, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; £200 per annum; no premium.—Kens. 2739.

SYMONDS HOUSE,
34, BROOK-STREET, MAYFAIR.

1, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, South Kensington.

FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES
from Seven Guineas a Week now available.

Apply on premises, or of
PINCET PALACE, Ltd.,
34, BROOK-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
T.N., Mayfair 1440 (three lines).

MAYFAIR.

THE LEASE of an exceptionally attractive MEWS FLAT for DISPOSAL; up-to-date in every particular; bed, bath, reception, kitchen; garage. Reasonable premium asked for Lease of 20 years at £65 per annum, or might be let without premium.—Apply D. B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 159, Mount-street, W.1.

MARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM.—NEW FLATS, Type LARG. Three BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fittments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, inclusive, with rates, from £2 5s. to £3 10s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D/T., Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.2. Telephone Brixton 4681.

TO be LET, FURNISHED FLAT; hot and cold water; quiet married couple; three to six months.—Apply 5, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7.

TO be LET, FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, adjoining Portland-place, W.1; three bed room, two bath, three reception, and kitchenette; central heating; restaurant, and every conceivable convenience.—Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

TWENTY MINUTES OF WATERLOO.

TWO CHARMING MAISONNETTES, Self-contained, well situated, One has seven rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c., the other five rooms, kitchen, tiled bath room, &c.; electric heating and lighting; garage to each; good garden. An exceptional opportunity.—Write Box T.1412, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

TO be LET, FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, 2, Weymouth-street; four bed rooms, two bath and two reception rooms.—Apply Secretary, Viscountess Glenapp, Cawston House, Rugby.

A CHOICE SERVICE FLAT.

ST. JAMES'S.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

TWO Bed rooms, each with tiled bath room adjoining, two reception rooms, and hall; beautifully light and sunny; high-class modern building; passenger lift; electric fires; moderate rental; no premium.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED FLATS; one bed room, one sitting room, kitchen, and bath; ground floor; £160 a year. 27, Eccleston-square (near Victoria Station). 'Phone, 6734 Victoria.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, ground floor. Three good rooms and bath; excellent catering as desired; South aspect; £200 per annum.—3, Observatory-gardens, Campden-hill, W.8. Park 1175.

OVERLOOKING GARDEN AND TENNIS COURTS.

WARWICK-SQUARE, S.W.1.—TWO well FURNISHED MAISONNETTES, each with six to seven rooms, kitchen, and bath room; constant hot water; 6 to 8 gns. per week.—QUINTANA and Co., 86, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. Vic. 5009-9.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

WELL FURNISHED MANSION FLAT to be LET for twelve months; two reception, two beds, bath and kitchen; £6 15s. 6d. per week.—Agents, PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44a, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 2235.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Charming First-floor FLAT. Reception, three bed, bath, &c. Redecorated. Low rental.—Penman, 104, Guilford-street, W.C.1.

WONDERFUL VIEWS RIGHT ACROSS THE PARK, facing directly South.—Opportunity occurs to secure the LEASE of a really delightful FLAT on the THIRD FLOOR; exceptionally light; four bed, two-three reception rooms, bath room, &c.; electric light and power.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, W.1. Regent 3377.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT.—Beautifully FURNISHED and appointed; three bed rooms, two reception, two bath rooms, now available; facing Embankment; owner abroad; Very moderate rental.—Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS, FURNISHED, with real character and efficiency.

25, QUEEN'S-GATE (close to Park).—COMPACT SUITES, sumptuous furnishing; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.

14, PARK-LANE, W.—Choice FIRST-FLOOR VERANDAH FLAT to be LET, unfurnished. £300 per annum. No premium. Phone, Grosvenor 1777.

6 GNS.—Well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE with access to gardens; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents: DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

HOVE.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two double bedded rooms, sitting, and two bath rooms; from April; near sea.—H., 19, Gwydyr-mansions.

SUNNY HOVE.—Lady wishes to LET FURNISHED, unique FLAT right on sea front, every window overlooking sea.—Write Box G.768, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTHSEA.—Ideal Self-Contained Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; seven rooms; on front, facing South.—Gladstone Hotel, Tele, 2784.

WANTED

GOOD TENANT, SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, central; moderate; 15th April.—Write Box 06561, The Times Record-office, W.1.

KENSINGTON preferred.—Unfurnished MANSION FLAT; five or six bed, two reception rooms. Moderate rent.—H. L., care of Patterson's Library, 12, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

REQUIRED, urgently, an UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, Mayfair, St. James's, or Portland-place, &c.; one-two bed rooms, bath, reception, and dining hall if possible; large rooms.—Particulars to "U.," care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

URGENTLY REQUIRED, nice, light, airy FLAT or Suite of rooms; three bed, two reception; with every convenience; up to £250 inclusive.—Write Flat, care of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., 5009-9.

WANTED, small FURNISHED FLAT in LONDON from beginning of May for about five months; one or two bed rooms, one reception; rent must be moderate.—Write Box P.1068, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, an UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT in good West End position or might consider Kensington; two-three bed, two reception, bath, &c.; must be self-contained. Rent about £500 per annum.—Particulars to "W.," care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and district; whole and part time; lists sent on application.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2901.

WANTED

MAYFAIR.—CONSULTING ROOM WANTED, use of waiting room, or ground-floor flat, at once.—Write Box 3192, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR INSERTION IN

The Times

may be sent by post or handed in at

THE TIMES

Head Office: 162, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.
72, Regent-street, W.1.
42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
95, Baker-street, W.1.
2, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris;

or will be received by any of the following

COUNTRY AGENTS

BARMOUTH.	Barmouth and County Observer.
BATH.	Messrs. Chas. Stuart and Fortt, Ltd., 28, High-street.
BEXHILL.	Bexhill Observer.
BLACKPOOL.	Blackpool Gazette and Herald, Temple-street.
BOGNOR.	Bognor Observer, Lennox-street.
BOURNEMOUTH.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 72-76, The Triangle.
BRIDLINGTON.	Bridlington Free Press, Prospect-street.
BRIGHTON.	Messrs. Murdoch and Murdoch, Ltd., 164, Western-road (The Times Bureau).
BRISTOL.	Messrs. Sell, Blanchard and Co., Ltd., 20, Queen-square.
CHICHESTER.	Chichester Observer, Little London.
DEAL.	The East Kent Advertiser, Oak-street.
DOVER.	Dover Express and East Kent News, 7a, Snargate-street.
EASTBOURNE.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road (The Times Bureau).
FALMOUTH.	Cornish Echo, 13a, Church-street.
FOLKESTONE.	Folkestone Herald, The Bayle.
HASTINGS.	Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, 14, Claremont.
HYTHE.	Strausfian and Co., 81, High-st.
ILFRACOMBE.	Ilfracombe Chronicle, Northfield-road.
LITTLEHAMPTON.	Littlehampton Gazette, 22, Beach-road.
LIVERPOOL.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Hornby House, Tithebarn-st.
	Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, 15, North John-street.
	Charles Birchall, Ltd., 17, James-street.
MANCHESTER.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Blackfriars-street.
MINEHEAD.	Minehead Advertiser, 2, Park-st.
RAMSGATE.	Kentish Express, Branch Office, 95, High-street.
SANDGATE.	Bridesmaid's Library, 98, High-st.
TEIGNMOUTH.	Teignmouth Gazette, Hatton-s.
TORQUAY.	Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal.
WALLASEY.	Steer's Station Service, Wallasey, and Wallasey Village.
WHITBY.	Whitby Gazette, Bridge-street.

And at all Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Branches and Bookstalls.

All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the actual advertiser, but not necessarily for publication.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

AT WIMBLEDON HILLTOP, three minutes from Common.—A commodious RESIDENCE, with garage space and four bed, bath, three reception rooms, close room, &c.; large garden.

A DESIRABLE DETACHED RESIDENCE, suitable for a professional purposes, and having six bed, bath, three reception room; garage space; large garden. FREEHOLD.

The above for SALE privately, or by Auction on 10th April next by

OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON.
Auction Offices facing Wimbledon Station.

A PERFECTLY planned and distinctive two-floor RESIDENCE (would cost £5,000 to build) on Norwood Heights. Seven bed rooms, bath, also cloak room and two reception, three reception, offices; grounds 1/3 acre; secluded position. Moderate rental to careful tenant. Freehold also for Sale.—Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF TOWN.
A LOVELY RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE.

A Charming 18th CENTURY HOUSE, with beautiful gardens to river, and overlooking delightful open scenery; eight bed, three bath, three reception, grand hall, usual and recently fitted; most tastefully decorated throughout; ONE-ACRE garden, including tennis lawn; two garages and living rooms over. A Bargain £5,000 FREEHOLD.—Apply PENNINGTONS, Ltd., Estate Agents, Richmond. (105/118/ST.)

RICHMOND PARK.

In a beautiful and much sought-after spot with lovely views over glorious Richmond Park. Gravel soil. Very healthy situation. Convenient Schools, Theatres, Wimbledon Common, &c.

A Gentleman's fine NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE standing in its own picturesque and beautifully kept, old-world grounds of about TWO ACRES; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; first-class domestic offices, central heating, passenger lift; special luxury features to bed rooms; fine stabling, garage for three cars and rooms over. Owner anxious to sell, would consider any reasonable offer. Further details of

HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY HILL,
Putney 5361 (3 lines), also Richmond and Kew Gardens.

FREEHOLD, WITH GARAGE AND LARGE GARDEN.
CLOSE TO PUTNEY HEATH AND WIMBLEDON COMMON.

AN Architect's Model Period Non-Basement RESIDENCE situat; in this much-sought-after position to be LET or SOLD at a BARGAIN PRICE. Accommodation, seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; every modern labour-saving device and convenience; oak panelling in hall and lounge; tiled domestic offices. Inspected and strongly recommended by Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

BECKENHAM, high situation.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with garage for SALE; nine bed rooms, three reception rooms; constructed throughout; large garden with beautiful lawn; suitable for institution, school, or flats. VACANT POSSESSION. Reasonable price.—For particulars apply to Messrs. DRIVERS, JONAS and Co., Chartered Surveyors, 7, Charles-street, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

YOU WOULD MAKE SPLENDID FLATS.

CAMDEN-ROAD (just off).—Fine detached HOUSE on four floors; 12 rooms, bath, three w.c.s; splendid condition; vacant; lease 15 years; ground rent £19 10s. PRICE £1,475.—Recommended by DRIVERS, NORRIS, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. 'Phones, North 1503-4.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

DIXON & CO.,

Railway Approach, SUTTON, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 3097 (three lines).
and facing Railway Station, Epsom. Tele., Sutton 1232

CHEAM (highest and best part, near Banstead Downs).—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE, extremely well planned on TWO FLOORS; electric light, latest labour-saving devices; six bed rooms, box room, TWO TILED BATH ROOMS, ground-floor lavatory, three very fine reception rooms, large winter garden with wood-block floor, well-arranged domestic offices; well laid-out garden, tennis court, greenhouse, lily pond. GARAGE. FREEHOLD £3,500.

SUTTON (in one of the favourite roads in the district, half mile Station). Delightful charming picturesque modern detached Property, replete all modern convenience; central heating, electric light. TWO FLOORS. Five bed rooms, tiled bath room, ground-floor lavatory, charming sunny lounge (22ft. 5in. by 16ft. 2in.), dining room, study, complete domestic offices; very attractive gardens laid out in terrace formation. BRICK GARAGE. FREEHOLD £4,500.

CHEAM (fine high position, easy reach two excellent golf courses).—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE; well arranged; electric light; eight bed rooms, well-fitted tiled bath room, ground-floor lavatory, three excellent reception rooms (including oak-panelled dining room), good domestic offices; large tastefully laid-out garden. TENNIS COURT. Heated greenhouse. DETACHED GARAGE. FREEHOLD £4,250.

Full particulars of these and other available properties may be obtained from DIXON and Co., as above.

HIGHGATE, WITHIN SHORT DRIVE TOWN.

REALLY handsome detached double-fronted non-basement RESIDENCE, arranged on two level floors, and containing eight bed rooms (or appointed); within short drive town, close excellent travelling facilities, golf, and open spaces; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, hall; garage; charming gardens. FREEHOLD £5,000.

CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.

VERY attractive detached non-basement bay-windowed RESIDENCE, in exceptionally convenient position close to station, car, and bus routes to Tubes, shops, golf, &c.; excellent repair, well fitted; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall; large garden; room for garage. FREEHOLD £3,250.—STUART and DIVEDALE, Highgate, N.6.

CHEAM.—A really nice HOUSE, detached; three minutes station; two reception, four bed rooms, excellent offices; wood-block flooring; nice garden; all in perfect order. £1,850 FREEHOLD. With garage and extra plot £2,150 FREEHOLD.—SOAR and SOAR, Agents, Cheam. Telephone, Sutton 1845.

CHURCH END, FINCHLEY; three minutes from Grahame Park Estate; attractive modern detached HOUSE; excellent condition; two floors only; large lounge hall (panelled), two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen (with ideal boiler), scullery, &c., bath room (garnet), brick-built garage; electric light, telephone; owner occupier; view by appointment. PRICE £2,950. FREEHOLD.—Telephone 1972 Finchley.

200FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FACING the PUTTENHAM GOLF LINKS, in the main Holders Hill-road.—Distinctive four bed room HOUSES with Garages. Only £1,475 FREEHOLD; easy terms can be arranged. A really beautiful Residence in ideal surroundings; close to Tube and station, yet within easy reach of charming country.—For particulars apply EDWARDS, 237, Golders Green-road, N.W.11. Tele., Speedwell 3501 (32 lines).

RICHMOND.

Lovely secluded position; old-world grounds; accommodation practically on two floors; garages, stabling; chauffeur's quarters.

FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE; seven-nine bed rooms, dressing rooms, bath rooms, three handsome reception rooms, good domestic offices, servants' quarters entirely separate, first and secondary staircases; garages.

HOUGHTONS OF RICHMOND,

adjoining Richmond Station. 'Phone, Richmond 2141 (four lines); also at Kew Gardens and Putney Hill.

WIMBLEDON.

In a charming situation on high ground, half-mile from Wimbledon Station.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, or To Let, Unfurnished, a well-planned MODERN RESIDENCE in a sunny position.

3 reception rooms	*8 bed and dressing rooms*
Bath (h. and c.)	*Bath room*
Servants' hall	*Servants' bedrooms*

Central heating. Parquetry flooring. Two staircases. Two garages and rooms over. Nicely grounded of ABOUT ONE ACRE, with lawn, rose garden, rockery.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

WANTED, an UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT in good West End position or might consider Kensington; two-three bed, two reception, bath, &c.; must be self-contained. Rent about £500 per annum.—Particulars to "W.," care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

MODERN detached half-timbered FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, specially erected for present purchaser, commanding glorious views; lounge hall, cloak room, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, labour-saving domestic offices; central heating; garage; charming gardens; tennis court. Price £3,500.—Apply Owner, Chiltern-avenue, Bushey.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

RICHMOND, the PARK & RIVER.

ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WITH INTERESTING INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS OF ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES.

PENNINGTONS LTD.
ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND, SURREY.

RICHMOND.—Semi-detached RESIDENCE to be LET; nine rooms; large garden; ideal situation. Rent £100 or Lease. Eminently suitable doctor, dentist, or guest. Price for lease, furniture, carpets, &c., £70. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Telephone, Richmond 1024.—12, Church-road, Richmond, Surrey.

ROEHAMPTON.—GEORGIAN-TYPE HOUSE, in greatly favoured situation; admirably planned and fitted for labour saving. Excellent decorative repair.

Six bed rooms.	Two bath rooms.	Lounge hall.
Two reception rooms.	Two maids' rooms.	Two cars.

Extra bed room could be added over garage.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 25, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (F.4472.)

SANDS, WATERLOO.

SURBITON.—Detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, four reception rooms; good domestic offices; large rooms, well decorated; lease 51 years; £950. VACANT.—COX and MARTIN, Fife House, Kingston-on-Thames.

CLOSE RIVER AND GOLF.

STRAWBERRY VALE.—Charming detached modern and non-basement FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing six bed, three reception, large hall, and ample servants' offices; beautiful rock garden, pergola; delightful grounds with tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, greenhouse, &c., in all about TWO ACRES. Low price for quick sale.—Apply EDWARDS ESTATES, Ltd., 237, Golders Green-road, N.W.11. Speedwell 3501 (32 lines).

TWICKENHAM.—Artistic built to architect's design for personal occupation; owner now obliged to sell; unique position on high ground, yet overlooking river. Accommodation: four excellent bed rooms, bath room, two fine reception rooms, lounge hall, and usual domestic offices; perfect order; garage. FREEHOLD £2,150.—C. and E. MELVILLE, 233, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.14. Vic. 5009-9.

QUITE UNIQUE. TEN MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH AND THREE FROM RICHMOND PARK.

WHITTON (Middlesex); within easy reach of Twickenham and Isleworth Stations. A Genuine CHARLES II. RESIDENCE, modernized, and containing original panelling, period staircases, powder closet, antique fireplaces, and other characteristics; double drive with approach from gates to lounge hall, four charming reception rooms, five bed rooms, one room, two bath rooms; main electric light and water (telephone); garage and outbuildings; attractive walled garden of over 2½ ACRES. Freehold for sale privately. No premium.—Further details of Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 0294.

WIMBLEDON, in prettily timbered road.—Exceedingly attractive and beautifully fitted modern detached RESIDENCE; arcaure hall, cloak room, four bed, two charming reception, tiled bath, and offices; garage; lawn and tennis lawn. FREEHOLD £2,250.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

Distinctive Property at Very Moderate Figure.

£1,525 DETACHED.—A charming detached double-fronted non-basement HOUSE with 60ft. frontage and 200ft. depth; five bed, dressing room, bath room (hot and cold); three reception, and domestic offices; electric light; large and picturesque garden; secure space for GARAGE. VACANT POSSESSION.—MASTMAN and DENNIS, Anerley Station, S.E.20.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

EALING; year or less.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, nursery; non-basement; nice little garden; 3½ to 4gns. Write Box 10611, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

ST. MARGARETS.—A well FURNISHED and appointed HOUSE available for three or five years; four bed, bath, three reception, usual domestic offices; good garden and garage; electric light, power; 7gns. per week. (226-5-1-7.)—Apply PENNINGTONS, Ltd., Estate Agents, Richmond.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off).—Attractive well FURNISHED DETACHED RESIDENCE from early March until Autumn (possibly longer); eight beds, bath, three reception; garage; secluded grounds. Moderate rental to careful tenant. Freehold also for Sale.—Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BEAUTIFUL NORTH CORNWALL.—Write to F. J. MENHENITT, Estate Agent, Wadebridge, for all classes of Furnished Accommodation. Very comprehensive Register.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BOGNOR REGIS.—HOUSE, completely furnished, with large garage, to be LET; FURNITURE, &c., to be taken at valuation; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, usual offices; ideal situation.—Write Box G.802, The Times, E.C.4.

JACOBEAN COTTAGE
(MODERNIZED).

BUCKS, on private estate, 18 miles London, near golf. Furnished Antiques; lounge hall, two reception (parquet floors), four bed, dressing room, bath, &c.; garage for two cars; constant hot water; phone; servants gas (charming grounds); rent 7gns. weekly to careful tenants; small family only.—Strongly recommended by Agents, GIDDYS, Windsor.

CORNWALL.—Well FURNISHED, Detached, near beautiful sands, golf, church, &c.; pretty locality; seven rooms; garage; every convenience. Rent 5-6gns. weekly for one year.—Payne, Carbis Bay.

SELL OR LET FURNISHED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE to borders Dartmoor; three reception, six bed, good offices. Also cottage; six rooms; 21s. (ACRES; sporting neighbourhood.—Write Box T.1423, The Times, E.C.4.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN small HOUSE to be LET, or FURNISHED, May, June, July; every modern convenience, electric lights, central heating, co.'s water; telephone; eight bed rooms, three reception; garden, tennis courts; some farm; servants left.—Apply Major Critchley-Salmonson, Dodnor, Bapdonnam, Tenterden.

EASTBOURNE.—Small FURNISHED HOUSE (near Royal golf course and few minutes from station); every modern and work-saving convenience; garden; to be LET April, May, and June.—Write Box T.1386, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, MANOR HOUSE; eight bed rooms, electric light; mountain and sea. Trout fishing and boat.—Apply Owner, Glasfryn, Clwllg, Carnarvonshire.

BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,

BROMLEY, BECKENHAM, and ORPINGTON, KENT, and
14, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
TEL.: RAVENSBOURNE 0222; LONDON: GERRARD 0614.

THREE ATTRACTIVE HOUSES FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ORPINGTON, KENT.

In a secluded situation overlooking open country. Eight minutes' walk from station.

KORINE, TURBENDEN-LANE.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, fine 30-ft. oak-panelled or dance room, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two baths, excellent domestic offices. Cottage, garage, and outbuildings. Well-matured garden, with two tennis lawns. TWO ACRES.

BECKENHAM, KENT.

Delightful position with Southern aspect, 10 minutes' walk from station.

ROOKSMOOR, 41, BROMLEY ROAD.

Lounge hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, ground-floor offices, six bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage for two cars; large garden with tennis lawn.

CUDHAM, KENT.

Glorious position, 600 feet above sea level. Near Downs Golf Course.

CUDHAM VICARAGE.

large hall, three reception, and six bed rooms, dressing room, bath, &c.; ground-floor offices; electric light; central heating; good garage; nicely secluded grounds of over

2½ ACRES

(in conjunction with Mr. STEVENS and SON, Bromley.)

*The above FREEH

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

THE HANOVER SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE: IVER, BUCKS, AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

BUSINESS PREMISES, INVESTMENTS, TOWN HOUSES & FLATS, & COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

Preliminary Announcement.

29 & 31, OXFORD-STREET, W.1.

Situated on the South side of that thoroughfare, within 50 yards of Tottenham Court-road Tube Station.

LONG LEASEHOLD MODERN SHOP AND BUSINESS PREMISES,

comprising

A DOUBLE-FRONTED SHOP having a frontage of about 29ft. 5in., but containing a display window space of approximately 37ft. The depth of the shop is about 63ft., and there is good natural light at rear. The basement is used for showroom purposes.

ABOVE are SIX UPPER FLOORS of well-lighted Offices, floored with wood blocks, and approached by a separate entrance with a good staircase. Good lavatory accommodation is conveniently arranged on each floor.

Electric passenger lift. Central heating.

TOTAL FLOOR SPACE 9,800 SQUARE FEET.

The entire property is held on lease for a term having about 93 years unexpired, subject to a ground-rent of £2,000 per annum, which is covered by a lease of the upper floors at the same rent—£2,000 per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE SHOP AND BASEMENT.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. WRIGHT, WOODROW and Co., Bowling Green-street, Leicester.

Agents:—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, W.1.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAYFAIR

FACING THE NORTHERN END OF BOLTON-STREET, and close to Piccadilly and Berkeley-square.

A VALUABLE INVESTMENT,

arising from

69, 70, & 70A, CURZON-STREET,

comprising a BLOCK OF FOUR SELF-CONTAINED FLATS and an EXTENSIVE GARAGE.

FULLY LET AND PRODUCING A GROSS INCOME OF OVER £1,500 PER ANNUM.

The property is mainly Freehold, a part being unrestricted Leasehold, held for a term of 792 years unexpired at a Ground-rent of 10s. per annum.

SITE AREA 5,700 SQUARE FEET.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. RASHLEIGH, TURNER, MANN and ROSHER, 63, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

BRADFORD.

In the centre of the City, at the junction of Westgate, Kirkgate, Tyrrgate, and Upper Millergate.

FREEHOLD.

CORNER BLOCK OF SEVEN SHOPS AND OFFICES,

known as

1, 3, 5, 9, 11, & 13, WESTGATE, & 66, 68, & 70, KIRKGATE.

The extensive upper part, which is known as ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, comprises a mezzanine and four other floors of offices and showrooms, approached by a separate entrance.

The shops with one exception referred to below and a portion of the upper part are let to substantial tenants at moderate rentals, amounting to £1,300 per annum, with reversion to increased rentals on the expiration of the existing leases. The remainder of the offices and the principal shop, No. 1, Westgate and No. 66, Kirkgate, are offered with Vacant Possession.

FRONTAGE ABOUT 140 FEET.
FLOOR AREA ABOUT 18,000 SQUARE FEET.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. WRIGHT, WOODROW and Co., Bowling Green-street, Leicester.

Agents:—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, W.1.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

LEAMINGTON SPA.

WITHIN TWO MINUTES' WALK OF L.M.S. AND G.W. RAILWAY STATION AND CLOSE TO THE PUMP ROOM.

THE FREEHOLD AND FULLY LICENSED

BATH HOTEL,

OCCUPYING A PROMINENT CORNER POSITION AT THE JUNCTION OF BATH-ROAD WITH SMITH-STREET.

The accommodation comprises:—Three reception rooms, two billiard rooms, three lounges, saloon bar, two public bars, four stock rooms.

34 GUESTS' BED ROOMS, FIVE BATH ROOMS.

Central Heating. Constant Hot Water.

The Hotel has an old-established connection, and Vacant Possession will be given on completion of the purchase. The Furniture, equipment, &c., are to be taken at valuation in the usual way.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitor: W. H. POWELL, Esq., Warwick House, Browning-avenue, Boscombe, Hants.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

STRATTON HOUSE.

WITH UNINTERRUPTED VIEW OVER THE GREEN PARK.

FACING SOUTH AND OCCUPYING THE HISTORICAL SITE OF BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS' MAYFAIR HOUSE.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE BLOCK OF RESIDENTIAL FLATS IN LONDON.

Architects:—W. CURTIS GREEN AND PARTNERS. Builders:—HOLLOWAY BROS. (LONDON), LTD.

AMONG THE MODERN FEATURES ARE

Spacious Lounge Hall.
The latest Panel Heating System.
Glazed Folding Doors between Reception Rooms, which when open provide a Large Salon.
Constant Hot Water Night and Day.
Sound-proof Ceilings and Windows.
There is a System of internal Telephones to each Flat.

The kitchens are fitted for both gas and electric cooking, and there are ample quarters for servants, conveniently isolated from the residents' accommodation, and extra servants' rooms can be provided elsewhere in the building if required.

Four passenger lifts serve all floors.

THERE ARE SEVERAL SIZES OF FLATS AVAILABLE AT VARYING RENTS,

the accommodation ranging from :—

LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, FOUR PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS, TWO MAIDS' BED ROOMS, AND THREE BATH ROOMS; TO LOUNGE HALL, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, THREE PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS, TWO MAIDS' BED ROOMS, AND TWO TO THREE BATH ROOMS. ALL FLATS HAVE SEPARATE ENTRANCES AND LIFTS FOR SERVANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

SPECIMEN FLATS.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF DECORATED FLATS AS PRODUCED BY EMINENT ARTISTS AND DECORATORS, SHOWING THE COMFORT AND ELEGANCE OF STRATTON HOUSE, HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND ARE READY FOR INSPECTION.

Joint Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION.

MAIDENHEAD.

ON THE BERKSHIRE SIDE OF THE RIVER AND ADJOINING MAIDENHEAD BRIDGE.

THE FULLY LICENSED RIVERSIDE PROPERTY known as

THE RIVIERA HOTEL,

OCCUPYING A PROMINENT POSITION ADJACENT TO THE MAIN LONDON ROAD, YET SUFFICIENTLY REMOVED TO BE IMMUNE FROM NOISE.

Five reception rooms, spacious ball room, American Bar, Private Bar and Saloon Bar.

34 BED ROOMS.

Landing Stage. Seven Lock-ups.

Held under leases (the longest having about 33 years unexpired) at low Ground Rents.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a GOING CONCERN in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced, and not to-day, 13th March, as previously advertised.

Solicitors:—Messrs. ROSS and SON, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Horley, Surrey.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

STOCKPORT.

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN, CLOSE TO BRANCHES OF MONTAGUE BURTONS THE TAILORS, MAYPOLE DAIRY COMPANY, LIPTONS, LIMITED, THE BRITISH ARGENTINE MEAT COMPANY, AND OTHER MULTIPLE FIRMS.

FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES

known as

19 & 21, LOWER HILLGATE.

No. 19, LOWER HILLGATE comprises a single-fronted shop having a frontage of about 13 feet and a depth of about 36 feet. It is divided to form a shop with an office and scullery behind. On the first floor are two bed rooms, and above is an attic. The shop is let at a moderate rent.

No. 21, LOWER HILLGATE consists of a ground floor shop with a stock room behind, and with store rooms on the first floor and attic above. The frontage is about 15 feet and the depth about 28 feet 6 inches.

VACANT POSSESSION OF NO. 21

will be given on completion of the purchase.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. WRIGHT, WOODROW and Co., Bowling Green-street, Leicester.

Agents:—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, W.1.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

CENTRE OF GLASGOW.

IN THE MOST VALUABLE PART OF ARGYLE-STREET.

IMPORTANT BLOCK OF

SHOP PREMISES, 173-185, ARGYLE-STREET.

WITH EARLY OCCUPATION.

ONE OF THE FINEST SHOPPING POSITIONS IN GLASGOW, on the South side of the street, between St. Enoch-square and Jamaica-street.

TOTAL FRONTAGE TO ARGYLE-STREET ABOUT 95FT. 6IN.

AND RETURN FRONTAGE TO ADAMS COURT-LANE.

The Premises were formerly occupied by the Bonanza Store.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in lots, on a date to be announced later.

Agents:—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, London, W.1.; or of the Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1, and Edinburgh.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT

OVERLOOKING THE MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL,

25, GOSWELL-ROAD, E.C.

FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE PREMISES

AND 14 COTTAGES,

1 to 14, UNION-PLACE, adjoining

TOGETHER OCCUPYING A SITE AREA OF ABOUT 12,000 SQUARE FEET,

AND LET TO PRODUCE A GROSS INCOME OF £2,834 PER ANNUM.

Owner paying usual outgoings.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in TWO LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. SMITH and SMYTH, 135, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,

134-137, NEW BOND-STREET, WITH THE ÆOLIAN HALL,

and

131-2-3, NEW BOND-STREET (UPPER FLOORS).

TO BE SOLD.

EXTENSIVE GROUND-FLOOR SHOP AND SHOWROOM ACCOMMODATION.

THE ÆOLIAN HALL, seating 550 persons, THE SMALL HALL, seating 250 pers. s, also EXCELLENT SHOWROOMS and OFFICES ON FOUR UPPER FLOORS, and spacious Basements.

The entire Property offers to important Companies and Business Houses an exceptional opportunity of acquiring extensive premises in one of the finest positions in New Bond-street.

TOTAL FLOOR SPACE ABOUT 60,000 SQUARE FEET.

Central Heating, four Electric and Hydraulic Lifts.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SURREY. UNDER AN HOUR OF TOWN.

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF A HILL WITH VIEWS TO ASHDOWN FOREST.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE

approached through an avenue of Lime Trees.

Lounge hall with oak pillars and beams and open fireplaces, drawing room, dining room, smoking room, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, three servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms and offices.

Company's Water. Electric Light. Modern Drainage. Telephone.

Excellent Cottage. Garage.

The Grounds include tennis court, Japanese garden, lawns and woodland, kitchen garden, walled fruit garden and two paddocks, in all

15 ACRES.

ALTHOUGH UPWARDS OF £4,000 HAS BEEN SPENT ON THE PROPERTY WITHIN THE LAST FOUR YEARS THE FREEHOLD CAN NOW BE ACQUIRED AT THE PRICE OF

£7,750, OR REASONABLE OFFER.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (28029)

SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at 2.30 p.m.

BY DIRECTION OF T. J. BURROWES, ESQ.

SPRINGWELL HOUSE,

Two miles from Saffron Walden.

A PICTURESQUE GABLED RESIDENCE, the older part dating from the XVIIth Century. Hall, three reception rooms, study, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

Private Water Supply. Central Heating. Modern Drainage. Garage. Stabling and Outbuildings. Gardener's Cottage.

PLEASURE GROUNDS AND A PADDOCK.

7¼ ACRES.

Solicitors:—Messrs. COLLISSON, PRICHARD and BARNES, 27, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MISS SIMONS.

SUSSEX COAST.

4 miles from Angmering, 5 miles from Littlehampton.

KINGSTON GORSE, NEAR LITTLEHAMPTON.

Containing inner or sitting hall, three reception rooms, loggia, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Central heating. Company's water and electricity. Main drainage. Telephone.

Large garage, and a pair of good cottages.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS comprise tennis and other lawns, rose gardens, in all about TWO ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Tuesday, 6th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. HOUSEMAN and Co., 6, New Court, Carey-street, W.C.2.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SURREY. OVERLOOKING REDHILL COMMON.

Under one mile from Earlswood Station, one-and-a-half miles from Reigate and Redhill Stations.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

THE OLD ROSERY, REDHILL COMMON.

The RESIDENCE stands about 300 feet above sea level, with uninterrupted views over the Common and country beyond, and contains:—Entrance hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main electric light, gas, water, and drainage.

Garage with Rooms Over.

Well-built Cottage containing six rooms, kitchen, and bath room.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS with lawn, rose garden, large orchard, and fruit and vegetable gardens. On the opposite side of the road is a

FIELD GARDEN,

including vegetable garden and hard tennis court. This garden would form

BUILDING SITES.

In all about

5 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in THREE LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. HARRIS STACEY and SON, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 3rd April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. WOODCOCK, RYLAND and PARKER, 15, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. HARRIS STACEY and SON, Gresham-buildings, Re-hill, Surrey, also at Reigate and Tadworth Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR MAURICE LEVY, BART., D.L., J.P.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

IN THE HEART OF THE FERNIE COUNTRY.

One mile from Great Glen Station, seven miles from Leicester, eight miles from Market Harborough, 92 miles from London.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

GREAT GLEN HOUSE, GREAT GLEN.

THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE

stands about 400 feet above sea level and commands extensive views. Entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard or music room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Garage for five cars. Ample hunting stabling.
HOME FARM. SEVEN COTTAGES.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

are charmingly laid out but quite inexpensive to maintain. They include lawn, hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen gardens and orchard. Well-timbered park and accommodation land, in all about

178 ACRES.

Hunting with the Fernie and the Quorn.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or IN LOTS, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. HAXBY, PARTRIDGE and TALBOT, Belvoir-street, Leicester.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1

201-203, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, W.

MODERN SHOP AND BUSINESS PREMISES.

SITUATED on the WEST SIDE OF GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, about 130 yards from Great Portland-street Station, and containing show room with basement, galleried mezzanine floor, and five upper rooms.

FLOOR AREA ABOUT 10,900 SQUARE FEET.

Electric Passenger lift. Central heating. Constant hot water.

The entire premises are let to substantial tenants on repairing lease at the low rental of £2,400 per annum, rising at Christmas, 1930, to £2,500 per annum.

The property is held under direct lease from the Howard de Walden Estate for 999 years from 1914, subject to a ground-rent of £180 per annum. It thus produces

£2,220 PER ANNUM.

RISING AT CHRISTMAS, 1930, to £2,320.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

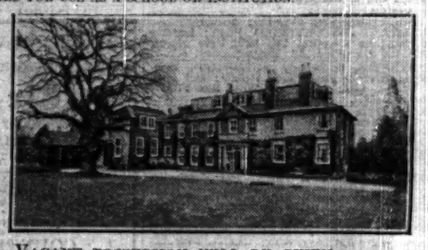
BY DIRECTION OF MISS MASON.

SURREY, 14 MILES FROM LONDON.

One mile from Banstead Station. Three miles from Sutton.

THE LODGE, BANSTEAD.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL SUITED FOR USE AS A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION.



THE RESIDENCE

contains five reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and ample offices.

Main Water. Electricity. Gas and Drainage.

Stables, good Cottage.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

are laid out in broad lawns, orchard, fruit and vegetable gardens, and playing fields.

THE PROPERTY, WHICH IS FREEHOLD, HAS ABOUT 1,125 FEET OF FRONTAGE TO THREE GOOD ROADS.

IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 3rd April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. THOMAS COOPER and Co., 21, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FORTHCOMING SALES OF OLD ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE, PICTURES, PRINTS, PLATE, LIVE AND DEAD FARMING STOCK, Etc.

HAVING SOLD THE FREEHOLD.

SALE EVERY MONDAY TO THURSDAY IN MAY, at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.2,

THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT, comprising:—

THE FURNISHINGS OF THE GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, 10 BANQUETING ROOMS, PRIVATE DINING ROOMS, HALL, ROOM, PALM COURT, DRAWING ROOM, READING ROOM, and LOUNGES.

Georgian and French pattern mahogany, walnut and kingwood writing and occasional tables; 120 LOUIS XV. and XVI. pattern painted frame bergères with coffee tables and screens to match; 100 CARVED MAHOGANY and WALNUT settees and easy chairs; 1,000 mahogany, oak, and walnut frame dining chairs, upholstered in leather; 250 MAHOGANY DINING CHAIRS, with splat backs, seats in blue cloth; 200 MAHOGANY CHAIRS of Empire design and 10 SETTEES to match; Cabinets, Bookcases and Tables in the Empire Style; Chesterfield settees and divan easy chairs in velvet, upholstered and buffets; 50 MAHOGANY DINING TABLES, with gilt claw feet, and 250 folding trestle dining tables; Axminster, Wilton and Turkey carpets and rugs; costly silk tapestry brocade and damask curtains and hangings; Alexian onyx pedestals and jardinière stands, screens, wall mirrors in Florentine gilt frames; cash desks, safes, carved oak luggage clocks, mantel timepieces in ormolu and glass mounted cases; Louis XV. Boulle and tortoiseshell bracket clocks; GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, by JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, BRINSMEAD and SONS, ERARD, STEINWAY and ALLISON, in oak, sattinwood, mahogany, marqueterie and ebonised cases; a series of paintings depicting eminent Elizabethans and "The Triumph of Queen Elizabeth."

THE FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES

including carved oak chairs, and pedestals, tessellated carpets, organs by Mason and Hamlin and the effects contained in

SIX HUNDRED BED ROOMS AND PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

Mahogany, walnut, oak, birch and ash bed room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors and pedestal cupboards, French brass, brass mounted, mahogany and walnut bedsteads and bedding; 125 easy chairs in corded velvet, settees, writing tables, cabinets.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE RECEPTION AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, AMERICAN BAR, BARBER'S SHOP, LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING SALOONS, POST OFFICE, LAUNDRY, &c., THE ROYALTY SERVICE OF PLATED WARE, with crest, and the CUT GLASS, en suite—3,300 PIECES.

40,000 OTHER ARTICLES OF PLATED WARE, Chafing dishes, entrée dishes, vegetable dishes, salvers, silk coffee, cruets, cream ewers, tankards, tea and coffee services, plate warmers, spoons, dessert and fish knives and forks.

140,000 ARTICLES OF CHINA AND GLASS,

Champagne, Sherry, Hock, Claret, Port and Liqueur Glasses, decanters, goblets and tumblers, tea, coffee, dinner and dessert services, toilet ware.

70,000 PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN,

Sheets, pillow-cases, damask table cloths, serviettes, curtains, towels, quilts, &c.

COPPER COOKING AND CULINARY UTENSILS AND THE FULL EQUIPMENT OF THE KITCHENS.

Sale by AUCTION DAILY ON THE PREMISES, as above, from Monday, May 5th, to Thursday, May 8th, 1930 (inclusive) at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day, and similarly on each succeeding MONDAY TO THURSDAY.

ON VIEW (BY CATALOGUE ONLY), PRICE 1s. EACH, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, from 10 to 5 o'clock each day.

PRIVATE VIEW (by card only) on Wednesday, April 30th, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Solicitors:—Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.4.

13th MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND MISCELLANEA.

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION and from other sources. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets; carved walnut, mahogany, oak, ash, and other bed room furniture, in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands; pictures, engravings, china tea and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.

14th MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, PICTURES, &c.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF MRS. C. E. CROKER, DECEASED, also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, and from other sources. Stuart and Jacobean chairs, settees, tables, buffets, oak cupboards, coffers, Queen Anne chests and toilet mirrors, Georgian sideboards, chairs, stools, card tables, wine coolers, bookcases, cabinets, dining and occasional tables, lowestoft, bracket, and mantel clocks, pianofortes, gramophones, bronze and ivory figures, and groups, Oriental porcelain, cut glass, paintings, and drawings, Persian and other carpets and rugs, bed room suites in mahogany and other woods, miscellanea and a Wolseley 1921 6-cylinder limousine car, 20 h.p.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.

9th APRIL, and FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.

MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON, SURREY.

One mile from Cobham Station (Southern Railway).

WILLIAM AND MARY, QUEEN ANNE AND CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE.

A rare Chippendale mahogany wardrobe, illustrated in Chippendale's "Director" of the 1st edition (1754), a Queen Anne walnut chest with cabriole legs, a William and Mary oyster walnut cabinet, a Chippendale mahogany winged bookcase, an Adam mahogany sideboard, Georgian dining and occasional tables, Sheraton secretaires, knifeboxes and pole fire screens, six Sheraton reeded frame mahogany armchairs, Hepplewhite mahogany pedestal writing table, Queen Anne walnut tallboy with secretaire, Sheraton mahogany Serpentine shape wardrobe, longcase, bracket, and mantel clocks, rare Persian carpets and rugs of fine colour and design, choice specimens of early Chelsea, Bow and Worcester, Wall period (square and crescent marks); Chinese, Kien Lung, Kang He, and Nankin vases, dishes, beakers, &c.

THE PICTURES include a portrait of Lord Macartney by JOHN HOPPNER, R.A., and others by and attributed to SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, MIEREVELT, MIGNARD, REYNOLDS, JOHN RUSSELL, R.A., MARCUS STONE, R., PINE, A. POPE, ALLAMEDES, Mezzotint and stipple engravings in colour: "The Thatcher" and "The Warrener," by William Ward, after Morland; L'Amant Surpris, by C. M. Descourtis; "The Rompe" and "The Truants," by W. Ward, after W. R. Bigg; George Prince of Wales, by and after J. R. Smith, &c.; miniatures, enamels, pewter, old glass, ivories, bric-à-brac; a collection of antique English plate—a pair of James I. candlesticks with maker's mark C.C., a pair of Irish caskets by Thomas Bolton (1699), a Charles I. tazza by Benjamin Francis (1632), three George I. silver-gilt casters by Pierre Platel (1718), two George II. snuffer trays by Paul Lamerie (1742), &c.; a library of general literature; a Weber electric pianola grand pianoforte by The Æolian Co., Ltd., the furnishings of 13 bed and dressing rooms, and equipment of the domestic offices; wines, linen, china, glass.

PRIVATE VIEW, by card only, 5th April.
PUBLIC VIEW, 7th and 8th April.

Illustrated Catalogues 2s. 6d. each. Plain copies free. Solicitors, Messrs. LEE, DAVIS and LEE, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.

NOTE.—THE RESIDENCE, with about 30 ACRES, will be offered by AUCTION at HANOVER-SQUARE on 7th APRIL.

19th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th MARCH, AT 10.30 a.m.

BY DIRECTION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY, WILTSHIRE.

Close to the main London to Bath road, four miles from Calne, eight miles equidistant from Devizes and Marlborough, and ten miles from Chippenham.

FINAL SERIES OF VALUABLE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALES OF FARMING STOCK:

343 MILK RECORDED SHORTHORN DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS, 242 PEDIGREE-BRED SHORT CAKE SMALL REGISTERED FLOCK OF SUFFOLK SHEEP, 262 HAMPSHIRE DOWN EWES AND LAMBS AND STORE SHEEP, 40 HORSES AND COLTS, 25 PEDIGREE SHIRE DITTO, 274 HEAD OF POULTRY, and a very large assemblage of up-to-date implements and machinery and all the necessary appliances for the carrying on of 4,800 acres, including 29 wagons, 36 dung carts, 9 elevators, 7 hay loads, 29 hay and side delivery rakes, 13 mowing machines, 4 reapers and binders, Fordson and Titan tractors, 24 ploughs, 26 harrows and drags, 10 cultivators, 8 rollers, 6 drills, 16 horse hoes, 4 portable engines by Lister and Associated Manufacturing Company, 7 water barrels on wheels, 5 milk floats, 5 shepherds' huts, 8 milk refrigerators, 3 weighing machines, 1-ton Ford lorry, 10-ton Aichen steam traction engine and 4 5-ton tractor trucks, Clarton threshing drums, straw trusser, 2 Cottis hay sweeps, 30 chill harnesses, 19 trace harnesses, 35 sets plough harnesses, 800 cow chains, portable poultry houses, night arks, and all the necessary small tools and effects.

The estate equipment includes 6 h.p. portable Lister engine, portable saw bench, 2½ h.p. and 3 h.p. "Amanco" portable engines, nearly new iron rack, saw bench, and Brown & May 7 h.p. portable steam engine, 2 timber carriages seasoned oak, ash, and other planks, elm boards, gate posts, dribbler, the equipment of carpenter's shop and blacksmith's forge, large quantity of general stores, miscellaneous effects, and garden effects.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, having sold the Compton Bassett Estate, WILL SELL BY AUCTION

The FARMING STOCK AT NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY, on 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 24th MARCH, 1930, and the ESTATE and GARDEN EFFECTS, POULTRY and POULTRY APPLIANCES at the ESTATE YARD, on 25th MARCH.

Luncheon provided. Tickets 1s. each.

CATALOGUES of Mr. A. G. JOLLIFFE, Manor Farm, Latton, Cirencester, and THE ESTATE OFFICE, Cheshill, Calne, Wilts, or of the AUCTIONEERS.

21st MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, BRONZES, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF H. LOCKE, ESQ., REMOVED FROM ST. ARBOROUGH CASTLE, KENT, ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM A WEST-END FLAT, and from other sources. A library suite in the Empire style (formerly the property of the Duke of Orleans), a set of six Chippendale mahogany chairs, a French Suite de Salon, comprising a canapé and four fauteuils, a Dutch mahogany and marqueterie bureau, a Sheraton mahogany sideboard, a Sheraton mahogany Pembroke table (formerly the property of Lord Tennyson), birch, bird's-eye maple and Hungarian ash furniture of futurist design, comprising bookcases, writing tables, cabinets, chairs, &c., bracket, mantle, and longcase clocks, pianofortes and gramophones, bronzes, European and Oriental pottery and porcelain, costly Eastern carpets and rugs, paintings and drawings, inlaid mahogany and other bed room suites and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF J. C. I. McCONNEL, ESQ.

HYDE PARK.

OCCUPYING A FAVOURITE SITUATION ADJACENT TO THE PARK.

8, WESTBOURNE-STREET, W.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER DECORATED IN A TASTEFUL MANNER and containing three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and usual domestic offices.

Independent Hot Water System. Central Heating. Service Lift.

LEASE ABOUT 24½ YEARS UNEXPIRED, GROUND-RENT £110 PER ANNUM. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 20th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).

Solicitors:—Messrs. STANLEY and Co., 1, Albemarle-street, W.1.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

HAMPSTEAD. FREEHOLD

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE, 13, ARKWRIGHT-ROAD, known as

WELFORD HOUSE.

The accommodation comprises:—Hall, three reception rooms, library, billiard room, conservatory, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two store rooms, and good domestic offices.

Central heating, and independent hot water supply.

Garage and stabling.

Garden and grounds of about ONE THIRD OF AN ACRE.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 1st May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. FARRER and Co., 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

Agents:—Messrs. GERARD VAN de LINDE and SON, 4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NEVER BEFORE IN THE MARKET.

COOMBE HILL GOLF COURSE FIVE MINUTES' WALK.

ON HIGH GROUND, FACING SOUTH, AND ENJOYING EXTENSIVE VIEWS.

TWENTY MINUTES FROM LONDON BY CAR.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD,

AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE,

built in the Tudor style, with rough-cast walls and deep red-tiled roof.

THE HOUSE

stands on gravel soil, and is fitted throughout with every convenience for comfort. It contains lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and compact labour-saving domestic offices.

Electricity and water from companies' mains. Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone.

Large garage with central-heating, electric light, and covered washing space. Chauffeur's cottage.

Lavatory basins with hot and cold water supplies are fitted in the bed rooms, both of the house and the cottage, and radiators are installed throughout, and the property is in excellent order.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

contain some fine old trees shading a spacious lawn, and are well planned and inexpensive to maintain.

There is also a rock garden, shrubberies, and herbaceous borders. The Property extends in all to about

2 ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27723.)

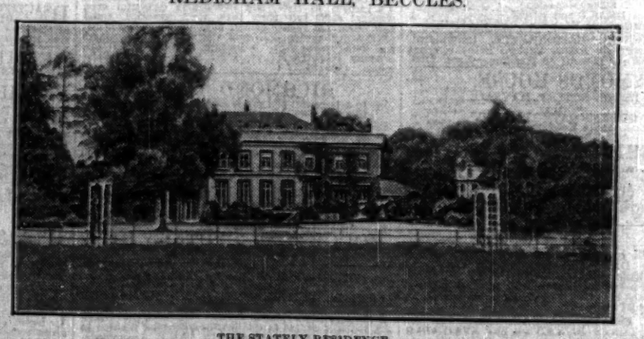
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF THE LATE W. W. YATES, ESQ.

SUFFOLK.

3½ miles from Beccles Junction.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE known as

REDISHAM HALL, BECCLES.



THE STATELY RESIDENCE,

approached by two winding carriage drives, each with entrances, is of the Georgian period, and the accommodation comprises:—Lounge, three reception rooms, very fine music or billiard room, 11 or 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and convenient domestic offices.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Drainage. Telephone. Excellent Water Supply.

Range of stabling. Garage accommodation. Other useful outbuildings.

THE TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS

include lawns with ornamental water, yew and beech hedges, herbaceous borders, tennis and croquet lawns, productive kitchen garden, with range of glasshouses. In addition to the lodges there are two good cottages, making five in all. THE PARKLAND is undulating and beautifully timbered, and the woods afford sport. Total area

409 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY AT THE LOW PRICE OF £8